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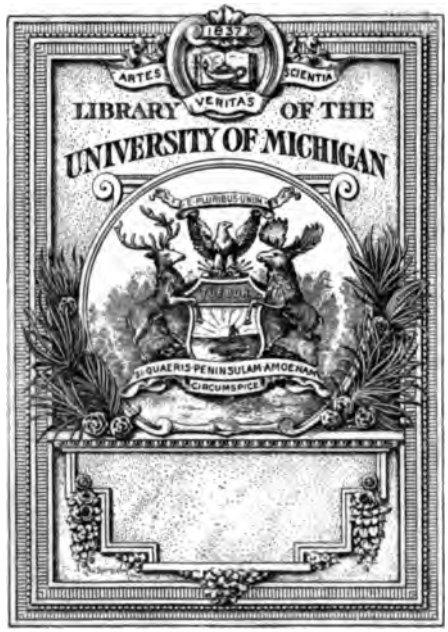

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908

Vol. I

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1908

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DECEMBER 7, 1908.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia herewith submit for the information of Congress, pursuant to the requirements of section 12 of an act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 108), a report of their official doings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts from all sources, including those on account of the water department, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash balances July 1, 1907	$477,159.70
Taxes and other general revenues	5,494,447.18
Trust and special fund collections	1,079,258.80
Loan advances to the District of Columbia by the United States under the act of March 2, 1907	307,139.46
United States payments from appropriations under act of June 11, 1878	5,690,963.19
Total	13,048,968.33

EXPENDITURES.

From District of Columbia appropriations	11,633,801.31
From District of Columbia special and trust funds	1,083,979.34

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF CASH ADVANCES TO DISBURSING OFFICER AND OF TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

Cash balances June 30, 1908, as follows:		
To credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia	$115,184.26	
To credit of special disbursing agent, municipal building commission	1,119.54	
To credit of special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park	2,202.22	
In hands of collector of taxes on account of general fund of District	16,436.69	
To credit of trust and special funds	196,244.95	
		$331,187.68
		13,048,968.33

The details of the foregoing statements are set forth in the accompanying report of the auditor.

While the foregoing exhibit shows the total receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year, it embraces a large expenditure for objects not connected with the ordinary current conduct of the District government, the principal of which are payments on account of trust funds, amounting to $1,083,979.34, and expenditures on account of public works of extraordinary character and magnitude, as follows:

Eliminating grade crossings and changes of grade in connection with Union Station, including payment of awards of damages caused by changes in grade of streets	$390,219.95
Connecticut Avenue Bridge over Rock Creek	35,591.00
Bridge over Anacostia River	194,629.66
Sewage-disposal system	369,078.95
Municipal building	498,220.59
Piney Branch Bridge	7,131.81
Total	1,494,871.96

If these amounts, namely, $1,083,979.34 and $1,494,871.96, be deducted from the total actual net expenditures of $12,717,780.65, the remainder, $10,138,929.35, will represent the cost of conducting the ordinary current operations of the District government for the period embraced in this report, including $975,408 for sinking fund and interest on the bonded debt, which was incurred under the municipal corporations which preceded the present form of government of the District.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

The revenues of the water department during the fiscal year 1908 amounted to $547,507.95. The balance to the credit of the water fund at the beginning of that year was $57,390.92, making a total available for expenditure during said year of $604,898.87.

The actual net expenditures on account of the water fund during the fiscal year 1908 amounted to $561,256.31, leaving a balance available for expenditure June 30, 1908, of $43,642.56.

DEBT.

Funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1908, all of which was incurred under the forms of local government which existed in the District prior to July 1, 1878	$10,602,750.00
Unfunded debt of the District of Columbia due the United States on June 30, 1908, arising from loan advances made by the United States from appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof	3,650,563.06
Total funded and unfunded debt June 30, 1908	14,253,313.06

DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES.

No change has occurred in the status of the conditional obligations of the District to redeem certain drawback certificates issued for overcharges of special assessments levied by former municipal governments of the District, which the Commissioners have discussed at length in preceding annual reports.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT AND ANNUAL TAX RATE.

The assessor reports the assessment of taxable real and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, based upon valuation of all real estate "at not less than two-thirds" of the true value thereof and of a valuation of personal property at "a fair cost value over and above the exemptions" provided by law, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," as follows:

Real property, taxable at the rate of $150 per $100		$255,324,834.00
Personal property, taxable at the rate of $1.50 per $100	$33,903,437.79	
Building associations, gross earnings of, at 2 per cent	810,058.08	
Electric-lighting and telephone companies and incorporated savings banks, gross earnings of, at 4 per cent	2,196,986.21	
Gaslight companies, gross earnings of, at 5 per cent	1,882,993.20	
National banks and all other incorporated banks and trust companies, gross earnings of, at 6 per cent	2,701,336.04	
Street railroad companies, gross receipts of, at 4 per cent	3,909,074.26	
		45,403,885.58
Total		300,728,719.58

POPULATION.

A census of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia was taken on April 8, 1908, by the police department, with a view to ascertaining the number of the population, and the sex, color, and ages and school attendance, as a basis for vital statistics and for use in connection with public-school questions and otherwise. The total population of the District of Columbia so enumerated was 339,403, including 97,483 colored.

EXTRAORDINARY AND CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

Congress, it is hoped, will adopt the recommendation of the Commissioners, now earnestly renewed, that distinction be made in the appropriation acts between extraordinary and current expenditures, with special provision for the District's one-half of extraordinary appropriations. The principle of such a distinction has been observed in estimates by the Commissioners for the next fiscal year, which were prepared as heretofore with due regard for economy, but also due consideration of all the needs of the present and the future, so as to provide for extraordinary projects of improvement calling for large amounts of money and benefiting posterity, and for items of current expenditure necessary to maintain and improve the municipal services.

The Commissioners recommend that Congress finance the District's share of the cost of extraordinary improvements by providing for advances from the United States Treasury to the District government account to be repaid gradually with interest in reasonable annual payments. They do not recommend the issue of bonds for this purpose, the method which is followed elsewhere, because the National Government is able to loan the District government what it needs and has done so during the progress of the extraordinary improvements of the last seven years. But while recognizing that advances should be made to the District, Congress has only made provision for them from year to year, and they have been charged not to the extraordinary expenditures account for which they were required, but to the general account, combining both extraordinary and current expenditures, although the latter can be more than met by the District's revenues. The practical result has been the reduction of the estimates for current expenditures as well as the postponement of needed extraordinary improvements. If the two classes of expenditures had been kept separate in all respects and advances made from the United States Treasury only for the extraordinary expenditures, no cutting of the estimates for the current expenditures would have been necessary and the municipal services would have been much better equipped in every way. For example, there is a large arrears on account of public school buildings, because the estimates were cut from year to year, in all about $2,000,000 in the last ten years, so that now it can no longer be treated as coming under the head of current expenditures, because the amount estimated by the board of education as necessary is $2,218,500, which amount the Commissioners have recommended, knowing that the District's half can not be paid currently out of the revenues. The District taxpayers, who support the Commissioners' plan with substantial unanimity, feel not only the reduction of the estimates to the injury of all their interests, but also they feel the misrepresentation of their situation. Paying fair and adequate taxes, the revenues of the District for the next fiscal year exceeding $6,000,000, the taxpayers are made to seem unable or unwilling to provide their share of the necessary current expenses and a proper payment on the extraordinary improvement account.

Although the Commissioners are not required by law to bring their estimates within the estimated amount of the appropriation fund formed by the District revenues and the addition of a like fund from the United States Treasury, they have this year, as formerly, endeavored to keep the estimates within a reasonable relation to the probable appropriation fund. By providing for the payment of $500,000 on the extraordinary improvement account they have been able to bring the total estimates within the probable amount of the appropriation fund. Leaving out of account the self-supporting water department maintained by the water takers, both in the consideration of receipts and expenditures, the net District revenues from all sources for the next fiscal year are estimated at $6,096,470, from which the $500,000 required for repayment on account of advances from the National Treasury should be deducted, leaving the net available amount $5,596,470. The total amount of the appro-

priation fund obtained by doubling this amount would be $11,192,940. The estimates for extraordinary projects of improvement comprise:

Public-school buildings and grounds	$2,218,500
Improvement of Rock Creek Valley	500,000
Suburban and trunk sewers	348,350
Railway terminal work at Union Station	250,000
Municipal Hospital	100,000
Anacostia River and Washington Harbor front	305,000
Piney Branch Bridge	85,000
Total	4,556,850

This extraordinary improvement account is covered by the proposed annual payment of $500,000 as a minimum. The sinking-fund requirement for the bonded debt incurred under the territorial and prior forms of government is $975,408. Deducting this amount from the appropriation fund leaves $10,217,532. The estimates for current expenditures amount to $10,198,737.52. The water-department account will call for $314,000 advances in general appropriations, but this will be paid from the revenues of the water department and so need not be considered in this relation.

Since 1900 Congress has authorized necessary extraordinary improvements calling for large amounts of money and benefiting the future as follows:

Sewage disposal system		$5,124,520.00
Filtration plant		3,468,405.00
District building		2,500,000.00
Railway terminals, elimination of grade crossings, and damages changes of grade, etc.:		
Bonus to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company under act of February 12, 1901 (31 Stat., 779)	$1,500,000.00	
Condemnation of land, paving, grading, etc., around Union Station	1,375,000.00	
Damages changes of grade, Union Station, in connection with changes of grade of streets	272,037.82	
		3,147,037.82
Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek, District of Columbia		834,000.00
Highway Bridge across Potomac River and approaches		1,196,000.00
Massachusetts Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek		237,000.00
Anacostia Bridge		375,000.00
Piney Branch Bridge		50,000.00
District Hospital		205,000.00
Total		17,136,962.82

The District of course must pay one-half of the cost of these extraordinary projects of improvement, which aggregate $17,136,962.82, or $8,568,481 as the District's half. As the estimated amount that will be due from the District to the National Treasury June 30 next on account of advances by the National Treasury is $4,184,262.42, it is apparent that the District will have paid more than half of the amount of the advances, and this has been done by cutting the appropriations for current expenditures. If the amount required by the District on this extraordinary account had not been paid so rapidly, the municipal services could have been greatly benefited by increased appropriations for current expenditures, including such items as the much-needed increase in the police force, street and road improvement, and cleaning, additional street and alley lighting, a larger

force and increased facilities for the health department, additional playground, bathing, and other similar necessary improvements. Congress, the supreme authority, has absolute control in authorizing extraordinary projects of improvement and in appropriating for the payment of their cost. The District of Columbia asks only that it shall be allowed to pay its one-half in such a way as shall not interfere with its current needs, while repaying the Treasury at a reasonable rate of speed.

OPENING OF DISTRICT BUILDING.

The formal opening of the District government building was celebrated, together with the one hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July last, by the citizens of the District, under the arrangements made by a committee appointed by the Washington Board of Trade and the Washington Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. John Joy Edson was chairman. The exercises were held on the steps of the main entrance, and consisted of addresses by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. A. B. Browne, representing the Washington Board of Trade, and Mr. Chapin Brown, representing the Washington Chamber of Commerce, and the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Chairman John Joy Edson presiding, and making brief introductory remarks. The United States Marine Band furnished the music. An American flag presented by the Washington Chamber of Commerce was unfurled, to an appropriate salute. In the evening a fine display of fireworks was given by the citizens' committee and Pennsylvania avenue and the District government building were illuminated. The occasion afforded opportunity for a review of the progress of the District of Columbia and its government, especially under the present form of government and the achievements since the centennial celebration of the District of Columbia in December, 1900. It is interesting to summarize the chief examples of physical and moral improvement in the affairs of the District of Columbia during the period since the centennial celebration:

Creation of Senate Park Commission as permanent memorial of centennial celebration, and preparation of its plan for a harmonious development of the park system and the placing of public buildings.

New railway terminal, including abolition of all grade crossings, removal of the old railway stations, freeing Mall from Pennsylvania Railroad station and tracks, and construction of Union Station. Total cost estimated at $25,000,000. United States contributed $1,500,000; United States and District of Columbia combined, $1,500,000. Estimated cost of street alterations and grade damages payable jointly by United States and District of Columbia, $2,500,000. This work approaching completion.

New city sewers and sewage disposal system. Expended, $5,124,520. Practically completed.

Suburban sewers. Expended, $200,633.26.

Filtration plant. Cost, $3,468,405. Completed.[a]

District government building. Cost, $2,500,000. Completed.

Highway bridge across the Potomac River. Cost, $1,196,000. Completed.

Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek. Cost, $834,000. Completed.

Massachusetts Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek. Cost, $237,000. Completed.

Anacostia Bridge. Cost, $375,000. Approaching completion.

Piney Branch Bridge. Cost, $135,000. Half finished.

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[a] United States Engineer Corps.

District Hospital. Site, approaches, and erection of tuberculosis wards. Expended, $205,000.

Extension of high-service water distribution, paid entirely from the water rents, $2,674,552.05.

Extension of Sixteenth street. Expended, $1,000,000.

Improvement of Rock Creek Park. Expended, $100,000.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Board of Charities organized and public charitable system, including aid to private institutions, reorganized on modern lines. Subsidies turned into specific payment for specific services.

Child-caring work of the Board of Children's Guardians extended and strengthened. To-day the board has 1,545 wards, of whom 1,126 have been adopted into homes, 147 are boarding in homes, and 179 temporarily in public or private institutions.

Industrial Home School for Colored Children, the first municipal institution of the kind in the country, successfully established.

District Hospital started on a fine site north of city, with the most up-to-date tuberculosis building in the country.

Home for the Aged removed to rural site and reorganized.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DIFFERENT FORMS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Completion and opening of the Carnegie District of Columbia Library building. Enlargement and improvement of the public library.

Construction of white and colored manual training high schools, and extension of manual training throughout the schools.

Construction of Business High School.

Increase in the school facilities.

Increase in the salaries of teachers.

Enactment of compulsory education law.

Establishment of municipal and public school playgrounds.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

Authorizing condemnation of insanitary dwellings.

Widening of alleys into minor streets.

Child-labor law.

Juvenile court and probation law.

Registration of nurses.

Better registration of births.

Regulation of employment agencies.

Regulation of savings banks.

Regulation of sale of poisons and the pharmacy business.

Law for the removal of nuisances from the property of nonresident owners.

Registration of tuberculosis cases and provision for free examination of sputum.

Abolition of race-track gambling.

EXAMPLES OF GOVERNMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Establishment of a department of insurance.

Reorganization of police, fire, and electrical departments and improvement of other municipal departments.

Establishment of board of examiners in veterinary medicine.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

So much has been done by Congress through its legislation and appropriations since 1900 in improving social and educational and public charity conditions in the District of Columbia that the programme of the Commissioners for such legislation has been largely completed. There remain to be enacted, however, some measures which the Commissioners have recommended for the betterment of

affairs in the District of Columbia. They earnestly renew their recommendations in favor of—

Public school buildings and grounds	$2,218,500
High-pressure fire protection service for heart of city	750,000
Improvement of Rock Creek Valley	500,000
Improvement of Anacosta River and Washington Harbor front	305,000
Additional suburban sewers	348,350
Addition to District hospital	100,000
Completion of Piney Branch bridge	85,000

Civil-service law; regulation of assessment life insurance; repeal of law authorizing the watering of stock of the gas companies; reduction in the price of gas; authority for branches of public library under the Carnegie promise of branch buildings; further improvement of charity system; regulation of public corporations; improvement of the liquor law; the teachers' annuity bill, and the bill to regulate loan agencies. Milk Commission of experts created by Commissioners to study local milk supply recommended these measures: increased force and facilities of health department, involving reorganization on the best basis, and legislation for additional protection of milk supply.

With these measures in operation the Commissioners feel that so far as laws are concerned the District of Columbia will bear comparison with other jurisdictions. They believe also that the public sentiment will support the thorough and reasonable enforcement of these and other laws providing for the general welfare. They believe, also, that in all those matters which are beyond the province of legislation the citizens of the District of Columbia will do everything in their power to make the national capital all that it ought to be. They believe that nowhere is there greater civic pride or public spirit nor greater willingness to make sacrifices in the public interest. The unusually large number of men and women engaged in unpaid public service, the generous contribution to all public causes, even such municipal undertakings as public playgrounds, show that the people of the District have the same spirit which in the past has sent more than their quota to the army and navy in every national war and contributed more than their proportion of the relief funds in every national calamity. The Commissioners record also their obligation to intelligent and organized public opinion.

The meeting of the governors of the States and other representative men, called by the President of the United States at the White House May 13, 1908, to consider the conservation of the natural resources of the country, in which the District of Columbia was represented by the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, brought together the largest number of governors ever assembled in the National Capital, who were entertained by the Washington Board of Trade at a banquet. This convention and other conventions throughout the year furnished opportunity for reminding the people of the United States through their representative men and women the plans for the development of the National Capital, for the conservation of its natural beauties, and for the perfection of its laws and customs. The interest of the country in its capital, especially marked and increasing since the centennial celebration of 1900, has been quickened during the year by these meetings and similar efforts to inform representative gatherings elsewhere. The sentiment in

favor of all reasonable measures for the advancement of the National Capital is stronger every year and will support any steps that Congress may see fit to take in that direction.

The sense of the national greatness seeks expression in the expansion and beautification of the National Capital. The park projects, the improvement of the Rock Creek valley, and of the Anacostia basin, the conversion of the property between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall into a park where the National Government may erect the buildings which it will need in the future, the latter project already begun by the timely appropriation of $2,500,000 by Congress at the last session for the acquisition of the squares between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and every other similar proposition, are heartily indorsed by all intelligent Americans. The Commissioners, in making their recommendations for such improvements, have the assurance of representative men and women of every State and Territory and in large numbers, that their Senators and Representatives in Congress will be heartily supported in whatever they may do in furtherance of such plans. Every visitor to the National Capital manifests a pride in what has already been accomplished. The Union Station, which is the noble gateway for those who come over the railroads, gives a fitting introduction to the city; the completion of the improvement of the plaza, delayed by the necessary arrangements for the electric railways, will add to its attractiveness. The Commissioners heartily approve the plan to have the United States purchase all the land between its present holdings around the Capitol and the Union Station, so as to make a park between the two. The completion of the Senate and the House office buildings is a matter for special congratulation to Congress.

PUBLIC-SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

The Commissioners recommend that they be clothed with the powers of a public-service commission so as to effectively supervise the public-service corporations of the District of Columbia. Such regulation of public-utility corporations is now regarded in all large cities as justified by the valuable franchises given to these corporations and by the public character of their work and its vital relation to the welfare of the community. Elsewhere public-service commissions have been created to perform this important duty. Here it is not necessary to establish a new organ of government or to incur the expense of annual salaries for such a purpose. The Commissioners can take the additional duties without interfering with those which they now perform, since the number of corporations to be thus supervised is small, and the number of questions to be settled would not be large, although important. All that is required is to give the Commissioners additional powers to those which they now have and authority and money with which to employ experts temporarily when their services are required, which would not be often or for long periods of time.

While the Commissioners recognize that the District street railway commission, composed of three citizens of the District appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to aid it in the execution of the duty imposed upon the Interstate Commerce Commission by Congress

at the last session with respect to the regulation of the street railways of the District of Columbia, has done a valuable and efficient service, resulting in improvement, the Commissioners believe that this is a strictly municipal function which ought to be performed by the municipal government. There is no reason why the Interstate Commerce Commission should be performing this function, even with the aid of District citizens, who give their time freely for that purpose. The two street railway systems, the two gaslight companies, the electric light and power company, and the telephone company ought to be under the supervision of the Commissioners, and the recommendation of legislation for this purpose is earnestly renewed.

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The Commissioners have continued their special efforts for the improvement of the health of the District of Columbia and have had the active and zealous cooperation of the health department during the past year, which has furnished new examples of necessity for the enlargement of the affairs and facilities of the health department. The presence of leading health officers and sanitary experts at the International Tuberculosis Congress, held in Washington in October, brought forth gratifying commendations of the work already done by the health department, but also urgent advice to increase its staff and provide better means for doing its work.

The bill for the better improvement of the milk supply of the District of Columbia, drafted as the result of the recommendations of the milk commission appointed by the Commissioners, and submitted at the last session of Congress, was heartily commended by the experts attending the tuberculosis congress, as well as by other physicians in this and other cities. It was gratifying to be able to say to the tuberculosis congress that the Congress of the United States had already provided for the registration of tuberculosis cases and the free examination of sputum in the District of Columbia, and the municipal tuberculosis hospital was admitted by the delegates to be the most modern and the least expensive in the country.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths from all causes during the calendar year 1907 numbered 6,343, equivalent to a general death rate of 19.25, a trifle lower than the death rate for the preceding year, 19.35. Deaths among white people numbered 3,629, showing a death rate of 15.55, but the death rate among the colored population was 28.22, the result of 2,714 deaths. Of all deaths, approximiately 18 per cent occurred among children less than 1 year old. The total number of deaths of this class, however, 1,125, large as it was, notwithstanding the increase in the population, was less than the corresponding figure for 1906, when 1,233 deaths occurred.

Pulmonary tuberculosis caused more deaths than any other one factor, and the colored race suffered as usual most severely from the ravages of that disease. Nevertheless the death rate from this malady during 1907 was, for the entire population and for the colored people, the lowest with a single exception of which we have any record, and

the death rate for whites was absolutely the lowest. There was, however, an increase in the number of fatal cases of pneumonia, which has in other places and at other times been observed coincidently with a decline in the tuberculosis death rate.

Typhoid fever continues as one of the most conspicuous features in our mortality table, not so much because of the number of its victims as because of the absolute mystery that as yet envelops the causes of its undue prevalence here. The very best efforts of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service and of our health department have been put forth to unravel the mystery, but as yet without success. The record for the past year does, however, show some improvement. The total number of cases of typhoid fever reported in 1906 was 1,126, while in 1907 only 928 were reported, and the number of deaths fell from 162 to 114.

In order that this report may show conditions as nearly up to date as is practicable, the following figures are given relating to the six months period ending June 30, 1908. In view of the brief period that they cover no extended analysis has been attempted. The total number of deaths during the period named was 3,260; the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1907 was 3,182. The increase occurred uniformly among both races. The decrease noted in the number of deaths from tuberculosis during 1907 continued during the first six months of 1908. The deaths from this cause recorded during the first half of 1907 was 414, while the deaths recorded during the corresponding period of 1908 was only 369. Between these periods, too, there has been no corresponding increase in fatal cases of pneumonia or bronchitis, the former falling from 356 to 346, and the latter from 105 to 77. Unfortunately, however, the number of deaths from diarrheal diseases among children under 2 years increased from 32 to 86, due doubtless to the earlier advent of the heated season during the current year. The number of deaths from typhoid fever diminished from 32 to 25, while the number of cases rose from 212 to 220.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The recently enacted law for the prevention of tuberculosis requires the health department to examine sputa from persons suspected of having the pulmonary or the laryngeal form of that disease and has thus rendered necessary an increase in the equipment of that department for bacteriological work. The growing recognition of the importance of providing facilities in connection with the health department for the diagnosis of typhoid fever and for determining the period of infectivity will soon render imperative the extension of the laboratory work of the department so as to cover that field. In fact such an extension has already been recommended by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. When this shall have been accomplished the bacteriological work of the health department will cover the bacteriological control of diphtheria, of typhoid fever, of tuberculosis, and of the disinfecting service generally. It can then without great cost be extended so as to cover the bacteriological examination of our milk supply, and of the water supply of our dairy farms and of our public and school wells, and such other bacteriological examinations as circumstances may render necessary from time to time. For

that reason the Commissioners strongly urge that a general bacteriological laboratory be established in connection with the health department.

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE MILK SUPPLY.

During the fiscal year 1908 milk was shipped into the District of Columbia from 906 dairy farms, 62 of which were located in the District and the remainder in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York. Of these farms, 904 were inspected during the year, the total number of inspections being 4,388. For the production of milk for the District, 16,172 cows were used.

The important place attributed to milk as a carrier of disease by those best prepared to speak concerning the matter fully justifies all that has been done for the improvement of the milk supply and calls for even greater activity. For that reason, the Commissioners submitted to Congress, through the chairman of the District committees, a draft of a bill designed to extend the power of the Commissioners with reference to the control of the milk supply. This bill (S. 4813 and H. R. 16068) was drafted by the conference of experts called by the Commissioners to consider the improvement of the milk supply of this District and represents, it is believed, the most enlightened thought upon the subject. It is hoped that it will be enacted at an early date.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES.

Experience under the law relating to the disposal of dead bodies, that was first enacted on January 25, 1898, and which subsquently was embodied in the Code, has shown that in some respects it is too stringent and that in others it fails to provide remedies for now existing evils.

For the purpose of remedying such defects as these in the law as it now stands, the Commissioners recommended appropriate legislation (S. 4819, H. R. 16062), which is now pending before Congress, and which the Commissioners hope will be enacted at an early date.

THE WEED LAW.

Provision should be made for the enforcement of an act to cause the removal of weeds from lands in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved March 1, 1899, or it should be repealed. This act requires the removal of weeds from all land in the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs, four or more inches in height. The owner of the land upon which the forbidden weeds are located is entitled to notice, and if he can not be found, notice may be given by publication. This requires the accurate determination of the location of the weeds with respect to lot and square, and the subsequent discovery of the name and address of the owner of the land. Then follows service of notice, and subsequent reinspection to see whether it has been complied with. In case of noncompliance there must be prosecution in the police court or the removal of the weeds under the assessment system, or both. The law is silent as to the number of weeds that may be permitted within any given area.

If literally interpreted, two weeds each 4.1 inches high would form a lawful basis for action, and even with a reasonable interpretation as to the number and height of weeds its universal enforcement throughout the city and the more densely populated suburbs would be so expensive as to be practically out of the question. Unless the law is to be made susceptible of enforcement, either by making ample appropriation for that purpose, or by amending the law, or by both, it should be repealed, as its presence on the statute books under existing conditions accomplishes no substantial good, and merely tends to lead to needless friction between the health department, complainants, and land owners.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

There are in the District of Columbia 183 buildings occupied by the public schools as school buildings. In these buildings are accommodated 1,162 classes, exclusive of the normal and the manual training schools, and 53,359 pupils. For the medical inspection of these pupils, scattered as they are throughout the District, but 12 medical inspectors have been provided. During the year just ended, these inspectors made 9,535 visits to the schools and 73 to the homes of pupils. Twelve thousand and twenty-nine examinations of pupils were made, and in 1,169 instances the pupils examined were excluded for cause. Of the examinations which were made, however, 8,461 were solely for the purpose of determining whether a pupil who has been absent for a certain length of time could or could not be readmitted.

Pupils desiring to pass from the high schools into the normal schools and those desiring to graduate from the normal schools so as to become teachers, and persons applying for admission as teachers, are all examined by medical inspectors to determine their physical fitness before they are promoted, graduated, or appointed, as the case may be. The volume of work is manifestly out of proportion to the number of inspectors employed to execute it. The Commissioners have recommended this year that two school nurses be employed whose work would tend somewhat to relieve the medical inspectors and to make their work more efficient and that a supervising inspector be employed for the better study and control of the service. It is hoped that this recommendation will be favorably acted upon.

CHILD-LABOR LAW.

While an act to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia, approved May 28, 1908, does not specifically refer to the health department, yet its operations have necessarily imposed a very considerable amount of labor upon it. The act provides that children of a certain prescribed class shall not be employed unless they have approved age and schooling certificates, and it provides further that no age and schooling certificate shall be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by a duly attested transcript of birth or by certain other specified evidence showing the place and date of birth. And the law provides further that the certificate referred to shall show that the child has reached the normal development of a child of his age, and is in sound health, and is physically able to perform the work which he intends to do.

The health department has been called upon, therefore, to make many searches of the record and to issue many certificates to show the date and place of birth of children born in the District of Columbia and applying for age and schooling certificates. And since the superintendent of schools was not professionally in a position to certify upon his own knowledge as to the development, healthfulness, and working capacity of applicants for age and schooling certificates, the health department, through the medical inspectors of schools and through other physicians in its service, has undertaken to examine such applicants to determine whether the desired certificates can be properly issued. While such work has materially interfered at times with the other work of the department, it has been looked upon as a legitimate function of the office and the burden has been assumed with the hope that sooner or later, when proper provision is made to provide for the increased demands upon the health department, the matter would be duly adjusted.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

On June 16, 1908, the Commissioners, because of the large number of dogs reported rabid, issued a proclamation requiring the muzzling of all dogs running at large during the six months following. The order was followed up on June 25, 1908, by the promulgation of a police regulation making it unlawful to permit any unmuzzled dog to run at large while the proclamation was in force. Both this proclamation and regulation are still effective on the date covered by this report.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Commissioners during the last session of the Fifty-ninth Congress reported upon bills and resolutions relating to the District of Columbia referred to them for report, according to the custom by the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the number of 62 Senate bills and 119 House bills, and through the chairmen of the Senate and House committees on the District of Columbia the Commissioners presented 77 bills and resolutions for the consideration of Congress. The President of the United States, before acting upon the bills and resolutions which passed both houses relating to the District, referred them to the Commissioners for comment, according to custom.

CHANGE OF INAUGURATION DAY.

The Commissioners renew their recommendation that the day of the inauguration of the President and Vice-President of the United States should be changed from the 4th of March, which is apt to have inclement weather, to the last Thursday in April, which is apt to have balmy weather. The death of many of those who have attended inauguration ceremonies, including eminent men in the public service and representatives of foreign countries, has emphasized the danger to thousands of persons from the rigorous weather which has so frequently come on inauguration day. The governors of most of the States and other representative men have approved the proposition, which has also been generally commended by the press of the country.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

A civil service law for the District government service is desired by the Commissioners and the community. A system of appointments and promotions on merit is maintained by the Commissioners, but it ought not to depend upon their voluntary action and it ought to be provided with the full facilities for examination. By the courtesy of the United States Civil Service Commission examinations are now held for admission to the police and fire departments, and for certain technical places under the District government, and the performance of this service has been sustained as legal by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, but the Commissioners do not feel that they ought to ask additional service of the United States Civil Service Commission, which has already all the work its force can handle. As the uniform decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States hold that the District government is not a part of the National Government, but a municipal corporation, the national civil-service law can not be extended by executive order.

REPRESENTATIVES AT MILITARY ACADEMY.

Congress having granted the request of the Commissioners that the District should be given two representatives at the Naval Academy, it is hoped that it will now give the District two representatives at the Military Academy, instead of one. The same arguments, based on the size of the District population and the desirability of giving its young men this additional opportunity, will warrant similar action by Congress.

ANACOSTIA RIVER AND WASHINGTON HARBOR FRONT.

The Commissioners and the citizens of the District generally trust that Congress will at the coming session provide for the improvement of the Anacostia River basin. This improvement, repeatedly recommended by the Commissioners in the interest of the health, beauty, and commerce of the capital, has been deferred chiefly because of questions of land title in the so-called flats of the Anacostia River and elsewhere in the basin, and the efforts of the Commissioners to secure a solution of these questions have not yet been successful, although they included an examination by the Department of Justice. Therefore, the Commissioners renew their recommendation for the appropriation necessary to enable them to employ special counsel to make a thorough search of the titles, and give an opinion which they believe would be accepted by all concerned, supported as it would be by an abstract of title which could not be questioned. They also recommend an appropriation for the improvement of the lower part of the Anacostia River in connection with the Washington harbor front and a further appropriation for the preparation of detailed plans for the improvement of the Anacostia basin above Massachusetts avenue.

SAVINGS BANKS AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Commissioners believe that the law providing for the supervision of savings banks in the District of Columbia by the Comptroller of the Currency, drafted for the Commissioners in the office

of the Comptroller of the Currency and enacted by Congress upon their recommendation, has proved valuable, but that it now should be strengthened as has been recommended by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Commissioners, and that similar legislation should be enacted for the supervision of building and loan associations in the District of Columbia.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The most important interest in the District of Columbia is public education, and it calls for the largest amount in the estimates of appropriations. After due deliberation the Commissioners recommended practically all the estimates of the board of education for the next fiscal year, the total amount so recommended being $4,696,340. The statutory increase in the pay of the teachers and others in the public schools has, of course, largely increased the school estimates. But the item for additional buildings and grounds, including an enlargement of old buildings and grounds, calling for $2,218,500, is the chief cause for the large amount asked. Probably this is largely due to the fact that the estimates for public-school buildings and grounds have been cut every year in the past, so that the appropriations have not kept pace with the growth of the school, but have left large arrears of work to be done in order to provide for the future.

Now, this year as last it is necessary to treat the large sum required as an extraordinary expenditure, not to be classed with the current expenditures under which school buildings and grounds appropriations have been heretofore classed. Such a building programme involving so large an expenditure and benefiting the future as well as the present, can not be taken properly as a current expenditure to be paid out of the current revenues. Not only should larger appropriations have been made, but they should have been made earlier than they have been in the past, so as to obviate the otherwise inevitable delay in securing suitable sites and suitable plans within the limitations of the appropriations. This limitation has often compelled the rejection or reduction of bids for sites and buildings and the alteration of plans, adding to the necessary delay, which ought not to have occurred and which was disadvantageous to the public schools.

During the past year special efforts were made by the Commissioners and the board of education to improve the condition of the school buildings, especially with a view to better protection against the dangers of fire and panic and insanitary conditions. Special recommendations were made to Congress, particularly at the last session, for appropriations for this purpose, and a comparatively small proportion of the money asked was appropriated, and employed to the best advantage. Much still remains to be done to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners, and it is hoped that favorable action will be taken at the coming session. Further investigations made by the Commissioners through experts appointed for the purpose have yielded results confirming and sustaining the statements made after the investigations of last winter. An important argument for the establishment of the office of municipal architect recommended in the Commissioners' estimates, with a salary of $3,600 per annum, to have the supervision of the planning and construc-

tion and repair of all municipal buildings, including public schools, was found in the necessity for a large increase in the number of buildings and in the repairs and improvements to existing buildings required by present conditions. During the fiscal year ending June, 1908, nine school buildings were completed and progress has been made upon three others authorized by Congress. The total enrollment of pupils last year was:

Day schools	53,359
Night schools	3,654
Total	57,013
Number of teachers:	
Day schools	1,596
Night schools	95
Total	1,691

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

That form of public education known as playgrounds, which would better be called outdoor schools, has obtained no additional sites during the past year because Congress made no additional appropriations for purchase of sites, but the Commissioners are asking in the estimates for $75,000 for the purchase of such sites and further appropriations for the facilities necessary. The sites already purchased during the past year have been most profitably used, and that use has strengthened all the arguments for making these outdoor schools a part of the municipal system of public education. Much larger amounts than those recommended by the Commissioners are being expended annually in other cities than Washington, and a number of cities have come into the movement for playgrounds during the past year. The President of the United States has given powerful impetus to this movement by his public appeal to the municipalities of the country to provide adequate playgrounds and facilities.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The Commissioners once more commend the recommendations and estimates of the Board of Charities, which has since its creation in 1900 greatly improved the public charities and the relations of the District government to the private charities whose services it employs. The consistent policies of the Board of Charities are now generally understood and their results appreciated by intelligent citizens, and especially by those who are interested in the private charitable institutions taking public dependents. There is a better cooperation than ever before, due to this better understanding. The duties of the Board of Charities cover those performed elsewhere by city and county, as well as municipal authorities, and the appropriation for charities and corrections, which is the second largest item in the District budget, covers matters which elsewhere are met by city and county appropriations rather than those of a municipality.

The appointment of members of the Board of Charities and members of the Board of Children's Guardians by the Commissioners is once more recommended.

The annual report of the Board of Charities reviews the work of the institutions under supervision, and discusses the general policies that have governed the board in its activities. In discussing questions of policy, the board reiterates the views expressed in former reports and dwells upon the necessity of a clearly marked division between the fields of public and private charity. It is pointed out that the system of granting public appropriations for the aid of private institutions has resulted in duplication, wastefulness, and inefficiency. The private institutions themselves have been injured by this system, because private philanthropy has been discouraged, and the institutions have fallen into a state of helpless dependence upon government aid. Particular attention is called to the duplication of work in the hospitals as a result of the system of government subsidies. The public funds have been dissipated by distribution to a large number of small institutions doing practically the same kind of work, while at the same time many of the suffering poor are inadequately provided for because they are a class of patients that is not desired and will not be received in these private, government-aided institutions.

The board emphasizes its conclusion, after eight years of careful study, that the only adequate remedy is the establishment of necessary public institutions to care for legitimate public charges, and allowing private institutions without interference by the Government to find their support from private sources, as is done in most communities. It is urged that the most pressing immediate need in the development of our public charities is the enlargement of the public hospital facilities for the care of patients for whom no adequate provision is now made. For this purpose an estimate is submitted and an urgent recommendation made for an appropriation for hospital buildings on the municipal hospital site purchased by the District several years ago.

The board recommends also that there be established in the near future a central reception building, where provision could be made for persons in distress, pending a formal inquiry and an intelligent disposition of the cases. It is recommended that this building should be the headquarters of the Board of Public Charities, where applications for all kinds of relief would be received. It should have facilities for the temporary care of all kinds of helpless or destitute people picked up on the streets by day or by night. There should be temporary provision for intoxicated persons, for homeless men and women, for lost children, etc. In a word, it would be a central clearing house for cases of distress.

The work of the board is reviewed under the four headings of reformatory and correctional institutions, medical charities, child caring, and miscellaneous institutions. Attention is invited to the extensive improvements made at the National Training School, formerly the Reform School for Boys. The workhouse has been crowded, as has been the case for several years past, but no special recommendations in reference to this institution have been made, pending the report of the President's commission on penal and reformatory institutions.

Under the head of Medical charities, attention is invited to the fact that Washington Asylum Hospital is still crowded, notwithstanding the fact that the tuberculosis patients were moved from that institu-

tion during the year. Washington Asylum Hospital is still inadequate to afford relief to those who seek admission and who will not be received by other institutions. It is therefore necessary that additional public wards should be erected at the earliest possible date, and the board earnestly hopes that an appropriation may be granted, as requested, for buildings on the municipal hospital site.

The old almshouse building has now been remodeled and affords better provision for the care of suspected cases of insanity, but it is unfortunate that mental cases should be sent to this institution so intimately associated with the jail and workhouse. It is urged that provision be made for psychopathic wards on the municipal hospital site.

The new hospital for tuberculosis patients was opened on July 1 and is proving eminently satisfactory for the work for which it was designed. That there was urgent need for this institution is already proven by the fact that the men's department is already crowded and enlargement will apparently soon be necessary.

In reference to the care of children, the board urges the establishment of a school for feeble-minded chidren as the most pressing necessity. An appropriation of $50,000 is asked for this purpose. The New Industrial Home School for Colored Children was opened in August and now has about 40 children. It is believed that this institution will prove a valuable addition to the District's public charities.

It is again urged that the matter of the acquirement by the United States of the land of the Industrial Home School for white children lying within the limits of the Naval Observatory circle be settled as soon as possible. If the school is to be moved to a new site, the ground should be purchased at the earliest possible date, because of the constantly and rapidly increasing prices of real estate.

The new Home for the Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains, which has just completed its second year, is proving itself a very admirable and satisfactory institution. The old people seem to be happier than they were when confined in the old four-story building at the Washington Asylum. Additional land adjoining the grounds of this institution should be acquired without delay, as the price of land here, as in other sections of the District, is rapidly increasing.

JUVENILE COURT.

The juvenile court has had a second fiscal year of success. Established upon the recommendation of the Commissioners as a necessary part of the machinery for dealing with delinquent children recommended in their special report upon that subject to Congress on January 6, 1904, for the purpose of determining the status of delinquency and dependency and committing children either to the reform school or the Board of Children's Guardians, or in case of delinquent children, to the care of the probation officers of the court, the juvenile court has done valuable service. During the last fiscal year 2,395 cases were heard in the juvenile court, of which 680 cases were those of adults, mostly husbands for nonsupport of wives and children.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The recommendations of the Board of Children's Guardians are respectfully commended to the attention of Congress. Since the board was established on July 1, 1883, to care for dependent and delinquent children, it has done most valuable and beneficent service. It has cared for about 7,000 children, placing them so far as possible in family homes at a minimum expense, only about one-fifth of its wards costing the municipality anything for maintainance. The practical efficiency of its work is shown in that numbers of its wards having attained their majority are reported as doing well in different communities.

June 30, 1907, this board had under its care 1,390 permanent and 84 temporary wards and 62 feeble-minded children. During the year ending June 30, 1908, 254 permanent and 264 temporary wards and 8 feeble-minded children were committed to its care; through terminating causes a total of 309 passed from the control of the board, leaving, June 30, 1908, 1,526 permanent and 166 temporary wards and 61 feeble-minded children under its guardianship and care.

The board makes special note of the growing increase of temporary commitments to its care, reaffirms its "opinion that in the best interests of the children, temporary commitments should be made only for temporary emergencies," and asks that the Congress be requested to incorporate the following provisions in acts relating to the board, viz: "No temporary commitment of children to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians shall be made except in cases of emergency nor for a period of more than six months."

The great importance of its work in placing children in private homes and providing for their adequate supervision there is urged by the board, as is also its need of an increased force of competent placing officers sufficient to perform this service to the extent demanded by its supreme importance. In this connection, attention is directed to the fact that the rate of compensation now authorized for placing officers is insufficient, and it is again pointed out that the total expenditures of the board might be largely diminished if more could be paid for administrative force, especially in the employment of additional placing officers. Increased clerical force is needed to keep the required records, also an accountant in relation to maintenance funds required from parents and guardians of wards under the act of March 3, 1901, and funds arising from the assessments provided for by the compulsory support act of March 23, 1906.

The board urges temporary provision for the care of colored feeble-minded children, pending the establishment by and within the District of Columbia for a training school for its feeble-minded persons, which is anticipated as a pressing necessity. This humane and essential temporary provision is especially important, as there is now no available place for the proper care of colored feeble-minded children, except such as can be provided in private homes.

LOCOMOTIVES AND THE SMOKE LAW.

The Commissioners recommend that the smoke law be extended to cover locomotive engines, which were omitted when it was enacted. The railroads operating within the District of Columbia since the

Commissioners first made this recommendation considerably reduced the smoke nuisance caused by their locomotives, by the use of coke and other fuels and by careful supervision and instruction of their engine men, punishing them for violation of the rules made for the purpose. For this they deserve commendation. But this purely voluntary method of dealing with the matter might be changed at any time and ought to be replaced by the positive requirements of the law that would secure a continuous improvement. The owners of the plants in the District of Columbia which have complied with the smoke law are justly critical of the exemption of the railroads from its requirements. The campaign for cleanliness in the interest not only of beauty but of economy is being pressed even in the cities where the most smoke has been observed. Merchants and householders have been interested by demonstrations that the smoke damages goods and furnishings to a very large amount, besides spoiling the appearance of public buildings and private houses and parks and statues. Washington is admitted to be less annoyed by smoke than any other city, but so long as the locomotives continue outside of the law the efforts which will be put forth to stop the smoke from stationary stacks can not be entirely successful in removing this nuisance.

WORK OF THE CORONER.

The coroner reports that during the fiscal year the number of deaths from natural causes was 525; violent causes, 344; stillbirths, 172; homicides in District of Columbia, 26; homicides originating outside of the District in which death occurred in the District, 3; legal hangings, 2; suicides in the District, 66; accidents from poison, 21; autopsies held in District of Columbia cases, 49; autopsies in United States cases, 33; inquests, 67; bodies received at morgue, 512; deaths from all causes, 1,041.

THE EXCISE BOARD AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Commissioners submit the following summary of the operations of the excise board:

For the year ending October 31, 1907, 521 applications for barroom license were approved and 27 rejected; 142 applications for wholesale liquor license were approved and 10 rejected.

During the present year, which commenced November 1, 1907, 519 barroom licenses have been granted, 7 have been rejected, and 9 are pending; 138 applications for wholesale liquor licenses have been allowed, 4 rejected, and 2 are pending.

Under date of April 23, 1908, the Commissioners, in reporting upon the various bills referred to them by the Senate and the House committees of the District of Columbia, made the following recommendations:

First, that the prohibition zones be increased in number so as to cover the neighborhood of the navy-yard and Marine Barracks, and the War College and Engineer Barracks.

Second, that no barroom license be issued, renewed, or transferred, without the consent in writing of the majority of all property owners and of all tenants in the square in which it is to be used, and the four

squares confronting that square, and that a license shall be revoked upon the conviction or the forfeiture of collateral in one case.

Third, that the wholesale liquor license fee shall be $600 and the barroom liquor license fee shall be $1,600.

Fourth, that no license shall be issued, renewed, or transferred for use in any saloon within 400 feet of any building used for a public or private school, or other educational institution or playground, or any house of worship, or place regularly used for worship, or religious institution.

Fifth, that the so-called " growler " trade be prohibited.

Sixth, that the law be strengthened so as to prevent imitation hotels and clubs obtaining licenses.

Seventh, that in no event shall there be issued in any year more than one barroom license to every 1,000 of the population within the fire limits of the city of Washington.

FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE FIGHTING.

The fire department has done an efficient service in so far as the means at its command permitted. It fortunately did not have to deal with any great fire, and most fortunately it did not have to deal with two great fires at the same time, although that situation almost occurred on the night of the 6th of July, when the entire fire department, with the exception of one chemical engine, went into service for two large fires in the business district. If another large fire had occurred at the same time, the fire department could not have dealt with it. The suburbs and all the outlying district of the city of Washington were left entirely without protection. If it had been a winter night of inclement weather, the conditions would have been much worse. As it was, the incident illustrated the necessity for the installation of a high-pressure gravity water-protection system for the center of Washington, for which the Commissioners renew their recommendations. They have estimated for an appropriation of $750,000 to cover the cost of installation, the necessary cost of maintenance being comparatively small.

They have also asked for additional houses, apparatus, and men, which are imperatively needed until this system is installed, and can be utilized afterwards for additional fire protection. One of the older fire department buildings should be immediately rebuilt. Further repairs can not be economically made upon it, and it is so shut in by the new railway construction in Virginia avenue southwest that the company ought to be moved to another location. All the older buildings require extensive repairs, and Congress is asked to appropriate the full amount recommended.

The fire-prevention service, to which the Commissioners have devoted special attention since 1900, causing regular inspections by the fire marshal and his assistants and the inspectors of the electrical department and special inspections by the chief engineer of the fire department, the electrical engineer, and the inspector of buildings, serves to account in part for the fact that the fire losses have not increased in proportion to the increase of population.

The National Government has asked for special inspections of some of its buildings with a view to proper fire protection this year as in

former years, and much work of this kind has been done by the fire department, whose recommendations have in all cases been accepted by the National Government.

The Commissioners believe that the officers and members of the fire department should be allowed more time off duty. Each officer and member is allowed one day off duty in every five days, and this liberty must be given up in the event of the absence of members of the company on account of sickness or other disability. If 50 additional men were provided for the department it is believed by the chief engineer the officers and men can be allowed one day off in every four days. As the men are on duty night and day even when they go home to their meals and can have no free time for themselves or with their families except upon the day off the merits of this proposition are apparent.

The chief engineer personally inspected each and every public school building in the District of Columbia during the past year, and submitted to the Commissioners a report showing the conditions found and recommending what in his opinion was necessary for the proper protection of the teachers and pupils from fire. These reports were forwarded to the board of education for its consideration.

Each and every church in the District of Columbia was also inspected by the fire department, and those in charge of the same were requested to provide such fire protection as was deemed necessary.

In 1900 the Commissioner having immediate supervision of the fire department offered a trophy flag to be awarded annually to the company making the best appearance upon inspection and having the best discipline record for the year. This award has been made annually by committees of citizens, chiefly composed of fire insurance underwriters, who have given much time to the personal examination of the fire stations and it is believed that their labors have been fruitful in stimulating the men to better service.

The companies obtaining the flag up to date are:

1900, Engine Company No. 5, C. A. Kreamer, captain; 1901, Engine Company No. 11, A. L. Grimm, captain; 1902, Truck Company No. 3, W. A. Dixon, captain; 1903, Engine Company No. 10, C. E. Schrom, captain; 1904, Engine Company No. 6, W. F. Lanahan, captain; 1905, Engine Company No. 1, T. O'Connor, captain; 1906, Engine Company No. 10, C. E. Schrom, captain; 1907, Engine Company No. 10, C. E. Schrom, captain; 1908, Engine Company No. 14, C. B. Proctor, captain.

The great increase in the number of moving-picture theaters in this city during the year led to an investigation of the methods adopted by the proprietors of such enterprises for the protection of their patrons from fire. As a result of these investigations the chief engineer recommended the promulgation of regulations requiring proper fire protection in such theaters, and these regulations were duly approved by the Commissioners. The adoption of such regulations has resulted in reducing the danger from fire and panic in moving-picture theaters to a minimum.

On January 16, 1908, a new company designated as Chemical Engine Company No. 1 was placed in service at Bennings, D. C. This company is provided with 2 chemical engines and 11 men, and

was much needed for a long time previously in the vicinity in which it is located.

According to the report of the chief engineer there were received during the year 546 bell alarms and 416 local alarms of fire. The total estimated fire loss is $320,827, within a fraction of being 10 per cent of the total insurance of $3,499,320. The loss is an increase of $92,053 over that of the preceding year, the increase being due to 10 fires, for which extra alarms were sounded and which resulted in a loss of $130,525.

ELECTRICAL OPERATION AND SUPERVISION.

The electrical department, which has supervision of the public lighting, and of the district telephone and fire alarm systems, of the constructions of the public service corporations using electricity, including the placing of wires underground, and which regulates the installations in all buildings, has met the increase of its task due to the increase of population and building efficiently during the past year. A general improvement in all conditions under its supervision is reported.

The several gas, naphtha, and electric street lighting services were maintained at their former high standard, and numerous extensions were made. The total increase in the number of lamps was 941.

The work of the district underground system was continued during the year with addition of 14 miles of cable, the erection of 47 additional fire-alarm and patrol posts, and the connecting of 9 additional buildings.

Fifteen new fire-alarm boxes were placed in service, of which 4 were private boxes. At the close of the year there were 448 fire-alarm boxes in service.

There was a net increase of 9 telephones installed on the District system. At the close of the fiscal year all of the public schools, with the exception of two, were supplied with telephone service connected with the District switchboard.

The separate telephone system installed for the police department, with connections to each of the station houses, to the various offices of the departments, and to a number of the captains' and inspectors' residences, has proved of great value to that department.

Seventeen new police-patrol boxes were established during the year.

During the period between March 31 and June 28 the electrical department transferred the central fire-alarm office, with all its complicated apparatus, switchboards, and instruments, from its old location, above No. 14 engine house, to the new quarters prepared for it on the fifth floor of the municipal building. This work of removal, which was carried out entirely by the employees of the department, was accomplished without any interruption to the service. The new arrangement of the office, with its fireproof metallic cabinet work, is ideal, and makes it one of the finest central offices in the country.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company made gratifying progress in the work of extending its underground conduits and removing poles and wires from the streets. The company reports the removal of 103 poles from the streets and alleys within the prescribed area. In addition 147 poles have been taken down by other companies, including 35 belonging to the District of Columbia.

The appointment of an additional electrical inspector authorized by Congress enabled the department to begin the systematic inspection of electrical wiring in old buildings.

Theater inspection was carried on regularly each week by the inspector detailed for that purpose.

INSPECTION OF ELECTRICAL METERS.

A large number of electrical meters are now in use, and the Commissioners believe there should be an inspector of electrical meters, there being now no official inspection, and in case of dispute between the private corporation furnishing the current and the consumer there is no official means of determining the question. For many years the inspection of gas and gas meters has been provided by law, and the Commissioners believe it is time that such an inspection was provided for electric meters. They recommend that Congress make provision for such an office and that the private corporation furnishing electricity in the District of Columbia be required to contribute toward the expense of such an office in the same way as corporations furnishing gas do to the office of the inspector of gas and meters.

INSPECTION OF GAS AND METERS.

In compliance with the regulations the inspector of gas and meters made 1,057 official photometric tests during the year of the illuminating gas supplied by the two gas companies to consumers in the District of Columbia. Tests for the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen and determination of the amount of ammonia and sulphur in the gas were also made daily. In addition a continuous record was obtained at the three testing stations of the pressure maintained in the gas mains, and occasional determinations were made of the specific gravity of the gas.

During the year this office inspected and proved 6,682 gas meters for the two gas companies and the consumers. Of this number, 1,315 were inspected on complaint of consumers, and the tests showed 41 per cent to be registering fast and 52 per cent correct. Of 1,073 consumers' meters tested on complaint of the gas companies, 94 per cent were slow or failed altogether to register the gas passing through them.

The sum of $2,845 was collected as fees for meter inspections and this amount was deposited with the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia.

To the inspector of gas and meters office is also intrusted the duty of verifying the statements of all gas meters in District buildings and the certification of the resulting gas bills.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND THE DISTRICT MARKETS.

The total receipts of the office of sealer of weights and measures deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, amounted to $25,559.63; expenditures $14,257.35; net receipts $11,302.28, an increase of $645.62 over the net receipts for 1907.

The total collections of the office, including the fees of the inspectors of lumber, wood, and flour, retained by them for their services, amounted to $30,314.27.

A comparison of the receipts for 1908, amounting to $25,559.63, with the receipts for 1903, the first year the sealer had supervision of the divisions hereinbefore mentioned, shows an increase of $6,171.11.

The receipts for the inspection of scales, weights, and measures amounted to $6,006.92. The inspections numbered 23,554, exceeding the number for the previous year by 2,283. There were condemned and destroyed 66 spring-balance scales, 18 counter scales, 87 weights, 91 liquid measures, and 175 dry measures. One hundred and seventy-four scales were condemned for repair. Inspections for the several departments of the United States Government numbered 553, for the District of Columbia 91. A comparison with the report of operations for 1907 shows a decrease of 79 in the number of scales, weights, and measures condemned and destroyed. Seventy-five cases were presented to the police court for violation of the weights and measures law, a decrease of 54 in the number for the preceding year, and fines to the amount of $776 were imposed, a decrease of $279 in the amount imposed for similar prosecutions in 1907.

Conditions relative to the sale of coal, ice, and oil are reported as being more satisfactory, especially as to coal. Prosecution follows what appears to be any intent to defraud. The method in vogue of selling coal by the measure is practiced generally in the localities inhabited by the poorer classes, who need all the protection they can get as regards full weight and measure. This class of dealers, commonly known as coal hucksters, need the constant vigilance of the sealer and his assistants.

The capacity of crates or boxes used in the sale of produce, shipped or brought into the District for sale, is reported a source of many complaints. Recommendation for the passage of the bill regulating the size of these boxes or crates, which was approved and presented to Congress at its last session, is renewed. Its passage and enforcement would result beneficially to the dealer as well as to the purchasing public.

The District markets are reported in a prosperous condition. The addition to the Eastern Market is nearly completed, and when ready for occupancy will be a source of satisfaction. Four thousand dollars was included in the sealer's estimates for the next fiscal year for the purpose of replacing the stands in the old part of the Eastern Market. With the addition the Eastern Market will be over 300 feet long and 50 feet wide, with 114 stands. The Western Market has been occupied practically to its capacity during the year and, on account of the adjustment in the rental of stands which made them all the same price, the receipts have increased the full amount anticipated—$800 annually. Several new stands have been installed. The painting of the interior of the markets, white in color, although not fully completed, adds very much to their appearance. The sanitary condition is also much improved and special attention is given to cleanliness. The receipts for rent of stands in the District of Columbia markets amounted to $10,479.17.

The farmers' street markets, the wholesale producers' market, and those adjacent to the Eastern, Western, and Georgetown markets have been a source of satisfaction. The receipts amounted to $7,250.40, an increase of $1,217.10 over the receipts for the preceding year. An item of $40,000 was included in the sealer's estimate for

1910 for the erection of steel portable shelter sheds for the protection of those doing business at the wholesale producers' market.

The number of square feet of lumber inspected and passed as merchantable was 6,951,517; condemned, 349,205; fees collected, $2,289.55; expenses, $773.35; net fees retained for services, $1,516.20.

There were measured and inspected 24,393½ cords of wood; fees amounted to $2,196.72; expenses, $375; net fees retained for services, $1,821.72.

The flour inspector reported the inspection of 26,837 barrels of flour and fees amounting to $268.37. The sealer is of the opinion that the inspection of flour as to quality should come under the immediate supervision of the health department and recommends the passage of the bill presented to Congress at its last session, which will enable the sealer to proceed in a more satisfactory manner with the inspection as to weight.

SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The insurance department of the District government, through the superintendent of insurance, reports that the arrears with which its work began in January, 1902, because of the requirements of the statutes, have been greatly reduced as additions have been made to the staff, which at the first consisted of, besides the superintendent, only one clerk. The work imposed upon the department by statute is as great as that of state insurance departments and the force supplied to do the work is far below the average of state departments. If the additions which are requested and which the Commissioners have recommended shall be provided the superintendent states that the work can be brought up to date at an early day. Notwithstanding the lack of sufficient assistants the superintendent has accomplished large results in driving out bad insurance concerns and preventing others from coming here. He has not been able to find time for preparing a complete code of insurance law for the District of Columbia, although he is engaged upon the task, but he has drafted bills for the regulation of assessment life insurance, a business now without adequate regulation and greatly needing it, and it is earnestly hoped that it may be enacted at the coming session of Congress.

It is the intention of the superintendent to publish, for the public convenience, in the near future, a directory of all companies, agents, brokers, and solicitors licensed to transact business in the District.

In harmony with several of the state insurance departments, a reduction in the rate of tax on the premium receipts of insurance companies of all kinds is respectfully recommended.

During the last calendar year detailed examinations were made of the books and affairs of 11 District of Columbia insurance companies and associations.

The amount of revenue collected from the companies for taxes on their premium receipts was $63,998.61, and there was received for licenses from companies, agents, brokers, and solicitors, including assignments of licenses, $14,378.83, making a total of $78,377.44. The total expenses of conducting the department amounted to $10,361.45.

The total amount paid for premiums for insurance of all kinds to companies licensed to transact business here was $4,757,588.52. The total amount paid by companies for losses was $2,016,903.56.

The aggregate amount of assets of the companies and associations reporting to the department on December 31, 1907, was $3,373,408,-301.99; liabilities, $2,822,024,867.45; surplus, including capital, $551,-393,434.54. While there was an increase in the assets of the companies, as compared with the preceding year, the surplus of the companies was decreased $50,586,452.43, due principally to the money panic during the last few months of the year.

INCREASED POLICE FORCE NECESSARY.

The police department of the District of Columbia has maintained that high standard of faithful and efficient conduct which has established it in the confidence of the community and won for it a high reputation in other cities; and in this connection the Commissioners are not unmindful of the honor conferred upon the superintendent of the department, Major Sylvester, and the government which he represents, in his selection for the tenth successive term as president of the International Police Association.

The growth of the city, which has been phenomenal during the past few years, has entailed upon the police force much additional labor, and although comparatively few crimes of the higher magnitude were recorded here during the year, the necessity for an increased force becomes daily more apparent. The police territory embraces nearly 70 square miles and includes a very large number of villages and subdivisions outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, each of these localities requiring police protection. After deducting the several details and post assignments, such as the location of policemen at Takoma and other villages, only 105 men remain available for day patrol service and 208 for nighttime. Even to obtain this number it is necessary to utilize reserve members of the force, who are thus required to perform continuous duty at times assigned for rest. Under these embarrassing conditions it is a matter of considerable difficulty for the police force to perform all the work assigned to it in a thorough manner. It is creditable to the force that general good order has prevailed throughout the District and that, with the exception of petty thefts, there has been no epidemic of crime.

The results accomplished by the District police force are presented in the comparative tables prepared by the Census Bureau of the United States Government. For instance, for all offenses the number of arrests made in the District of Columbia for 10,000 population was 1,087.05; in Cleveland, 680.03; Buffalo, 543.02; Cincinnati, 444; Milwaukee, 217.04; Newark, 266.02; Providence, 557.05, and Baltimore, 631.04. On the other hand, the number of policemen to every 1,000 acres of territory to be patrolled was, in Cleveland, 15.04; Buffalo, 20.07; Cincinnati, 13.04; New Orleans, 31.04; Jersey City, 36.09; Baltimore, 36.03, and in the District of Columbia, 12. These statistics are a strong argument in support of the increase of 94 privates recommended as an addition to the force for the coming year.

POLICE SURVEILLANCE.

There was presented at the last session of Congress a proposed amendment to the license laws requiring drivers of public vehicles to procure an annual license after application for the same had been approved by the chief of police. The public has long demanded the adoption of an amendment of this character and its enactment would protect the local and traveling public against imposition. It would also be wise to enact legislation whereby persons at depots and steamboat wharves who seek patrons for hotels and boarding houses should be required to procure an annual license after approval of the application by the police department, with the additional proviso that those to whom such certificates might be granted should comply with the regulations for their conduct in public places or otherwise suffer revocation of their licenses.

ABOLITION OF BILLBOARDS.

Many municipalities are enacting ordinances for the abolition of the billboard. These billboards now exist in the National Capital by sanction of Congress, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of their removal on the ground that they are unsightly and that the character of the displays made thereon frequently have a demoralizing effect.

CLUBS AND POOL ROOMS.

Owing to the ease with which so-called social clubs may be incorporated in the District of Columbia and the fact that such incorporation places the organization in a favorable situation for the dispensing of liquor and the playing of pool on Sundays, the Commissioners will ask Congress to enact legislation which will have the effect of restraining the incorporation of clubs except for bona fide purposes. The existence of clubs for the evasion of the rigid Sunday excise law has long been a source of annoyance to the authorities, but recently conditions have been aggravated by the opening of pool rooms on Sunday under the guise of club organization. These conditions should be remedied as promptly as possible by the enactment of proper legislation. The Commissioners will again ask Congress to enact a new law regulating the carrying and disposal of concealed weapons, a measure which is urgently advocated by the major and superintendent of police. It is suggested that no sales or transfers of revolvers or other weapons shall be made by merchants or others until the purchaser has obtained from the police department a certificate of identity which will also carry upon its face the reason for the purchase. It is also proposed that any party disposing of such weapons must first register and obtain permission for such action.

In view of the fact that the authorities were not sustained by the court in cases where sales of intoxicating liquors were made to minors who were messengers to carry the liquor to adult persons, it is important that the excise law should be so amended as to prevent such sales.

NECESSARY LAWS.

The Commissioners renew their appeal for the enactment of laws making it a penal offense for persons to carry or have in their possession burglars' tools; a fugitives law whereby fugitives may be held

temporarily awaiting necessary papers for removal to the place of the criminal commitment; an amendment to the pharmacy law whereby the sales of poisonous drugs may be more thoroughly prevented, and legal protection for the insignia and uniform of the members of the police force. The measure introduced in Congress a year ago defining vagrancy in this jurisdiction and providing penalties therefor should also receive the favorable attention of Congress at the forthcoming session.

AUTHORIZED GUIDES.

The constantly increasing influx of strangers into the National Capital from all parts of the country has prompted certain persons to offer their services as guides, and who wear badges secured by themselves which give them a fictitious official appearance, although there is no legal provision for such designation. In view of the fact that there is a legitimate demand for the services of well-informed and honorable persons, a law should be enacted providing for the appointment of authorized guides upon the payment of a license fee and after favorable recommendation shall have been made by the major and superintendent of police.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursing office is recognized as a model and efficient branch of the municipal government, intrusted, as it is, with the proper disbursement of the District's funds.

The amount of work performed by this department continues to increase each year in proportion to the larger appropriations incident to municipal growth. The total amount handled by the office during the year was $10,068,470.28, excluding $498,159.18 and $17,-980.38 checked out by the disbursing officer acting as special disbursing agent of the Municipal Building and Rock Creek Park funds, respectively. The grand total of $10,583,868.84 is nearly one million dollars in excess of the disbursements for the preceding year.

The total number of checks issued from funds of the disbursing office proper, and in payment of contracts, merchants' bills for supplies, salaries paid by check, etc., was 55,975, an increase of nearly 4,000 over the year 1907; while the cash payments for salaries, witnesses' and jurors' fees, etc., all of which aggregated over 100,000 in number, represented the total sum of $1,835,570.37, or an increase of $118,088.58 over the year 1907.

Out of the nearly 60,000 checks issued only 4 were reported as undelivered to or lost by the payees, and in these cases duplicates were issued, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United States Treasury, after payment on the originals had been stopped.

As part of the precaution looking toward the accurate and honest administration of the office may be mentioned a daily balance, audited and approved by the District auditor, and a general monthly closing of all accounts of moneys advanced to the disbursing officer on account of the various appropriations, trust funds, and special funds, approximating 150 in number.

The increased space and improved facilities afforded by the new District building, the installation of a modern fireproof vault and a burglar proof safe to protect funds on hand, the bonding of the entire

official and clerical force, together with a close audit by the District auditor and a final review by the United States Treasury officials, all operate toward the complete protection of the District's interests in the disbursement of its money.

Every effort is made by the disbursing office to expedite the payment of merchants' and contractors' bills against the District, after the vouchers have been approved by the District auditor, as well as to promptly pay the salaries of the more than 6,000 employees of the District, whose pay days are distributed among thirteen days of each month.

INCREASE IN TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The new triennial assessment for 1909–1911 has been completed and shows an increase of $21,265,940 over the assessment of 1908. The board of review has endeavored to adjust the inequalities of former assessments, as well as to comply with the law requiring a two-thirds value of all property. While many inequalities still exist, the board has accomplished much toward their elimination, and hopes to further reduce this cause of complaint in the next assessment.

In connection herewith the Commissioners renew their recommendation for a change of law, so that the board of equalization and review shall continue in session from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in April, which will give ample time for appeals and also allow the board to more thoroughly investigate matter presented by appellants, giving three months in which to finish the assessment.

The personal tax levy for the fiscal year 1909 is estimated at $900,000.

REPORT ON PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Under the direction of the Commissioners the assessor's office prepared a detailed statement upon the subject of the taxation of public utility corporations in the District of Columbia, in order to determine whether these corporations are fully assessed under the law. The following summary of the statement shows the taxes assessed against such corporations in the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1908:

Steam railroads	$34,131.42
Street railroads	188,939.84
Gas companies	136,367.69
Electric lighting company	54,717.03
Telephone companies	47,270.37
Telegraph companies	930.82
Steamboat companies	10,929.00
Canal company	664.19
Total	473,950.36

In other words, the public utilities in the District of Columbia paid about 10 per cent of the total amount of taxes on realty and personalty collected in the year 1908.

In this connection the Commissioners desire to renew the recommendation previously made to Congress that the tax upon street railway corporations be increased from 4 to 6 per cent upon their gross receipts with a specific provision that the tracks of all the railways shall be excluded from assessment. A thorough examination shows

that a majority of the original charters in the District of Columbia contain a specific provision to this effect, and it has never been the custom of the assessor's office to regard the tracks of street railways as real estate for the purpose of taxation, this position being based upon the theory that the tax upon the gross receipts of each corporation is a franchise tax for the occupation of the public streets.

The personal-tax law, approved July 1, 1902, which provides for the taxation of public utility corporations and financial institutions, provides for a tax of 4 per cent upon the gross receipts of the street railway corporations, 5 per cent per annum on the gross earnings of the gas companies, 4 per cent per annum on the gross earnings of electric-lighting companies, 4 per cent per annum on the gross earnings of the telephone companies, and 1½ per cent per annum on the value of vessels, ships, and boats owned by steamboat companies, and 6 per cent per annum on the gross earnings of national banks and trust companies. It is suggested to Congress that a more equitable arrangement of these taxes might be arranged. It has already been shown that the tax upon the gross receipts of the street railway incorporations might well be increased from 4 to 6 per cent, and it is quite possible that a similar increase could be imposed without detriment upon other public utility corporations. On the other hand, a reduction of the taxation on national banks and trust companies would seem to be equitable.

The national banks hold no franchise for the use of the streets, nor do they possess the monopoly which is enjoyed by the public utility corporations. One of the main features of trust companies is the loaning of money upon real estate mortgages and upon the earnings from this source. They are, under existing law, taxed 6 per cent. On profits from the same class of business incorporated savings banks pay 4 per cent, while building associations engaging in similar lines of profit pay 2 per cent. These various rates for practically the same class of business are inconsistent. The Commissioners have already submitted to Congress a bill for the reduction of taxes on national banks from 6 to 5 per cent on their gross earnings and the tax on trust companies from 6 to 4 per cent on their gross earnings, and the enactment of this measure will again be urged.

DESIGNATION OF PROPERTY.

The new system of designating county property by squares and lots instead of by the former method of subdivisions has proved to be very efficient, as under the new system no duplication of lots or confusion in the designation thereof is possible. Many tax sales have been canceled under the old method of designation, and it is considered very necessary that the method of designation now in vogue in the county should be extended to the city. This could easily be accomplished by an amendment to the act approved March 13, 1899, for designating lots within the city limits. The Commissioners have under consideration a proposed amendment to this act which it is hoped can be passed during the coming session, so as to allow work to be commenced at once. To carry out the provisions of such an amendment will require an appropriation of $8,000, or about half of the amount expended on the county work for a like purpose.

BATHING FACILITIES IMPERATIVELY NEEDED.

During the bathing season of 1908, two of the brick-lined pools formerly used by the Fish Commission for fish culture were modified so that they became adapted for bathing beach purposes. They are about 20 by 40 feet in dimension, and about 4½ feet deep. They made excellent pools for teaching swimming. They were supplied with filtered water and were in all respects thoroughly satisfactory. It is the purpose to confine the use of these pools to instructions in swimming, and to construct other pools of similar character adjacent to those mentioned, but larger and deeper, for more experienced swimmers.

An estimate has been made for the establishment of a deep-water bathing beach on the tidal reservoir. Also for the establishment of dressing houses on the river front where skillful swimmers may have their apparel cared for and obtain bathing suits and bathe in the river under proper safeguards and surveillance.

The old bathing pool, which is part of the old earth bordered and bottomed fish ponds and is supplied with tide water from the river, would cost so much to be put in proper condition that its suitable adaptation to that purpose is deemed impracticable. Its abandonment as a bathing pool will be recommended on account of its marshy and unsightly character, and in order that the space it occupies may be filled and used for public recreation grounds.

On the 20th of March last, the Commissioners vested the Washington Playgrounds Association with general supervision over the public bathing beach, with the ultimate object of connecting that service with the public recreation system.

The Commissioners hope that in the near future instruction in swimming will become part of the public school course, and that suitable bathing pools and other appliances will be provided near or in the school buildings for that purpose.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The aggregate receipts from all sources of the government of the District of Columbia through the collector of taxes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, were as follows:

On account of—	
Realty taxes	$3,769,422.61
Personal taxes	821,933.04
Special reimbursable tax	448.63
Penalties and interest	36,777.96
Miscellaneous collections	856,315.91
	5,484,449.52
Special and trust funds	1,060,915.83
Repayments to appropriations	141,268.88
Miscellaneous receipts, United States	29,746.88
Aggregate	6,716,381.11

This amount is $289,666.09 greater than was collected during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

The real-estate tax continues to be collected with great effectiveness, the average balance of unpaid realty taxes for the last twenty years being less than $4,000 a year. In view of the fact that much

of this unpaid balance charged against the collector was levied over twenty years ago, it is a question whether the District is not barred from its collection by lapse of time. This seems to have been the view taken in July, 1901, when a revision was made which eliminated tax charges prior to 1880.

It is also important that an amendment to the tax-sale law should be enacted which will allow the return to the collector's office of the report of tax sales filed with the recorder of deeds for record.

The collection of personal taxes in arrears has been prosecuted with persistence and energy, so that the office has been compelled to resort to legal measures only on rare occasions.

PROPERTY DIVISION.

Through this division is purchased and distributed all supplies and construction materials used by the District government. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, the expenditures for supplies and materials aggregated $1,313,530.96, based upon 10,117 requisitions, which required the issuing of over 23,000 orders and the verification and certification of over 19,000 vouchers.

It is also the duty of this office to keep the appropriation accounts of all departments, except those under the engineer department. The expending of so large an amount for supplies and materials and keeping accurate accounts of the appropriations, spent through this office, showing accurately and minutely the available balances in the same, taxes the limited clerical force of the office to its utmost. For this and for the further reason that changes promulgated by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department in the matter of purchase of supplies and the preparation of vouchers, the Commissioners have, in their estimates to Congress, recommended a small increase in the clerical force of this division.

This office, which is also charged by law with the custody of all chattel owned by the District government, sold during the year at public auction after due advertisement, property condemned as unfit for further use, and the $5,380.07 received for the same was paid into the office of the collector of taxes, to be deposited to the credit of the United States and District of Columbia.

It is also the duty of this division to supervise the inspection of all fuel bought by the District government. During the year 27,261 tons of coal were inspected, of which 1,473 tons, or 0.054 per cent, was rejected.

An appropriation of $5,000 is desired for the construction of conveyors, engines, etc., at the District sand and gravel yard, to be located on the Eastern Branch, for the reason that the wharf already provided for by appropriation can not be constructed large enough to store thereon a supply sufficient to meet the needs of the District. It will therefore be necessary to convey and store the sand and gravel on ground adjacent to the wharf. It is estimated that by the use of an engine and conveyor for unloading, the District will be able to purchase these materials at 10 cents less per cubic yard than if contractors for furnishing the same are required to place them back in the yard by means of carts or wheelbarrows.

During the year the District commenced occupancy of the new property yard at Delaware and Florida avenues northeast. This

yard is admirably located on ground adjacent to the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads. There has been constructed at this yard a large dump to be used by the District in unloading broken stone shipped from the District government quarry at Dickerson, Md., the use of which reduces to a minimum the probability of the District having to pay demurrage on account of delay in unloading cars containing this material.

Use of the new cement house, located at Fourteenth and D Streets southwest, was also commenced during the year. This house is believed to be too small for the purpose intended and will for this reason have to be enlarged in the near future. The use of the same, owing to its proximity to the railroad, now enables the District to purchase cement at 32 cents per barrel less than was paid for this material delivered at the old cement house at First and Canal streets.

During the year many minor changes were inaugurated with a view to economy, simplification, and expedition of business, and other improvements in methods are receiving careful consideration.

IMPROVED ACCOUNTING.

The Commissioners have undertaken to improve the existing accounting system of the District of Columbia, to the end that a central accounting control may be adopted through properly regulated accounts under the direction of the auditor and thus render it possible to present the fiscal status of the District in acordance with the highest standards of advanced municipal accounting. It is realized, however, that improvements or reforms radical in their nature can be secured but slowly, and only after careful investigation and with adequate clerical assistance.

By the adoption of an accounting system of this character, the administrative officers will be in a position to determine whether the affairs of the District are being administered in the most economical manner possible with the best service to the public and to the Government.

DISTRICT AND FEDERAL FUNDS.

During the year the Commissioners requested the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the opening in that department of a general revenue account of the District of Columbia, on the ground that such revenues consituted a separate and distinct fund in the Treasury, supporting the request with opinions of the Attorney-General, decisions of the courts of the District of Columbia and of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Comptroller of the Treasury, to whom the request was referred, held that the moneys received from taxation and other revenues in the District were the property of the United States, to be used for purposes of local government in said District, and consequently should be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts of the United States, and that the Secretary of the Treasury was not authorized to open upon the books of the department an account of the character indicated.

Under the present system the account of the District with the United States is prepared by the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year from data obtained from loose disjointed memoranda, scattered

throughout the different offices of the department, with the consequent liability to error and lack of proof as to its correctness. This fact is shown in the case of payments made for the support of the indigent blind of the District of Columbia for the fiscal years 1899 to 1906, inclusive, the settlements for which were made by the Auditor for the Interior Department. Although under the law one-half of the payments for this purpose, amounting during the fiscal years named to $52,973.64, should have been currently charged to the revenues of the District, it was only during the last fiscal year that the oversight on the part of the Government to charge one-half of that amount to the District was discovered. It is submitted that a general account with the District on the books of the Treasury, showing the transactions thereunder from day to day, would eliminate instances of this character and would result in a more business-like arrangement of handling District transactions.

CONCENTRATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Attention is invited to the fact that quite a large part of District of Columbia appropriations are paid annually by disbursing officers other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, upon vouchers which are not audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia. The result of this system is that the District loses the accounting control over the moneys so paid. The difficulties and embarrassments attendant upon the present system are frequent, and the Secretary of the Treasury, realizing the incongruity of the situation caused thereby, recommended, in forwarding the estimates of appropriations of the District of Columbia for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902, the enactment of legislation to the following effect:

> That hereafter estimates and requisitions affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District, and all payments from appropriations, any part of which is chargeable to the said revenues of the District, or repayments to appropriations and collections increasing the revenues, shall be made through the officials of the District, except in the case of the sinking fund, which is otherwise specifically provided for by law, and all accounts pertaining thereto shall be settled by the Auditor for the State and Other Departments.

An earnest effort will be made to have the foregoing suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury enacted at the coming session of Congress.

CONSOLIDATION OF JUSTICES' COURTS.

Attention is invited to the bill introduced at the last session of Congress entitled "a bill to change the name and jurisdiction of the inferior courts of the justices of the peace in the District of Columbia." Under the organization as contemplated by this bill, all the justices of the peace will be assembled in one building in a central location, and by means of machinery therein provided it will result in better service to the various suitors before the court, and to a more systematic and expeditious handling of the various moneys received. The Commissioners desire to impress upon Congress the importance of enacting the foregoing bill.

POLICE COURT COLLATERALS.

Legislation will also be recommended to Congress under which collaterals deposited by individuals to secure their attendance before the police court, which remain on deposit for three years or more with that official, will be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia. Under existing law there is no way of disposing of moneys of this kind, with the consequent result that the fund is being increased from year to year, and in the absence of legislation for the disposition thereof after a certain period it would continue to remain in bank to the credit of the clerk of the police court.

TO EXPEDITE CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.

In the last session of Congress a bill was introduced to amend section 491n of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia (S. 4814), under the provisions of which the District would be authorized to pay into the registry of the court moneys awarded for land condemned for public use, which can not be paid on account of the owners refusing to accept the awards, or failure to locate parties entitled thereto, or by reason of defect in the title. Present provisions of the Code, authorizing the payment of money into the registry of the court, have been held not to apply to cases of this kind. The Commissioners will endeavor to have this bill enacted in order to dispose of about 75 cases now pending, for which payments can not be made, with the consequent inability of the District to enter upon the property and make the improvements authorized by law.

STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

The work of the street-cleaning department has been prosecuted as efficiently as possible, although much better results could undoubtedly be obtained if the appropriation for sweeping and sprinkling the streets was increased. Some idea of the growth of the work of the department is shown by the fact that the inspectors on machine-swept streets supervised the cleaning of 50,368,551 square yards more of street area in 1908 than in 1907; the inspectors on unimproved street cleaning supervised the cleaning of 4,031,564 square yards more of street area in 1908 than in 1907; the alley inspectors supervised the cleaning of 3,908,866 square yards more of alley area in 1908 than in 1907; the garbage collections amounted to 3,040 tons more in 1908 than in 1907; there were 65,268 bags of paper collected in 1908 in excess of the collections of 1907, and 4,289 more dead animals were collected during the fiscal year 1908 than during the fiscal year 1907. All this additional work was accomplished without an increased force and with an appropriation of only $10,000 in excess of the previous year. The total area cleaned by hand amounted to 490,000,000 square yards.

The Commissioners renew their recommendation to Congress that the present cost limitation on hand cleaning of 19 cents per thousand square yards be increased to not less than 21 cents per thousand square yards, because an increased limitation would enable the department to decrease the present surface area assigned to each man from 10,000

square yards to about 8,000 square yards, which is the maximum area which ought to be assigned to each laborer. The public dumps are being rapidly filled up, necessitating a longer and more expensive haul, thus increasing the cost of disposing of the sweepings. In addition to this, the amount of waste paper on the streets, sidewalks, and parking spaces is so great that two hours of the laborers' time is devoted to its collection, leaving them but six hours for the actual work of sweeping the streets.

A slightly increased appropriation enabled the Commissioners to increase the area of paved streets cleaned by machines from 373,000,000 square yards in 1907 to 423,000,000 square yards in 1908. The ideal condition would be to keep all streets in a clean condition by hand during the day while the machines went over them at night, but the expense necessary to meet this work is so large that the Commissioners do not feel justified in submitting to Congress an estimate for this work. They have, however, asked for a larger sum in order that streets which are now swept three times a week may be swept nightly and that the constant additions of newly paved streets to the city's street area may be given constant and thorough attention.

The Commissioners also favor the more frequent cleaning of alleys and will ask Congress to appropriate a sum sufficient to clean all the alleys in the city at least twice a week. The alley area cleaned last year amounted to 18,000,000 square yards. The problem of sprinkling the streets has been one to which the Commissioners have given considerable attention. The demand for sprinkling comes from every section and is particularly insistent from those who reside on streets where asphalt cars operate. The proposition already submitted to Congress by the Commissioners that the street railroad companies shall be compelled to sprinkle their tracks and thus reduce to a minimum the annoyance of clouds of dust raised by fast moving cars is again urged and the enactment of the law strongly recommended. The various divisions of work in the jurisdiction of the street cleaning department, such as the collection and disposal of garbage, ashes, miscellaneous refuse, and dead animals, has been prosecuted with energy and with admirable results. The inspectors have done their duty faithfully and fines have been imposed upon the contractors whenever failure to execute the terms of the contract has been known to be the fault of the contractor.

TREATMENT OF LUNACY CASES.

The number of lunacy cases during the year showed a gratifying decrease. In 1906 the number of petitions filed aggregated 356; in 1907 there were 321 and in 1908 there was a further reduction to 312.

In this connection the Commissioners renew their previous recommendations for the establishment of a psychopathic hospital in the District of Columbia. The necessity for an institution of this character has become more and more apparent. Every day the hospitals of the city are called upon to receive for treatment cases which may or may not be in the incipient stage of some form of insanity and which have not developed sufficiently to warrant the attending physician in certifying them to the Government Hospital for the Insane; and every day these hospitals promptly and firmly refuse to admit such cases for the reason that they are not equipped for the care and

treatment of such cases. In addition to this the police surgeons are daily called upon to pass upon the question of the sanity or insanity of persons held in the station houses and the house of detention. The most experienced alienists in the world could not properly examine and decide many of the cases brought to the attention of the police surgeons in the short time allowed for such examinations. Indeed, it is not at all uncommon for experts in insanity to require several examinations of persons brought before them before deciding positively whether such persons are of sound or unsound mind.

There should be some place in the community which would be in the nature of a threshold to the insane asylum, where careful observation would lead to a definite conclusion before the doors of the insane asylum close upon the unfortunate. A hospital of this nature would also be invaluable in criminal cases where insanity is suspected or where insanity is to be the defense. It would also serve as the proper place for the care and treatment of cases of acute delirium from certain fevers and for aggravated cases of neurasthenia, hysteria, hydrophobia, epilepsy, etc., which are daily refused admission into the hospitals of this city. It would especially be the refuge of persons suffering from temporary delirium, incipient insanity, hysteria, neurasthenia, etc., who, on their voluntary request, would be admitted and saved the stigma of incarceration in an insane asylum.

DISTRICT LITIGATION.

The work of the office of the corporation counsel has greatly increased, due to the development of the District. This work has been conscientiously and efficiently performed.

There were 29 cases in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia to which the District or the Commissioners were parties; 12 of these cases were decided in favor of the District; 6 were decided against the District; 1, involving an appeal from a large sum in damages allowed against the District in the court below, was settled at a great advantage to the District by a material reduction of the damages awarded; and at the close of the last fiscal year 10 cases were pending in that court awaiting the fall term of the court. The questions involved in these various appeals covered a wide range, both in law and equity, and dealt with subjects of taxation, insurance, torts, contracts, constitutional law, and the power of the Commissioners to pass various police regulations.

The most important legal work of the office during the year was the litigation growing out of the application of the Georgetown Gaslight Company and the Washington Gaslight Company for valuation, by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, of their respective plants under section 5 of the act of Congress of June 6, 1896, in order to increase their capital stock. On proceedings instituted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the court of appeals, that court issued a writ of prohibition to the supreme court of the District of Columbia which, if sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, will effectually prevent action by the gas companies under said law.

In addition to several suits at law to collect taxes and proceedings in equity, there were 24 lawsuits disposed of in the supreme court of

the District of Columbia, where the amount claimed against the District aggregated about $186,136.26, which resulted in judgments aggregating $9,859.79. There are now pending 21 suits at law in that court wherein the amount claimed against the District aggregates $229,918.22.

The Commissioners will recommend to the Congress the enactment of legislation rendering it unnecessary for the District to give bond in appeal cases; to clarify the law on the subject of sale and conveyance of property in cases where assessments for benefits are not paid, and also directing that suits for damages against the District for injuries received shall be instituted within six months from the date of such alleged injury.

AUTOMOBILES.

During the year permits to operate motor vehicles were issued to 1,035 persons, in addition to which 15 applicants were examined and rejected as not competent. Permits to operate motor vehicles have been issued to 4,366 persons from the date of the first examination, August 11, 1903, to the close of the fiscal year.

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS AND CONSTRUCTION OF UNION STATION.

The work of eliminating grade crossings in the District of Columbia, under the provisions of acts of Congress approved February 12, 1901, and February 28, 1903, was completed during the year, with the exception of some minor detail work. The Union Station, the construction of which was also provided for under the act of Congress approved February 28, 1903, has also been completed and was occupied by the railroad companies on November 17, 1907.

The legislation providing for this work directed the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to certify to its proper completion, upon which certification the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company was to be paid the sum of $1,500,000 from funds of the United States and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the sum of $1,500,000, one-half of which was to be paid from funds of the United States, and the other half from revenues of the District of Columbia. The first application for such a certificate was received from the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, and there was some question in the minds of the commissioners whether the work had been completed to such an extent as to fulfill the requirements of the law. They therefore withheld their certificate in this case until the matter was judicially determined. The railroad company applied for a writ of mandamus compelling the issuance of the certificate, and this writ was issued by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, whereupon the commissioners, as directed by an order issued by the court, made such a certificate and filed it with the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by the law.

Subsequently an application was made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for a certificate entitling them to the payment of $1,500,000, which was obtained upon the completion of the work to be done by that company and the delivery to the District of Columbia of a deed of the right of way of the old main line of that company between Second street east and Ivy City. This deed was

furnished and the work ordered by the legislation was properly completed in the opinion of the commissioners, with the exception of certain work of lining the H street subway under the railroad. The commissioners thereupon issued a certificate to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company entitling it to the payment of the sum of $1,500,000 upon the condition that the railroad company would deposit with the District of Columbia the sum of $30,000 to guarantee the lining of this subway if the commissioners should subsequently determine that such work was necessary. This deposit was made by the railroad company.

The location of the Union Station required a fill of about 40 feet at Massachusetts avenue to form a plaza in front of the station. This fill was substantially completed and a temporary surface of macadam was placed on the plaza and the streets leading to same. The District appropriation act for the fiscal years 1908 and 1909 provided for the embellishment of this plaza by the construction of fountains, lamp-posts, and other structures at a total cost to the United States and the District of Columbia of $100,000, provided that the Washington Terminal Company, which constructed the station for the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company would defray so much of the cost of similar work as was called for by the plans to be done within the limits of its property. Plans have been prepared for this work by D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, of Chicago, and contracts will be let for the work during the fiscal year 1909.

By an act of Congress approved May 23, 1908, certain extensions were authorized to be made in the lines of the Capital Traction Company and the Washington Railway and Electric Company, operating street car lines in the District of Columbia, in order to furnish street car transportation to and from the Union Station. The act provided for a temporary trolley line to the station, which was constructed and operated within the time required by the act, and also provided for the permanent construction, to be completed on or before May 1, 1909. The work of installing this permanent construction is now in progress.

The paving of the plaza and the intersecting streets must await the settlement of the fill, but, with a few exceptions, steps are now being taken to do this paving, as the commissioners believe that the fill has settled sufficiently to permit of this permanent work being done.

The act providing for the elimination of grade crossings confined the operations to the city limits. A number of grade crossings exist outside the city limits, but within the territorial limits of the District of Columbia, and the commissioners suggest that in order to properly safeguard the public using these crossings they also should be eliminated by a provision for the crossing at different grades. One such dangerous crossing has just been eliminated in Brookland, and one other point suggested for early consideration in this connection is at Takoma Park.

GRADE DAMAGES.

The work of the grade damage claims commission in ascertaining the damages to private property caused by changes in the grade of streets and alleys due to the location of the Union Station and the

elimination of grade crossings is still in progress. There were 103 claims for damages heard, involving 207 pieces of realty. In 66 of these cases damages were awarded aggregating $84,025, while in 37 cases the commission awarded no damages, as they considered that whatever damages had been suffered were offset by benefits due to the location of the station and the elimination of grade crossings. Forty-nine cases were appealed from the awards of the commission either by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or the property owners, and juries asked for. A number of cases were compromised, and in this way the District saved $6,635, this sum representing the aggregate difference between the awards of the commission and the amounts for which the claims were compromised. The number of claims filed before the commission was 739.

Up to the present time the claims considered have been confined to the changes in grade along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the northeast section of the city. The law provides that the commission shall also consider claims of damages along the line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad in southeast and southwest sections of the city.

ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

The total amount of funds appropriated by Congress and deposited by public service corporations and others in connection with the paving of roadways, sidewalks, and alleys aggregated about $1,285,000. Of this amount $485,000 was appropriated for paving the roadways of new streets and for repairing and replacing existing roadways on streets already paved within the city limits. About $218,000 was appropriated for the construction and repair of streets and roads outside of the city limits.

In paving roadways the materials used were sheet asphalt and asphalt block. The work of paving roadways with sheet asphalt was divided between two contractors and the contract prices were $1.68 and $1.69 per square yard. The work of paving with asphalt block was awarded at the price of $1.80 per square yard on edge and at $1.65 per square yard paved flat. For the fiscal year 1909 but one contract was awarded for sheet asphalt paving at the following prices:

	Per square yard.
For laying asphalt pavement	$1.48
For laying vitrified block gutters	1.17

The contract price for laying asphalt block paving for the same period is as follows:

	Per square yard.
Laying asphalt block pavement in old city limits	$1.65
Laying asphalt block pavement outside of old city limits	1.80

The commissioners again call attention to the question of replacing granite block pavement with sheet asphalt. A number of these granite block pavements exist in the residential portions of the city which should be replaced, and were it not for a provision contained in the District appropriation acts that the commissioners shall not estimate for replacing such pavements with smooth pavements these streets would be included in the schedule of streets submitted by the commissioners with their estimates to Congress. In order to bring the matter to the attention of Congress, however, the com-

missioners have submitted in one or two cases a special item providing for such work. The commissioners are in favor of smooth pavements, especially in the residential sections, and such pavements should also be constructed in the business sections where the traffic is not heavy. So long as such replacement is undertaken gradually there is in addition an economic advantage, as the materials removed can always be replaced on a street having heavy traffic, where its character is more suitable, the two paving jobs costing but a trifle more than would the one job if constructed of new granite block.

The work of resurfacing old, worn-out asphalt and coal-tar pavements with new pavements is progressing under appropriations made for the purpose. In order to properly take care of this branch of the work an annual appropriation of $400,000 should be made for a number of years. This large sum is necessary as these pavements, which were laid about eighteen years ago, are failing. From eighteen to twenty years ago a very great quantity of asphalt roadway was laid, and as the average life of an asphalt pavement is hardly twenty years these pavements are demanding renewal faster than the funds appropriated therefor will permit, unless there is a substantial increase in this fund.

SIDEWALKS AND ALLEYS.

About $200,000 was expended for paving sidewalks and alleys. Practically all sidewalks laid are constructed of cement and alleys are paved with vitrified or asphalt blocks. The prices paid during the year for laying cement sidewalks, which work was done under contract, were $1.05 in city limits and $1.18 outside of city limits, and for the next fiscal year the prices are 95 cents and $1.18, respectively. The alleys are paved by day labor.

The demand for laying cement sidewalks and paving alleys is very constant, as the District of Columbia is growing rapidly. As private property is developed requests are made for paving sidewalks and alleys which are necessary in order to place the property on the market. The cost of doing this work is divided between the property owner and the District of Columbia, each paying one-half cost.

BRIDGES.

The Connecticut Avenue Bridge was completed and opened to travel during the year. The total appropriation for this bridge was $850,000, which was practically all expended in its construction. In order to prevent the encroachment of private building too close to the bridge structure the commissioners recommend that a small piece of land immediately adjacent to the south approach be purchased and converted into a public park. A bill for this purpose was introduced at the last session of Congress, but failed of passage. It is the intention of the commissioners to recommend its passage at the next session. Unless this land is obtained the entire æsthetic value of this bridge will be lost.

The Monroe Street Bridge across the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Brookland, D. C., was completed at a cost of $44,000.

The new Anacostia Bridge has been completed and will be opened for travel as soon as the approaches are finished, which is believed will be about January 1, 1909.

When this bridge is completed it will be necessary to remove the old bridge, which is estimated will cost $10,000.

A bridge has been constructed over the railroad tracks on the line of New York avenue, but owing to the fact that New York avenue does not extend to the east of the bridge it will be necessary to condemn land for the extension before the bridge can be used. A bill for this purpose was introduced at the last session of Congress, but failed to become a law.

A new bridge has been constructed over the railroad tracks on the line of T street, and when the east approach has been completed by the railroad company it will be opened for traffic and will afford a northwestern outlet to a large section of territory lying in the northeast section of the city.

The commissioners will submit an estimate to Congress for an appropriation to widen the bridge over Piney Branch on the line of Sixteenth street, as contemplated in the original plans.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The work of the office of the surveyor shows a decrease from that of the previous year. This decrease was due to business depression, which reduced the building operations and consequently the number of orders received by this office for surveys in connection with such operations. The number of new subdivisions laid out was also less than the number laid out last year. The fees received by this office from work done for private parties amounted to $13,040.80, which was a decrease over the fees of last year of about $2,000. Indications during the present fiscal year point to a decided upward movement in building operations, which will result in increased work for this office.

This office is much handicapped in making surveys in the outlying portions of the District by insufficient transportation. In order to meet this condition the commissioners have recommended the purchase of a motor vehicle to carry field parties quickly to the place of their work. If this is granted much economy will result.

STREET NAMES.

The new system of street nomenclature for all that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of the city of Washington has been completed and recorded.

STREET AND ALLEY EXTENSIONS.

Only one bill for the extension of streets was enacted during the year. This provided for the widening of Benning road, from Fifteenth street to Oklahoma avenue, upon the dedication of not less than 50 per cent of the land necessary. As this dedication has not been made, no action toward the widening of the road has been done.

Under the direction of this office a new map of the District of Columbia was completed, showing all public highways and the extensions proposed under the plans for the permanent system of highways. The map showed the new street names and also the new numbering of all squares in the District of Columbia outside of the city limits.

Eleven cases of alley condemnations were filed in court.

TREES AND PARKINGS.

The number of trees set out during the year was 3,329, an increase of 755 over the number planted during the previous year. The number of trees removed was 2,042. The number of trees on the streets and parkings and in school yards at the close of the year was 94,035. The mileage of streets planted with trees is 522.5. The amount expended in the care of trees and parkings was $34,695.94.

The estimate of the commissioners for planting trees for the next fiscal year is $45,000. In addition the commissioners will ask for $30,000 for the purchase of ground for a tree nursery. At the present time such a nursery is established on ground belonging to other branches of the District government, which is permitted to be used for the purpose, but its use can be withdrawn at any time when it is desired for the purpose for which its use was intended. The commissioners believe that a permanent nursery should be provided at an early date, as seedlings can not be placed on the streets until they are about 5 years old.

It is the intention during the next fiscal year to use a portion of the appropriation for the care of trees and parkings in improving the conditions of the continuous tree spaces along the curb lines in which the trees are planted. It has been impossible to do this heretofore, owing to the small amount of appropriation granted, but such work is believed to be extremely desirable in order to improve the appearance of the streets.

SEWERS.

The total length of sewers constructed during the year was 19.74 miles. The total length of sewers in the District of Columbia on June 30, 1908, is 521.19 miles. The total cost of the sewer system at the close of the fiscal year was $15,972,204.56.

SUBURBAN SEWERS.

The commissioners have asked in their estimates to Congress for an appropriation of $120,000 to construct suburban sewers. It is intended with this appropriation to construct certain of the smaller trunk lines and also service sewers in the outlying sections of the District. In addition, special appropriations will be asked for suburban sewers to serve the subdivisions of Brookland and North Columbia Heights and subdivisions lying along the Piney Branch Valley and the upper part of Rock Creek. The development of these suburbs depends to a great extent upon affording sewer and water facilities, and the amounts expended for this purpose are returned in the way of assessments for sewers and by the increased valuation of the property thus developed.

SEWERAGE PUMPING STATION.

The sewerage pumping station has been in operation throughout the year. The total quantity of sewage handled by the pumps was 25,016,147,000 gallons, or an average of 68,370,000 gallons per day. In operating these pumps 6,330,000 pounds of coal was consumed. This station meets all the requirements of the usual pumping service and handled without difficulty the rainfalls on the low district during a number of storms of exceptional precipitation. The opera-

tion of the station required the removal of 87,258 pounds of solid material from the screens and about 301,000 cubic feet of sand, gravel, and detritus from the sediment chamber.

BUILDINGS.

The estimated value of building work during the year, not including buildings of the United States Government, was $8,711,577, which was a decrease from value of building work during the preceding fiscal year of $4,000,895. The number of permits issued was 8,897, a decrease from the previous year of 965. The number of dwelling houses constructed was 1,224, a decrease of 27 from last year's figures, and the number of apartment houses 33, an increase of 7 over those constructed during the previous year. One hundred and thirty-five business buildings were erected, being a decrease of 42 from the previous year.

The distribution of the value of these improvements and also of repairs to existing buildings is as follows:

Section.	Buildings.	Repairs.
Northwest	$1,809,954.00	$1,035,014.00
Southwest	330,573.00	107,406.00
Northeast	463,638.00	53,380.00
Southeast	256,144.00	59,016.00
County	4,118,031.00	419,301.00
Total	6,978,340.00	1,674,117.00

There are estimated to be 51,196 brick buildings and 22,794 frame buildings in the District of Columbia.

The following municipal buildings were constructed under the direction of the inspector of buildings during the year, the cost being exclusive of the cost of site:

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS ERECTED UNDER SUPERVISION OF INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS OFFICE.

Addition to Eastern Market, Seventh street and North Carolina avenue SE.	$23,298.00
Chemical engine house, Twenty-second street, between Franklin and Evarts streets NE. (Langdon, D. C.)	16,400.00
John H. Ketcham School, No. 149, Adams, Jackson, and Harrison streets SE. (Anacostia, D. C.)	42,500.00
John P. Van Ness School, No. 150, Fourth and M streets SE	45,650.00
Six-room school, No. 108, Twentieth street and Queens Chapel road NE. (Langdon, D. C.)	22,993.00
Four-room school, No. 131, Shepherd street, between Eighth and Ninth streets NW. (Petworth)	23,687.00
Four-room school, N. P. Gage, No. 143, Second and Elm streets NW	20,683.00
Four-room school, Matthew G. Emery, No. 133, Lincoln road and Prospect street NW	21,533.00
Four-room school, No. 151, Ninth and Ingraham streets NW. (Brightwood)	26,316.00
Four-room school, No. 152, Whittingham and Lane place NE. (Deanwood)	26,384.00
Chemical engine house, Minnesota avenue, between Hune Place and Sherwood avenue NE. (Bennings, D. C.)	15,939.00
Municipal crematorium, reservation No. 13, Twenty-first and B streets SE.	14,561.00
Extension to McKinley Manual Training School, Seventh street and Rhode Island avenue NW	108,340.00
Cement storehouse, Fourteenth and D streets SW	7,995.00
Truck and engine house, Lanier place, between Ontario road and Adams Mill road NW	23,547.00
Total	441,826.00

The fees received for building permits during the year amounted to $7,633, a decrease of $451 from the fees of the preceding year.

The following municipal buildings were erected during the year, but were not constructed under the supervision of the inspector of buildings:

Bathing Beach	$8,938.00
Tuberculosis Hospital	86,552.00
Stable, Industrial Home School	1,297.00
Stable, Water Department	21,300.00
Total	118,087.00

Work of planning and erecting the following municipal buildings is now in progress:

Sixteen-room school building, No. 153, at Fourth and W streets NW., 60 per cent completed.
Sixteen-room school building, No. 154, Seventeenth and Euclid streets NW., 70 per cent completed.
Twelve-room school building, No. 155, B street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets SE., 55 per cent completed.
Administration building, workhouse for males, reservation No. 13, bids received, but contract not yet awarded.
Plans for truck house, southwest, will be completed latter part of September, 1908.

The 16-room school buildings, Nos. 153 and 154, are in course of construction and will be completed about January 1, 1909. The 12-room school building, No. 155, will be completed about February, 1909. Thirteen portable schoolhouses are in course of erection.

INSPECTION OF PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

All private buildings in course of construction in the District require inspection by this office. During the year about 4,983 buildings have been erected or altered, and the inspections of these buildings are made by 8 field inspectors. Each man is required to make 20 inspections a day and about 12 visits to each building. This is entirely insufficient to insure that the buildings are constructed in accordance with the building regulations. A sufficient force should be provided in the office of the inspector of buildings so as to double the number of visits to each building and require an inspector to make only 10 thorough daily inspections instead of 20 hasty and unsatisfactory calls, which is all that can be done by the present force.

INCREASE IN BUILDING FORCE.

During the year an accident occurred in the erection of an apartment house at the corner of Twentieth and P streets NW., in which one man was killed and another injured. The coroner held an inquest over the body of the man who was killed and the jury brought in a verdict holding the owner of the building, one of the contractors, and the inspector of buildings until the grand jury could investigate the question as to responsibility for the accident. The matter was then taken up by the grand jury, which exonerated the inspector of buildings, and in its verdict called attention to the inadequacy of the force in the office of the building inspector and of the compensation paid to the assistant inspectors of buildings. Subsequent to the verdict of the grand jury the commissioners investigated the office of the inspector of buildings with a view to determining what means

were necessary to provide for more thorough inspections. As a result, of this examination in their estimates to Congress for the ensuing fiscal year they will ask not only for an increase in force but an increase in compensation of the employees. With the salaries provided by Congress for the employees of this office it is difficult to keep competent men. Such men can secure an increased compensation either with the Federal Government or in private work, and many of them leave the office to accept such positions. The commissioners desire an increase in the force and also increased salaries, so that incentives can be offered to good men to enter the service and to insure them promotion, so as to keep them in the service.

FIRE ESCAPES.

Congress at its last session made provision for an inspector of fire escapes, whose duty it is to examine all buildings coming under the fire-escape law to see that fire escapes and other fire appliances are installed. Previous to this, the work was required to be done by the field force of the building inspector's office in addition to their other duties. It is estimated that there are 12,000 buildings which need such examination, and at the present rate of inspection, with only one man employed, it will probably take about four years or more to cover the ground.

INSPECTION OF HEATING APPARATUS.

The commissioners have requested in their estimates an appropriation for an inspector of heating apparatus whose duty it would be to pass on the installation of heating apparatus in private buildings, and also to give advice and supervision as to such apparatus in municipal buildings and prepare plans for same. The District has now over 200 buildings which contain expensive heating and ventilating plants which should be supervised by an expert. During the year it has been necessary to employ expert services for such work on a percentage basis, and the amount of money paid under this method would more than equal the salary of such an employee.

MUNICIPAL ARCHITECT.

The commissioners again call attention to the necessity for the creation of the office of municipal architect. They believe that the work of the inspector of buildings has become so great that the duties of the office should be divided so that the inspector of buildings would, as his office indicates, have supervision of the inspection of buildings, and that the designing of municipal buildings, which is now performed under his supervision, should be under the supervision of a new office, which the commissioners believe should be created, namely, that of municipal architect. It would be the duty of this officer to supervise the preparation of designs for and the construction of all municipal buildings for which appropriations are made by Congress and also to supervise repairs and improvements on existing buildings. The commissioners have this year recommended appropriations for a number of public-school and other municipal buildings, and they believe that a necessity now exists for this officer.

ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' LICENSES.

The commissioners recommend legislation requiring all architects and builders practicing their professions in the District of Columbia to be licensed. There is as much reason for licensing these professions as there is for licensing the practice of medicine and law and the business of plumbing and gas fitting, which are required by law to be licensed. Under the present building regulations, as authorized to be made by the commissioners, anyone desiring a permit to build can obtain such permit upon application, although it might be known by the inspector of buildings that he has not sufficient knowledge of building construction to carry on the work. It is the intention of the commissioners to prepare legislation, to be presented at the next session of Congress, which will cover this matter.

REVISING BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The work of revising the building regulations of the District of Columbia, which is being performed by the volunteer committee appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, is about completed. Much arduous labor was involved in this work, and as the members of the committee served without compensation, at a great sacrifice of their time, the work has necessarily been delayed.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

The sum of $70,000 was spent in repair work on school buildings, which is about $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the value of these buildings, this value being about $6,500,000. In the repair of engine houses and grounds $8,000 was expended, which is about $2\frac{1}{10}$ per cent of the valuation of this class of property. In the repairs to police stations $4,750 was expended, which is about $1\frac{9}{10}$ per cent of the valuation of such buildings. In the ordinary repairing of plumbing in school buildings $6,000 was expended. The greater part of this work is done by day labor under the supervision of the superintendent of repairs, and includes carpentering, painting, tinning, grading, paving, whitewashing, plastering, etc.

The commissioners would call attention to the necessity of increasing the size of these appropriations as recommended by them in their estimates.

PLUMBING AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

During the year the plumbing office made 29,547 inspections, which is a decrease from the number of inspections made last year of 2,553. This was due to the decrease in building operations as a result of the financial stringency which occurred during the year.

The sum of $50,000 was expended under the direction of the inspector of plumbing in making repairs and changes in the plumbing of the older school buildings, so as to bring them up to modern sanitary requirements. The plumbing work in 10 school buildings was completely remodeled. The work of improving the plumbing conditions in these school buildings must, however, be kept on, as a number of them still contain old-style insanitary plumbing, and the commis-

sioners have included in their estimates an item of $40,000 for similar work during the next fiscal year.

This office has also charge of the installation of plumbing in private residences under the compulsory-drainage act, and upon the failure of the owner after notice to do the work it is done by the inspector of plumbing and the cost assessed against the property. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 36 such cases on hand, and during the year 82 new cases were taken up, making a total of 118 premises. Of these cases the owners subsequently installed plumbing in 46, and in 16 other cases the buildings were torn down. This work involved an expenditure of $2,434.75, for which assessments were made against the property. Every effort is made to induce the owner to comply with the law, in order that compulsory action or the part of the office in installing the plumbing will not be necessary, and much successful work of this character is accomplished by the inspector of plumbing.

PUBLIC-CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

The District of Columbia now has two public-convenience stations, one located above ground at Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue NW., and the other below ground at Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW. An appropriation was made by the last Congress for the construction of another station at Seventh and K streets NW, below ground on a public reservation at that point, and steps are being taken toward the erection of this station. The total number of patrons reported for the two existing stations during the year was about 2,000,000, being practically 1,000,000 for each station. The number of daily patrons was about 5,272, and this great amount of use amply demonstrates the necessity for such conveniences. Of the total patronage of the stations 12½ per cent were women. A portion of the conveniences provided for in the station are free to the public and the other conveniences are paid for by small fees. The money received from this source amounted during the year to $746.75. The cost of operating the stations, including all expenses, amounted to 3 1/16 mills per person, and subtracting the receipts from fees it amounted to about 2¾ mills per person.

The commissioners believe that during the next fiscal year one new public-convenience station should be constructed at an estimated cost of $22,500, to be located at some point in the city which will afford facilities to the greatest number of persons.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Hand in hand with the matter of public-convenience stations should be considered the construction of public baths. The commissioners asked an item for the construction of a public bath in their last estimates to Congress, and it is their intention to make a similar request in their estimates for the fiscal year 1910. These establishments exist in a number of cities where the demand for such modern conveniences has been supplied, and the same reasons for constructing them apply in the city of Washington. There is a large class of people who have no facilities for bathing at their homes, and

it is this class which the public baths would reach. Their construction would promote cleanliness among the poorer population and aid in civic improvement.

STREET RAILWAYS.

On May 23, 1908, an act was passed authorizing certain extensions to be made in the street-railway lines in order to reach the new Union Station. The bill authorized temporary tracks in Delaware avenue NE., from C street to the station, which tracks were required to be laid and cars operated within thirty days from the passage of the act. An overhead line, on which were operated two shuttle cars, was constructed within the time named in the act, and as a temporary measure was of great advantage to those using the station. The law required that the permanent construction should be completed on or before May 1, 1909, and work of installing this construction is progressing rapidly. In addition to the lines necessary to reach the Union Station the act also authorized an extension of the lines of the Capital Traction Company from Florida and New Jersey avenues NW. to F and Eighth streets NE., by the way of Florida avenue and Eighth street. This measure had long been demanded by the citizens in the eastern section of the city who, for years, have felt the necessity of a cross-town line, and the commissioners were much gratified when the line was authorized.

In this legislation the obligations formerly placed by law on the commissioners to require the street-railway companies to provide sufficient cars and to operate them with sufficient frequency and at a proper rate of speed was taken from the commissioners and transferred to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was given ample power to enforce such regulations as it might make on the subject in order to compel obedience to such regulations. Prior to the passage of this law the charters of the railroad companies required them to furnish a sufficient number of cars and to operate the same on schedules to be approved by the commissioners, but in the charters there were no penalty provisions, so that the regulations of the commissioners could not be enforced. The commissioners submitted a bill to Congress authorizing them to regulate the operation of street-railway cars and to enforce such regulations as they might make by adequate penalties, but this bill was never passed, and instead the power was granted to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

While the commissioners welcomed legislation upon the matter they believed that they, as executive authorities of the District of Columbia, should be clothed with this power rather than it should be granted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, a body whose duties are more applicable to interstate railways than to local affairs.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

The appropriation for the care and maintenance of the park during the year was $15,000. This was spent in the general care and maintenance of roads, bridle paths, and open spaces; also in the completion of the bridge on the line of Ross road. For the ensuing fiscal year an appropriation of $25,000 should be made for the park. This

will provide for care and maintenance of the park and also for constructing an approach to the park in Biddle parkway from Sixteenth street along the valley of Piney Branch, for which ground was acquired during the year. The commissioners would also invite attention to two bills which are pending in Congress for the purchase of land for additions to Rock Creek Park along the line of Sixteenth street and along Massachusetts avenue extended. This land should be acquired at once, as it is necessary to round out the park and can be purchased now at a reasonable figure.

ROCK CREEK VALLEY IMPROVEMENT.

The commissioners made and submitted to Congress a report upon the improvement of the valley of Rock Creek from Massachusetts avenue to the Potomac River. This was printed as Senate document No. 458, Sixtieth Congress, first session. The commissioners recommended that the open-valley method of improvement be adopted at a cost of $4,700,000, of which they ask an appropriation of $500,000 during the next fiscal year, this appropriation to be expended toward acquiring the necessary land, making surveys, and starting the project, which should be completed within six years.

This improvement should be executed as early as possible, as the existing conditions are unsuitable and insanitary and retard the proper development of this section of the city.

WATER MAINS.

About 15 miles of water mains were laid during the year, making the total length of water mains in use at the end of the fiscal year 460 miles. Ninety-three new fire hydrants, 12 public hydrants, and 3 public horse fountains were erected. The total number of fire hydrants in service is 2,429, public hydrants 285, and horse fountains 126. Fifty-four shallow wells and 2 deep wells were closed, leaving in service at the close of the year 11 shallow wells and 31 deep wells.

The revenues of the water department are sufficient to take care of the ordinary extensions of mains, but are insufficient to construct a number of large trunk mains which are necessary at the present time in order to provide water to certain outlying subdivisions. The commissioners have therefore requested in their estimates to Congress an appropriation of $314,000 to construct water mains in the following localities:

Thirty-inch main from Kentucky and Potomac avenues to Twining City.
Twenty-inch main from Twining City to Congress Heights.
Twenty-inch main from Twining City to Benning.
Twenty-inch main from Reno Reservoir to Pinehurst.
Thirty-six-inch main from pumping station to Brookland, D. C.
Twelve-inch main to extend fire protection to reform school.

The commissioners have requested that these trunk mains be provided for in the same manner as other expenses of the District of Columbia—that is, one-half from general revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from money in the United States Treasury—with the condition attached that these funds shall be repaid from revenues of the water department at the rate of 5 per

cent per annum, beginning with the fiscal year 1910, until the entire sum is repaid. It is only in this manner that the work can be undertaken promptly. The water revenues will not be sufficient to do the work for a number of years to come, and then it would have to be done gradually. It is very important that an appropriation be made for the purpose, as all these important suburbs—Congress Heights, Benning, Kenilworth, and Pinehurst—are at present without water facilities, and as they are being rapidly developed such facilities should be furnished. If the appropriation is made the work could be done within the next fiscal year.

ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLY.

The commissioners again call attention to the necessity for an additional water supply as recommended in their annual report for last year, which was as follows:

ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLY.

Attention is again invited to the necessity for the erection of another conduit from Great Falls to the city. The present conduit, which was built in 1854, is not in as good a condition as it should be, and in case of any accident happening to it the entire water supply would have to be cut off until repairs were made. Besides, the ultimate capacity of this conduit is 90,000,000 gallons, while the average daily consumption of water is 68,000,000 gallons, and during the cold of winter when the water users allow their faucets to run to prevent freezing the consumption has reached 106,000,000 gallons and remained at that figure for several days, resulting in lowering the water in the reservoirs 5 feet. This additional conduit has also been recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

In the District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1909 an appropriation of $10,000 was made for the purpose of making preliminary investigations and surveys. It is understood that a report will be made to the next Congress by the Secretary of War of the result of such investigations.

WATER REVENUES.

During the year 1,709 additional buildings were connected with the public water system. The revenues during the year were $547,507.95. These revenues are made up from assessments levied for water mains and from water rents. This sum is an increase over the revenues of the last fiscal year of $11,557.03.

WATER METERS.

Four thousand three hundred and thirty-nine water meters were installed in private residences during the year, making the total number now in use 12,606. These meters were installed in the northern part of the city and county embracing the portions of the District served by the pumping station and also a portion of the city supplied by gravity. Included in this territory are the subdivisions of Brookland, Langdon, and Eckington, and the Conduit road and that portion of west Washington extending to the water front and as far east as Rock Creek. The portion of the city in the vicinity of Florida avenue to Rhode Island avenue and Fourth street west to Eckington east was completed. The work will be continued until all private residences are supplied with meters. The average cost of the instal-

lation of meters is $19.25 for a meter five-eighths inch in size and $23.44 for a meter three-fourths inch in size.

The early and vehement objection on the part of some of the residents to the installation of these meters has practically subsided, and it is believed that the citizens appreciate that this is the only accurate method of determining the charges for the use of water. These meters also prevent the waste of water, which had assumed large proportions prior to their installation. The rate charged is 3 cents per 100 cubic feet, with a minimum rate to all consumers of $4.50 per annum. Water-rent bills are delivered to householders annually at the minimum rate, and if, on actual measurement taken of the meter, water is used in excess of this rate, as calculated upon the basis of 3 cents per 100 cubic feet, a bill is rendered for the excess water used.

TRANSFER OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT AND FILTRATION PLANT TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

The bill introduced in the last Congress providing for the transfer of the Washington Aqueduct and filtration plant to the commissioners failed to become a law, and the commissioners earnestly recommend that such a law be passed at the next session of Congress. The jurisdiction over the water-supply system is now placed by law under the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, while the jurisdiction of the water-distribution system is under the commissioners. It would tend to much better administration if the entire water system was under one control. The division causes a division of responsibility, the duplication of work, and the employment of a duplicate force. Part of the water mains are under the control of the War Department and part under the control of the commissioners. The water distributed flows from one set of mains to the other and back again in the supply of government and private buildings. The Chief of Engineers has recommended such a transfer.

HARBOR FRONT.

The commissioners submitted to Congress at its last session a special report on the improvement of the harbor front of the city of Washington, and this report was printed as Senate Document 519, Sixtieth Congress, first session. In this report the commissioners recommended the improvement at an estimated cost of $2,880,000. Of this sum the work of improving the harbor front of the city itself was estimated at $2,775,000, of which $1,426,000 was for the building of new bulkhead walls, new piers, and improving Water street, and the balance was for moving back and rebuilding the sea wall on the opposite side of the river and of dredging the river itself, which work is under the jurisdiction of the War Department. The balance of the sum recommended was for the purchase of land abutting the water front between Shepherds Landing and Giesboro Point and from Giesboro Point to Massachusetts avenue, and for the preparation of plans and surveys for the reclamation of the Anacostia River from Massachusetts avenue to the District line.

The most casual observation of the water front of the city of Washington demonstrates the necessity for its improvement. This wharf

property came under the control of the commissioners of the District of Columbia about the year 1903 and then consisted of a lot of frame structures in a bad state of repair, and practically the same condition exists to-day.

The improvement contemplates the tearing down of all existing structures, the rebuilding of bulkhead walls, and the construction of docks which would be leased for passenger and freight traffic. The revenue received from these wharves amounts to about $17,000 a year. This can be greatly increased if more adequate facilities were furnished shipping interests. The purchase of the land referred to would give the District of Columbia control of practically all the river frontage in the District, with the exception of that portion on the Georgetown channel. The commissioners believe that this improvement should be started at once by appropriating money for the purpose, and they have asked for an appropriation of $300,000, to start the work, in their estimates to Congress.

CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

The board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings examined 510 of such buildings and issued orders requiring 341 of them to be demolished and 130 to be repaired. Of the buildings demolished, 217 were located on streets and 124 in alleys, and of those repaired, 66 were located on streets and 64 in alleys. The total number of buildings examined by the board since its creation on May 1, 1906, was 959, of which 545 were ordered to be demolished and 224 repaired. Of the number demolished 332 were in streets and 213 in alleys, and of those repaired 127 were in streets and 97 in alleys. By reason of the demolition of houses 629 adults and 427 children were required to find new quarters. The assessed valuation of the buildings removed was $40,800.

The law authorizes the condemnation board to remove buildings upon neglect or refusal of the owners to do so, and under this authority the board removed 8 buildings, 3 of which were in streets and 5 in alleys. There was no charge against the appropriation for this work as the materials contained in the buildings paid for their cost of removal.

The value of this legislation in requiring the removal of tumble-down buildings which are a menace to the safety and health of the occupants can hardly be estimated. The tenants of these structures usually go to the suburbs and rent or purchase homes or find quarters in other more substantial structures. One arrangement which is very much used is for two families to rent one substantial house, one taking the lower part of the house and the other the upper. There is at the present time, however, a demand for a cheaper class of house to take the place of those destroyed. Bad housekeeping and general neglect is responsible for a great many houses being brought to the attention of the board.

PARKS.

The commissioners again invite attention to the desirability of extending the park system in the built-up portions of the District similar to that existing within the city limits. Certain portions of

the District which are practically parts of the city, but which lie outside of the old city boundary, have been built up without provision being made for parks. On account of the value of the land it would be an expensive measure to provide parks in such sections at this time, but it is believed that in the newer sections parks should be purchased or condemned before the property is built upon. The beauty of the city of Washington is dependent to a great extent upon its trees and parks, and the present admirable system of parks within the city limits should be extended throughout the District. This should be done in a systematic manner.

TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF PARKS TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners again recommend the transfer to their jurisdiction of the system of parks in the city of Washington, exclusive of the grounds around the White House and the Government buildings. Jurisdiction over these parks is now placed by law under the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, and the commissioners recommend either that the entire control be transferred to them or that a board of control, such as that which has charge of Rock Creek Park, consisting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, be given entire control of the park system, with the exceptions above noted. The cost of maintaining these parks is shared by the citizens of the District of Columbia, and it seems but proper that the commissioners, who are the executive authorities of the District, and responsible for the collection and disbursement of money for municipal purposes, should have charge of the parks as well as other municipal establishments. Under the present arrangement Congress appropriates money for the maintenance of these parks, one-half of which is charged against the citizens of the District of Columbia, and the commissioners have no opportunity to make any recommendations as to such expenditures, although, in preparing their own estimates, they must take into consideration the amount of the revenues and provide for expenditures justified by such revenues. If the control of the parks were under the Commissioners their improvement could be considered in connection with other public improvements and the parks given their relative share of money available.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
HENRY L. WEST,
JAY J. MORROW,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, *November 14, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, showing in detail the operations of the street-cleaning department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, together with estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, as follows:

Appropriations, fiscal year 1908.

For salaries	$45,200
For street cleaning:	
Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning	240,000
Snow and ice work	4,000
	244,000
For the collection and disposal of city refuse	168,340
Total appropriations	457,540

SALARIES.

I submit for your approval a schedule of salary changes which will be found below, together with the reasons which actuate me in making the request:

Title of offices and subject of estimate.	Number of employees.	Present rate of pay.	Estimated, 1910.	Increase
Superintendent	1	$2,500	$2,500	.....
Assistant superintendent and clerk	1	1,600	1,800	$200
Chief inspector	1	1,200	1,600	400
Chief clerk	1	1,200	1,500	300
Chief inspector machine work	1	1,200	1,500	300
Clerk	1	1,000	1,200	200
Do	1	1,200	1,200	.....
Stenographer and clerk	1	900	900	.....
Machine inspectors	3	1,200	4,200	600
Inspectors	8	1,100-1,200	10,400	1,100
Do	5	1,100	6,000	500
Do	4	900-1,100	4,400	400
Inspector	1	900	1,000	100
Foreman of dumps	1	900	900	.....
Foreman of stable	1	1,000	1,100	100
Foreman of repairs	1	1,000	1,000	.....
Messenger and driver	1	600	720	120
Blacksmith	1	900	900	.....
Mechanic	1	780	780	.....
Mechanic's helper	1	600	600	.....
Hostler	1	550	550	.....
Hostlers	2	480	960	.....
Dumpmen	7	480	3,360	.....
Laborer	1	450	450	.....
Total	47	.....	49,520	4,320

These changes, which affect 26 employees, or more than 55 per cent of the force, would involve a salary increase of $4,320 over the present appropriation. The increase amounts to less than 10 per cent. The appropriation for salaries in this department for the fiscal year 1906

amounted to $47,400, which is only $2,120 less than is submitted to run the department for the fiscal year 1910. These changes would give the department 1 superintendent at $2,500, 1 assistant superintendent at $1,800, 1 chief inspector at $1,600, 1 chief machine inspector at $1,500, 1 chief clerk at $1,500, 3 machine inspectors at $1,400, 8 inspectors at $1,300, 3 inspectors at $1,200, 5 inspectors at $1,100, 1 inspector at $1,000, and 3 positions paying $900 per annum. With the salaries graded along these lines it would act as a powerful incentive for men in the department to render earnest and faithful service, which, coupled with untiring industry, sobriety, and morality would mean reward in the department. When a man entered the service at $900 per annum he would see before him nine opportunities for promotion.

At the present time the chief inspector, chief clerk, chief machine inspector, and 18 other inspectors all draw from $1,100 to $1,200 each. I append a short statement showing the character of work performed by these men:

Chief Inspector.—Attention is called to the fact that the duties of the chief inspector are at all times exceedingly onerous. Not only is he required to put in a long day—usually from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, and frequently from a much earlier to a much later hour—but this he must do without regard to weather conditions or other difficulties incident to the duties of his important office. The chief inspector should be well paid, because much depends upon the faithful performance of his duty. A good salary is the best incentive to efficient service. It also holds out a strong inducement for subordinate officials to qualify themselves by painstaking attention to the duties of their own positions for the higher one of chief inspector. If the salary of the chief inspector is the same as that of many other inspectors (as it is at present), the latter can have no such incentive to render efficient service. The fact that an increase in the salary of this officer to $1,400 was recommended by my predecessor in his first annual report shows that he was in line with this sentiment.

Machine inspectors.—There is no branch of the work of the street-cleaning department that so quickly undermines the health of the men as following the machines. You are doubtless aware of the fact that during the past eight years several inspectors have suffered serious injury to their health by exposure to night air, and to the long, late, and tedious hours which they are required to work, coupled with the unhealthful atmospheric conditions due to foul odors, gases, and fine dust from the streets during the summer season, and it is, therefore, hardly necessary to remind you that such conditions are sure, in the course of time, to break down the strongest constitution.

One of my predecessors admitted in his annual report that these men were frequently required to work from twelve to sixteen hours a day. He did not, however, take into consideration the time consumed in going to and from their work, making out their reports, etc., which amounts to not less than two hours per day. Having the interest of the Government at stake, on the one hand, and being harassed in almost every conceivable way by the contractor's men, on the other hand, the work of the machine inspectors is carried on under high tension from the time the machines leave the stable until they return to it.

During the fall and winter months these machine inspectors are required to get up shortly after 4 o'clock each morning, so as to be at the stable by 5.30 o'clock for orders, and be prepared to put the machines upon the street by ten minutes to 6 o'clock. All the daily streets are required to be swept, and the dirt must be removed therefrom by 8 o'clock each morning. This is the most onerous duty performed by any employees in the service of the District government. These inspectors get to the office at the stable at 5.30 o'clock a. m. ready for duty, yet it frequently happens to be snowing, sleeting, or raining, or a blizzard is in progress, but they are held until 10 o'clock waiting to see if the weather conditions are such as to permit them to work. They are often ordered out as late as 10 o'clock, and must finish sweeping their routes before turning in. In every such case they are on duty as late as 6 o'clock p. m., and frequently as late as 8 o'clock p. m., making a total of from fourteen to sixteen hours of duty.

The weather during the winter months is often so severe that there is no possible chance for the machines to go upon the street, yet these machine inspectors are required to report at the stable at 5.30 o'clock in the morning and remain as late as 8.30 or 9 o'clock.

In view of these facts it is confidently hoped that you will see your way clear to favor the moderate increase recommended.

White-wing inspectors.—The white-wing inspectors are in a sense the guardians of the public health. Their territory must be kept clean, and to do this they must exercise untiring vigilance. The area assigned to them must be covered not once, but many times a day. This necessitates constant action. They must be out early, and, if need be, work late. They can not escape the performance of their duty on account of the sharp blasts of winter or the stifling heat of summer. In case it becomes necessary to lay the men off, they must make a special trip over their districts in order to notify each sweeper. This must be done in rain or snow, as the weather conditions may be at the time. The white-wing inspectors have proved themselves faithful, efficient, and honest workers. Frequently from the time they appear on the streets until long after they quit work, these men are under high pressure. Their multifarious duties, which include the correct keeping of the time of their men, embrace also that of seeing that paper and other litter thrown on the streets is promptly picked up and carted away. This must be done four times a day in addition to seeing that the regular work of the force under them is properly performed. They must also see that each man is furnished with a supply of sacks; that the places of men absent or taken sick during the day are promptly filled; and they must go over their sections at least twice a day on the hunt for dead animals, thousands of which are annually reported by them. The territory covered by the white-wing inspectors includes practically all the business thoroughfares and all the streets in the central section of the city.

Hence not only the inspectors, but the men employed under them, are brought under the close observation of business men and property owners.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, the white-wing inspectors worked two hundred and sixty-nine days, supervised the cleaning of more than 485,000,000 square yards of street surface, and the pay roll of the 185 laborers working under them amounted to more

than $80,000. The area cleaned by them amounted to nearly 200,000,000 square yards more than were cleaned by the machine force. In addition to the above, they put in eighteen days' time working on snow and ice work.

The work of the white-wing inspectors is said to be the most important in the department, and since they are compelled to work in all kinds of weather—rain, hail, snow, and sleet—they are, in my judgment, clearly entitled to the increase asked for.

Refuse inspectors.—These men are required to keep constant watch on the garbage, ash, and refuse collectors; are required to be out in all kinds of weather; to see that garbage is promptly and regularly removed according to contract; verify complaints, which necessitates calling at various houses before preparing their reports, thus requiring them to work all day and often into the night. Men in this service have had to investigate more than 30 complaints in one day, which meant calling at more than 150 houses. The work is unquestionably onerous, exacting, and uncertain. It calls for a high measure of honesty, as does every other branch of the inspection service. The refuse inspectors are expected to, and always have made accurate and truthful reports of every complaint given them for investigation. The fact that during the fiscal year 1906 fines aggregating several thousand dollars were imposed on one contractor alone based on reports furnished by these men, speaks well for the efficiency and vigilance displayed by them in the performance of their duty.

It frequently happens that there are as many as 100 dead-animal complaints in one day demanding investigation. These complaints come from the health office, from private citizens, and from nearly all the other inspectors in the street cleaning department, and must be promptly investigated. An increase from $1,200 to $1,300 per annum in the pay of men on this class of work is, in my judgment, clearly not excessive.

Alley inspectors.—The alley inspectors are somewhat differently situated from the inspectors above referred to. Each of these men has under him a force of sweepers and cart men furnished by a contractor, a fact which, by the way, applies also to the machine inspectors. They work under more or less difficulty and uncertainty every day. Their men are generally widely scattered, and the inspectors are kept busy going to and fro to see that the alleys are properly sprinkled, that they are properly swept, that the dirt is carted away, that alleys not properly sprinkled are cut off, that those from which the dirt has not been removed are cut off, and that all barricades are cut off. They must be ever watchful to see that the area of every alley not properly swept is cut off; and that all garbage cans and ash receptacles are removed from the alleys, a task in itself a difficult one. The alley inspectors are faithful and efficient workers, and their painstaking labor surely warrants the increase of pay asked for.

Unimproved work inspectors.—These men have tedious duties to perform. They clean what may be called the fag ends of the streets in the city and District, and are compelled to travel long distances in the performance of their duty. They are compelled every day to cover a wide range of territory. They are patient, painstaking and faithful. One force of these workers is employed at the Center

Market, and cleans up the filth and other refuse left there by truckmen and others attending the market. One of my predecessors in his annual report, referring to the inspection force of the department, said:

> It is with sincere pleasure that I am able to report that, in the main, the department's work is faithfully performed in the face of exacting responsibilities, long hours and trying conditions. Our inspectors are exposed to every kind of inclement weather; some of them are denied all home life by unremitting night duty, and others work always twelve and sometimes sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. I commend their service and its difficulties to the kindly attention of your honorable body.

Owing to the increased cost of living—house rent, food and other things having been advanced from 20 to 50 per cent—the request for the increase asked for, keeping in mind also the duties which these inspection forces are required to perform, is, in my humble opinion, both reasonable and just. These men are not only daily performing a great public service, in which they are faithful alike to the Government and the superintendent under whose direction they work, but they are doing it cheerfully and at the risk of their health, often at the sacrifice of home enjoyments. There are few inspectors in the department who can get through with their work in eight hours, the working day established by the Government and the rigid enforcement of which is required by sections 892 and 893 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

The inspectors are the only men who are required to work overtime without extra compensation. The Saturday half holiday that all other government employees enjoy during the stifling heat of the summer months, is an unknown quantity to the inspectors in the street cleaning department.

To give you an idea of how rapidly the work of the department is increasing I may state that the machine inspectors supervised the cleaning of 50,368,551 square yards more of street area in 1908 than in 1907; the inspectors on unimproved street cleaning supervised the cleaning of 4,031,564 square yards more of street area in 1908 than in 1907; the alley inspectors supervised the cleaning of 3,908,866 square yards more of alley area in 1908 than in 1907; the garbage collections amounted to 3,040 tons more in 1908 than in 1907; there were 65,268 bags of paper collected in 1908 in excess of the collections in 1907, and 4,289 more dead animals were collected during the fiscal year 1908 than during the fiscal year 1907, all of which entailed a large amount of extra work on the inspection force of the department.

SPRINKLING, SWEEPING, AND CLEANING STREETS—HAND PATROL WORK.

Summary for the fiscal year 1908.

Number of days worked	269
Number of men employed	195 to 210
Area cleaned, square yards	489, 528, 820
Cubic yards of débris removed	38, 184
Bags of paper removed	63, 660
Cost	$80, 110. 43
Cost per 1,000 square yards	$0. 189+

The present cost limitation on hand cleaning of 19 cents per 1,000 square yards cleaned should be increased to not less than 21 cents per 1,000 square yards for these reasons:

(*a*) An increased limitation would enable the department to decrease the present surface area assigned to each man from 10,000 square yards to about 8,000 square yards, which is about the maximum area each man can properly clean.

(*b*) The public dumps are being rapidly filled up necessitating a longer and necessarily more expensive haul thus increasing the cost of disposing of the sweepings.

(*c*) Men on this class of work spend on an average two hours a day gathering waste paper from the streets, sidewalks, and parking spaces which leaves them but six hours to devote to sweeping and sacking.

MACHINE SWEEPING.

Summary for the fiscal year 1908.

Number of days worked	252½
Area cleaned, square yards	423,398,395
Area cleaned, miles	18,992
Cubic yards of débris removed	81,129
Total cost	$96,323.13
Contract price per 1,000 square yards	$0.22¾
Cost per mile	$5.07

During the past fiscal year the total area of paved streets cleaned by machines was 423,398,395 square yards, as against 373,029,844 square yards in 1907, an increase of 50,368,551 square yards.

The total cost for this class of work increased from $84,864.29 in 1907 to $96,323.13 in 1908, a total increase of $11,458.84 chargeable to the increased area swept.

UNIMPROVED STREETS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1908.

Number of days worked	269½
Area cleaned, square yards	35,038,965
Area cleaned, miles	1,870
Cubic yards débris removed	18,978
Contract price per day for full force	$73.80
Cost:	
Regular force	$18,816.30
Extra men and carts	54.60
	18,870.90
By reimbursement from miscellaneous trust fund, District of Columbia for cleaning streets adjacent to Center Market, etc	480.00
Net amount chargeable to street-cleaning appropriation	18,390.90
Cost per 1,000 square yards	$0.539
Cost per mile	10.09

During the fiscal year 1908 the area of unimproved streets cleaned was 35,038,965 square yards, as against 31,007,419 square yards the previous year, an increase of 4,031,564 square yards. The cost for the fiscal year 1908 was $18,870.90, as against $18,188.32 for the fiscal year 1907, an increase of $682.58.

PUBLIC ALLEYS

Summary for the fiscal year 1908.

Number of days worked	256½
Area cleaned, square yards	48,040,371
Area cleaned, miles	6,828
Cubic yards of débris removed	11,836
Total cost	$19,216.15
Contract price per 1,000 square yards	$0.40
Cost per mile	$2.814

The total area of the public alleys cleaned during the fiscal year 1908 was 48,040,371 square yards, as against 44,131,505 square yards the previous fiscal year, an increase of 3,908,866 square yards.

The cost of this work for the fiscal year 1908 was $19,216.15, as against $17,652.60 in 1907, an increase of $1,563.55.

PUBLIC DUMPS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1908.

Number of days worked	313
Number of dump men	7
Loads of street sweepings received	18,647
Loads of dirt and other refuse	5,577
Loads of ashes	35,332
Cost, salaries of dump men, at $480 each per annum	$3,704

In 1903 there were 19 public dumps under the jurisdiction of this department. There are now only 6, 2 of which will have to be abandoned soon. The 13 abandoned dumps were brought to grade before being closed. The time is rapidly approaching when all refuse matter gathered by this department will have to be hauled to the Benning dump, and unless the cost limitation of 19 cents per 1,000 square yards is increased to at least 21 cents per 1,000 square yards the work of the street-cleaning department will be seriously hampered.

SPRINKLING.

Summary for the fiscal year 1908.

By District:	
Number of 2-horse sprinklers	19 to 22
Number of days worked	203
Cost	$4,808.05

Under this heading comes the sprinkling of the unimproved streets, of the street-railway tracks, and of the terminal zone about the new Union Station.

SNOW AND ICE WORK.

Summary for the fiscal year 1908.

Amount appropriated fiscal year 1908	$4,000.00
Unexpended balance	44.63
Total	4,044.63
Expenditures:	
Pay rolls for December, 1907	40.51
Pay rolls for January, 1908	127.50
Pay rolls for February, 1908	1,050.89
Hire of extra men February, 1908	88.17
Total	1,307.07
Unexpended balance	2,737.56

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

GARBAGE.

Summary for the fiscal year 1908.

Tons of garbage collected	44,309
Contract price per annum	$78,400
Deduction for neglect	$98
Cost (net)	$78,302

During the fiscal year 1908 a total of 44,309 tons of garbage was collected and disposed of, as against 41,269 tons the previous year, an increase of 3,040 tons.

Deductions to the amount of $98 for neglect in connection with the collection service were imposed upon the contractor during the year, as against $426 the previous year, a decrease of $328.

DEAD ANIMALS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1908.

Horses collected	614
Cows collected	67
Dogs collected	7,666
Cats collected	9,058
Chickens collected	380
Rats collected	1,209
Miscellaneous animals collected	187
Total	19,181
Contract price per annum	$2,360.80

No deductions for neglect.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, a total of 19,181 dead animals was collected and disposed of, as against 14,892 the previous year, an increase of 4,289. There were no deductions for neglect.

ASHES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1908.

Cubic yards collected	143,324
Cost:	
Paid S. P. Bayly, jr., for collections, July 1, 1907, to October 31, 1907	$11,280.11
Cost District for collections, November 1, 1907, to February 6, 1908	23,446.13
Paid Pollock Drayage and Storage Co., for collections, February 7, 1908, to June 30, 1908	26,017.87
Total cost for the fiscal year	60,744.11
Deductions:	
S. P. Bayly, jr., July 1, 1907, to October 31, 1907	10.00
Pollock Drayage and Storage Co., February 7, 1908, to June 30, 1908	362.00
Total deductions for the year	372.00

The deductions above enumerated have been considered in the cost account above stated.

During the fiscal year 1908 ashes were collected by Sampson P. Bayly, jr., from July 1, 1907, to October 31, 1907, under the terms of

his two-year contract of August 1, 1905, extended by order of the commissioners, dated April 30, 1907, and he was notified that they had decided to take advantage of their option by renewing their contract with him for the collection and disposal of ashes from private residences, apartment houses with not to exceed four families, and boarding houses and lodging houses with not to exceed 25 rooms, for the full term, i. e., from August 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910.

The contract provided that collections be made as follows:

Semiweekly from November 1 to April 18, inclusive, and weekly during the balance of the year within the fire limits, and weekly throughout the year without the fire limits.

The collection of ashes was taken out of the contractor's hands and done by the street-cleaning department from November 1, 1907, up to and including February 6, 1908. From February 7, 1908, until June 30, 1908, the collection was made by the Pollock Drayage and Storage Company under an award made January 8, 1908, at their bid of $66,044.40 per annum.

NIGHT SOIL.

Summary for the fiscal year 1908.

Number of barrels of fecal matter removed	21,163
Contract price per annum	$16,500
Deductions for neglect	34
Cost (net)	16,466

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, Stutler & Ready, contractors for the removal of night soil, collected and disposed of 21,163 barrels of fecal matter, as against 21,094 barrels collected during the fiscal year 1907, an increase of 69 barrels.

During the fiscal year 1908 deductions amounting to $34 were imposed upon the contractors for failure, after notice, to make collections according to contract specifications. Fines on this account for the previous year amounted to $58.

MISCELLANEOUS REFUSE.

Summary for the fiscal year 1908.

Number of bags of paper collected	370,932
Cubic yards of other refuse collected	1,636
Contract price per annum	$16,000.00
Deductions for neglect	$638.00
Cost (net)	$15,362.00

During the fiscal year 1908 the contractors collected and disposed of 370,932 bags of paper and 1,636 cubic yards of other refuse matter, as against 305,664 bags of paper and 4,020 cubic yards of other refuse matter during the previous fiscal year.

The net cost to the District of Columbia for this service during the past fiscal year was $15,352, as against $16,352 in 1907. This decrease of $1,000 in cost is due to two reasons:

First. During the fiscal year 1908 deductions for neglect amounting to $638 were imposed on the contractors, as against the sum of $148 imposed during the previous fiscal year. The increase in these deductions during the past fiscal year amounted to $500 over the deductions of the previous year.

Second. The contract price per annum was $500 less during the fiscal year 1908 than it was the year previous.

The two-year contract with Sampson P. Bayly, jr., of this city, for the collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse, which became effective August 1, 1905, expired by limitation July 31, 1907, and was not renewed.

On December 27, 1906, the commissioners invited sealed proposals for the collection of miscellaneous refuse. Four bids were received, Isaac T. Brown, of New York City, being the lowest bidder by $500. By executive order of the commissioners dated April 30, 1907, issued in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress approved January 27, 1905, authorizing them to enter into a contract with the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to Isaac T. Brown for the period from August 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910.

The new contract provides that collections shall be made weekly throughout the year, both within and without the fire limits, from private residences, apartment houses with not to exceed four families, and boarding houses and lodging houses with not to exceed 25 rooms. The contractor is also required to dispose of all miscellaneous refuse taken to the place of reception, and there offered for that purpose, free of charge to the person or persons so offering such material.

I desire to offer the following suggestions for your consideration:

(*a*) That the horse pay allowance to inspectors in this department be increased from $22.50 per month to $27 per month, the latter figure being the lowest charge prevailing among the liverymen of this city.

(*b*) That careful consideration be given the plan to grade the salaries of the department on a scale (*a*) commensurate with the character of the work performed by the various employees; (*b*) as a reward for efficiency; (*c*) and in keeping with the exacting duties that will hereafter be insisted on in bringing the department up to and maintaining it on a plane of excellence second to none in the world.

Annual leave.—Owing to the fact that many inspectors whose homes are in the States live at a great distance from the District, I also request that the annual leave of absence with pay be restored to thirty days. Under the present arrangement many inspectors have not time to return to their homes to vote.

Inasmuch as the coming inauguration promises to be one of great importance and the chances of snow and ice at that time of the year are bright, I strongly urge that the full sum of $10,000 recommended for snow and ice work be granted, so that my department will not be hampered in turning the avenue over to the inaugural committee in splendid condition the morning of March 4, 1909.

The estimates submitted in October by Mr. Newell Ball, acting superintendent, are incorporated into and made a part of this report.

My thanks are hereby tendered the office and field forces, respectively, for their cordial assistance from the very moment of my appointment the 2d instant.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Very respectfully,

JAMES M. WOOD,
Superintendent Street Cleaning Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ESTIMATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR TO END JUNE 30, 1910.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated, 1910.
.....	Superintendent	$2,500	$2,500
N. Ball	Assistant superintendent and clerk	1,600	1,600
C. C. Brown	Clerk	1,000	1,200
	NOTE.—This clerk holds a position of great responsibility, in that he has charge of all the pay rolls and vouchers of the office. His work in keeping the alley schedules is difficult and is constantly increasing in volume.		
R. E. Doyle J. W. Ladd C. O. Rockwell W. W. Dent H. C. Klopfer W. E. Owen E. S. Holland H. C. Given B. W. Connelly W. E. G. Penny	10 inspectors, at $1,200 each	12,000	.....
	1 inspector	.....	1,400
	9 inspectors, at $1,200 each	.....	10,800
	NOTE.—It is desired to increase the salary of the inspector who acts in the capacity of chief inspector from $1,200 to $1,400 per annum. His duties are to oversee in a general way the work of the street cleaning field forces, and this entails longer hours of service than those required of the other inspectors.		
C. S. Shaw F. B. Lloyd A. H. Pruitt H. C. Horne M. J. Fish J. I. Barrick A. Weir G. W. Harbaugh S. Myer J. M. Wood E. M. Russell	10 inspectors, at $1,100 each	11,000	11,000
C. N. Phelps R. B. Moorman	3 assistant inspectors, at $900 each	2,700	2,700
W. Beymer	Foreman of public dumps	900	900
O. N. Butler	Messenger and driver	600	600
A. J. Holt	Stable foreman	1,000	1,100
	NOTE.—The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1907 reduced the salary of this employee from $1,050 to $1,000 per annum. The number of horses to be cared for has increased within the past two years, and the duties appertaining to the position are therefore more exacting. This employee is required to report for duty on Sundays and holidays, and his hours of service are longer than the other employees at the stable.		
H. G. Todd	Foreman of repairs	1,000	1,000
G. W. Mercer	Clerk	1,200	1,500
	NOTE.—This clerk is, in effect, the accountant of the office—that is, he has charge of the books in which the accounts of all the expenditures of the department are kept. Formerly his salary was $1,500 per annum, but it was reduced to $1,200. While, therefore, the item appears as an increase, it is in reality a restoration of salary.		
F. E. Edgington	Clerk	1,200	1,200
B. J. Laws	Stenographer and clerk	900	900
W. N. Martin	Blacksmith	900	900
J. W. Bright	Mechanic	780	780
H. E. Moran	Mechanic's helper	600	600
W. H. Timms	Hostler	550	550
B. Francis J. Nell	2 hostlers, at $480 each	960	960
L. Poling J. Cherry P. Mattern A. Taylor S. Taylor W. Biggs R. Bailey	7 dump men, at $480 each	3,360	3,360
C. Mackall	Laborer	450	450
	Total salaries	45,200	46,000

ESTIMATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR TO JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated, 1910.
	STREETS.		
	Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning.—For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, including rent of storage rooms; maintenance and repairs of stable; purchase and maintenance of horses; purchase, maintenance, and repair of wagons and harness, and necessary incidental expenses and work done under existing contracts, as well as hand work done under the immediate direction of the Commissioners without contract: *Provided*, That whenever it shall appear to the Commissioners that said latter work can not be done under their immediate direction at twenty-one (now nineteen) cents or less per thousand square yards, in accordance with the specifications under which the same was last advertised for bids, it shall at once be their duty to advertise to let said work under said specifications to the lowest responsible bidder; and if same can not be procured to be done at a price not exceeding twenty-two (now twenty) cents per thousand square yards, they may continue to do said work under their immediate direction, in accordance with said specifications, and the Commissioners shall so apportion this appropriation as to prevent a deficiency therein	$250,000	$324,500

NOTE.—(a) During the fiscal year 1905 the number of dumps under the jurisdiction of this department was reduced from 11 to 8, and at the end of the fiscal year 1906 but 7 dumps were available for our hand sweepings. In May, 1907, another dump was closed to us, leaving but 6 under our jurisdiction, and it is more than likely that 2 of those, the only ones located in the northwest section of the city, will have to be closed during the current year, as they are being filled up very rapidly. When this takes place all of the hand sweepings of the section of the city west of Seventh street northwest will have to be hauled to Twelfth and M streets northeast or to Bennings, a distance of 2½ and 3¼ miles, respectively, from the central point of said section, instead of to Twenty-fourth and N streets northwest and Connecticut avenue extended, respectively, as at present. In order not to exceed the 19-cent limitation of cost for hand cleaning, it is necessary to assign to each laborer on that class of work an average of about 10,000 square yards of pavement. This area is altogether too much for one man to keep clean, and it is therefore desired to reduce the surface yardage per laborer by about 1,000 square yards.

For the foregoing reasons it is necessary that the limitation in cost be increased from 19 cents to 21 cents per 1,000 square yards.

(b) The proposed increase in limitation from 20 to 22 cents per 1,000 square yards is made to meet the proposed increase in the limitation of cost from 19 to 21 cents per 1,000 square yards.

The following is a detailed statement of the estimated expenditures for street-cleaning work for the fiscal year 1910 and explains the increase of $74,500 asked for.

Hand cleaning: 500,000,000 square yards at 20½ cents per 1,000	$102,500
Machine cleaning: 619,000,000 square yards, at 22½ cents per 1,000	142,825
Unimproved street cleaning: 280 days, at $73.80 per day	20,684
Alley cleaning: 90,000,000 square yards, at 40 cents per 1,000	36,000
Sprinkling streets	15,000
Incidental expenses	7,000
Total	324,009

As will be seen, the estimated expenditure for hand cleaning is based upon a cost of 20½ cents per 1,000 square yards.

ESTIMATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR TO JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated, 1910.
	STREETS—continued.		
	In September, 1906, the machine-sweeping schedules were rearranged, so that streets which had theretofore been cleaned once and twice per week, respectively, were scheduled for three sweepings per week, and the area for daily sweeping was also increased by the addition of some of the main thoroughfares that had previously been cleaned three times per week. By reason of these changes the schedules were increased about 500,000 square yards per day, and the streets swept six times and three times per week, respectively, instead of six times, three times, two times, and once per week, respectively, as under the old arrangement.		
	The item for unimproved street cleaning is based upon the contract price per day and the number of days upon which it is estimated that work will be performed.		
	Prior to November, 1906, all public alleys were cleaned but once per week. In that month the alleys in the business section of the city bounded by Fifteenth street west and First street east, Florida avenue and the Mall were added to the schedules for a second cleaning each week, and that arrangement has been continued ever since. The results have been so gratifying from a sanitary standpoint that it is proposed to clean all of the public alleys twice per week; hence the estimated expenditure of $36,000 for that class of work.		
	The estimated cost of the sprinkling service is in excess of that for the past year, because of the fact that we receive constant demand for increased areas of streets to be sprinkled.		
	For incidental expenses a sum is allotted which it is thought will fairly meet the cost of the necessary renewal of equipment; also such miscellaneous items as are not properly chargeable under any other head.		
	For cleaning snow and ice from cross walks and gutters, under the act approved March 2, 1895.....	$4,000	$10,000
	It is submitted that an ample fund should at all times be available for snow and ice work, as otherwise the department is of necessity handicapped in the performance of that service to the public. It is true that Congress has always responded promptly when extra funds were necessary to handle a snow storm or storms, but, on the other hand, the emergency might arise during the holidays, or after the adjournment of the short session. The past several winters have been exceptionally mild, and by the exercise of the strictest economy the money available has been made to care for the work fairly well. There is no assurance, however, that such conditions will prevail during the winter of 1909-10 and it is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the increased sum will be granted.		
	For the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals, miscellaneous refuse and ashes from private residences in the city of Washington and the more densely populated suburbs, for collection and disposal of night soil in the District of Columbia, and for the payment of necessary inspection, livery of horses, and incidental expenses.	179,945	179,945

APPENDIX.

MACHINE SWEEPING.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREET CLEANING.

Amount of work.

1. The work to be done consists of cleaning in the manner prescribed herein the paved carriage ways of the District of Columbia, except such avenues or other streets as the commissioners may order to be cleaned by hand, for the period of one, three, or five years from July 1, 1906, as may be determined by the commissioners of said District. The total area to be swept approximates about 300,000,000 square yards per annum.

2. The streets will be cleaned according to detailed schedules which will be furnished from time to time by said commissioners.

3. The said commissioners reserve the right, however, to at any time modify these schedules should they deem it necessary.

4. The streets will be cleaned at such intervals as shall be directed by the said commissioners.

Manner of cleaning.

5. The streets will be cleaned in the following manner: Each paved street will be first sprinkled by a watering cart from curb to curb, in order to completely lay the dust; the sprinklers will be immediately followed by the sweeping machines, which will sweep from the center of the streets to the gutters on each side. The sweepings will at once be collected into heaps at the curb line and then removed by the carts. The contractor will furnish each cart driver with a broom or brush for sweeping up after each pile of dirt removed.

6. Sufficient water must be used in sprinkling to prevent the raising of dust in sweeping, but care must be taken not to wet the carriage ways so that the sweepers can not remove the dirt. The contractor must see that no sweepings are thrown into the sewer traps or drops, and will remove from the mouths or throats thereof any material lying therein. Should any sweepings be thrown upon the sidewalks or curbing they must be promptly removed by the contractor.

7. The daily sweepings must be done between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m., from about April 1 to about November 15, and 6 a. m. and 3 p. m., from about November 16 to about March 31, one hour allowed for feeding and watering. All sweepings must be removed from the streets within one hour from the time the sweeping machines have finished work, as herein described. The commissioners may direct such variation from the hours of commencing and closing work as in their judgment they may deem advisable or circumstances may seem to require.

8. Should the work of sweeping or removing sweepings be necessarily delayed or suspended the time lost may be allowed in addition to the hours fixed in the preceding section, but the commissioners shall be the sole judges as to the necessity of such delay or suspension, and their decision thereon shall be final.

9. While work is in progress loud talking on the part of the employees and unnecessary noises of all kinds are prohibited. Such disturbances will be suppressed by the police, but the contractors will be held responsible for the enforcement of this specification.

10. The sweepings shall be the property of the contractor. The contractor must provide a place of deposit for the sweepings or scrapings; but they shall not be placed on a public street, avenue, place, or alley, and nothing in this contract shall be held to give the contractor the right to violate any law of Congress or health ordinance of the District of Columbia. The said commissioners will not at any time undertake to provide dumps for the contractor, and in case

there are none available the contractor must remove the sweepings, etc., from the city at his own expense.

11. The sweepings must include everything in the nature of dirt, refuse, ashes, old building material, droppings from excavations, dirt, etc., from wagons, leaves, and sand, which may be found upon the carriage ways. Ashes (without permit), refuse, old building material, droppings of excavation, dirt, etc., from wagons, leaves, grass from lawns, etc., are only placed on the carriage ways in violation of the city ordinances and parties placing them there are liable to punishment for so doing, and the District authorities will use every reasonable endeavor to prevent such deposits, but the contractors must accept the risk of removing all such ashes, refuse, etc., as may be found on the streets.

12. The work of cleaning shall be thorough and shall include the removal of mud, dirt, etc., from depressions or holes in the carriage-way surface caused by defective pavement or otherwise, and the character and thoroughness of the work shall at all times be subject to the approval of the superintendent of street cleaning and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

13. The wagons or carts used by the contractor for the removal of the street cleanings shall be strong and tight in all parts, so as to prevent the contents from dropping on the streets, and shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of street cleaning at all times. All wagons or carts used for this purpose shall have on each side the name of contractor or contractors conspicuously painted or shown; also the number of the wagon or cart.

14. The filling of all machine brooms used in sweeping must measure not less than eight (8) inches in length outward from surface of spindle before being put on the work. All machine brooms while in use must be set in proper notch to sweep street surface and there left until necessary to change on account of wear. When any scheduled street or part of street has not been swept on route being cleaned, or any streets or parts of street have been badly cleaned by the machines, gutters left in bad condition, or dirt not taken up, a deduction shall be made (according to estimated area so neglected) at the contract rate. When the work on any particular route is generally bad, the Commissioners may direct such deduction from amount due on said route as they shall deem reasonable for such inferior work.

15. None but adults will be allowed on the work.

16. No payment will be made for any work wherein strict compliance with the foregoing provisions is not observed.

GENERAL STIPULATIONS.

1. Contracts for a longer period than one year will be subject to annual appropriations by Congress available for the purpose specified.

2. All loss or damage due to negligence, or arising out of the nature of the work to be done, or from any unforeseen or unusual obstructions or difficulties which may be encountered in the prosecution of the same, or from the action of the elements, will be sustained by the contractors, who will be required to make good all damage done by them without delay and without cost to the District.

3. Failure to commence the work at the time specified or to prosecute it thereafter in a satisfactory manner and at a rate of progress necessary, in the opinion of the District commissioners, for its entire completion within the limits of the time fixed by this contract, will be authority for the said commissioners to suspend the contractor from the work and employ other parties to complete it. All money due the contractor at the date of suspension will be applied to the conduct and maintenance of the work, and any excess of cost over and above the amount so retained will be charged against the contractor and sureties, who will all and severally be held liable therefor.

4. The contractor must be prepared to do any extra work that may be ordered in writing by the commissioners, arising out of any modifications of the specifications that may appear necessary, and for this he will be paid at the contract rates for work of similar character, or if the extra work should be of a class for which no rate is fixed by the contract, the fair price to be paid will be determined by the commissioners.

5. Inspectors will be appointed whose duty it shall be to point out to the contractors or their representatives any neglect or disregard of the specifications of the contract; but the right of final acceptance or condemnation of the work will not be waived at any time. Whenever the work is in progress, the District

inspectors, acting under the orders of the superintendent of street cleaning, shall have full charge, and if the contractor is not present on the work, orders from said inspectors to his assistant foreman or others in the contractor's employ on said work shall be by them received and strictly obeyed. any employee not obeying to be discharged by the contractor upon request of the superintendent of street cleaning. The contractor will be held responsible for the faithful execution of this contract, and upon all technical questions concerning the work in accordance with these specifications, and the measurements thereof or any differences arising as to allowances or deductions by said superintendent the decision of the commissioners shall be final.

6. Good and sufficient bonds of the United States, in a penal sum not less than 25 per cent of the estimated amount of the contract, with sureties to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, will be required from all contractors guaranteeing that their contract will be strictly and faithfully performed to the satisfaction of said commissioners.

7. Contractors will promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them with labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract; and upon evidence being furnished of nonpayment such sum or sums as may be necessary for such payments may, in the discretion of the said commissioners, be retained until such claims shall be fully satisfied.

8. No contract or interest therein shall be transferred by the parties to whom the award is made. It is a condition of all contracts that such transfers will be null and void and will cause the contract to be annulled and the work otherwise provided for under the conditions mentioned in section three of these stipulations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Each bidder must submit with his bid detailed drawings and descriptions or working model of machine sweeper he proposes to use, stating whether same is to be new or second hand, or he may give a practical test of such machines in the presence of the commissioners. If such machines are not considered satisfactory, the bid will be rejected.

2. If the machine is patented, the bidder must exhibit proof of his right to use the machine in the District of Columbia, and will further be required to execute a bond of indemnity holding the District harmless from any suits for infringement of patent which may arise under his contract.

3. The city will provide the water for the sprinkling of the streets during the sweeping.

4. The contractor must have an office and shall provide telephone communication between his office and the office of the street-cleaning department.

5. Payments will be made semimonthly by checks of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, the payment for the first half of each month to be in the nature of a payment on account, and the amount of such payment shall not exceed two-thirds of the amount due for actual work or services performed during the period covered by such semimonthly payments. Payments for each entire month shall be based on the work or services actually performed during such month, less the amount paid on account for the first half of each month, and ten per cent (10 per cent) of the total amount due for any month may be reserved from the payment therefor if in the judgment of the commissioners such reservation shall be expedient.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

1. Proposals must be signed by the bidder submitting them with his signature in full. When a firm is a bidder, the member of the firm or agent who signs the firm name to the proposal shall state, in addition, the names of all the individuals composing the firm. Anyone signing the proposal as the agent of another or of others must file with it legal evidence of his authority to do so.

2. The place of residence of every bidder, with post-office address, county, and State, must be given after his signature.

3. All prices must be written in words, as well as shown in figures.

4. Alterations by erasures or interlineations must be explained or noted in the proposals over the signature of the bidder.

5. If a bidder wishes to withdraw his proposal, he may do so before the time fixed for the opening without prejudice to himself by communicating his wish in writing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and when his proposal is reached it shall be handed to him or his authorized agent unread.

6. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia reserve the right to waive any informality in the proposal received, to disregard the proposal of any failing bidder, and to reject any and all proposals.

7. Proposals shall be addressed to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia indorsed: Proposals for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the paved streets and avenues of the District of Columbia.

8. The attention of the bidder is invited to sections 892 and 893 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, as follows:

SEC. 892. *Limitation of hours of daily service for laborers and mechanics on public works.*—The service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor upon any of the public works of the United States or of the said District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia or any such contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the service of such laborers or mechanics, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day except in case of extraordinary emergency.

SEC. 893. Any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who shall intentionally violate any provision of the last preceding section, for each and every such offense shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

CLEANING UNPAVED STREETS.

SPECIFICATIONS.

The surface of the streets must be kept clear of all unsightly, unhealthy accumulations, and as free from ruts and holes as practicable.

All gutters on these streets must be kept free from grass, weeds, and whatever tends to retard the flow of water and create insanitary conditions.

All work, such as cutting weeds, removing washings, attending to complaints of citizens, etc., or whatever may be its nature, must be promptly done under direction of the superintendent of street cleaning with the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

None but adults will be allowed to engage in the work of cleaning.

The carts must be water-tight and strongly built, and of a capacity of at least 1½ cubic yards.

The horses must be strong and kept in good condition. All appliances and tools shall be at all times subject to the inspection and approval of the superintendent of street cleaning.

GENERAL STIPULATIONS.

1. Contracts for a longer period than one (1) year will be subject to annual appropriations by Congress available for the purpose specified.

2. All loss or damage due to negligence, or arising out of the nature of the work to be done, or from any unforeseen or unusual obstructions or difficulties which may be encountered in the prosecution of the same, or from the action of the elements, will be sustained by the contractors, who will be required to make good all damage done by them without delay and without cost to the District.

3. Failure to commence the work at the time specified or to prosecute it thereafter in a satisfactory manner and at a rate of progress necessary, in the opinion of the District Commissioners, for its entire completion within the limits of the time fixed by this contract will be authority for the said commissioners to suspend the contractor from the work and employ other parties to complete it. All money due the contractor at the date of suspension will be applied to the conduct and maintenance of the work, and any excess of cost over and above the amount so retained will be charged against the contractor and sureties, who will all and severally be held liable therefor.

4. The contractor must be prepared to do any extra work that may be ordered in writing by the commissioners, arising out of any modification of the specifications that may appear necessary, and for this he will be paid at the contract

rates for work of similar character, or if the extra work should be of a class for which no rate is fixed by the contract, the fair price to be paid will be determined by the commissioners.

5. Inspectors will be appointed, whose duty it shall be to point out to the contractors or their representatives any neglect or disregard of the specifications of the contract, but the right of final acceptance or condemnation of the wok will not be waived at any time. Whenever the work is in progress the District inspectors, acting under the orders of the superintendent of street cleaning, shall have full charge, and if the contractor is not present on the work orders from said inspectors to his assistant foreman or others in the contractor's employ on said work shall be by them received and strictly obeyed, any employee not obeying to be discharged by the contractor upon request of the superintendent of street cleaning. The contractor will be held responsible for the faithful execution of this contract, and upon all technical questions concerning the work in accordance with these specifications and the measurements thereof, or any differences arising as t allowances or deductions by said superintendent, the decision of the commissioners shall be final.

6. Good and sufficient bonds of the United States, in a penal sum not less than 25 per cent of the estimated amount of the contract, with sureties to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, will be required from all contractors, guaranteeing that their contract will be strictly and faithfully performed to the satisfaction of said commissioners.

7. Contractors will promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them with labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract, and upon evidence being furnished of nonpayment such sum or sums as may be necessary for such payments may, in the discretion of the said commissioners, be retained until such claims shall be fully satisfied.

8. No contract or interest therein shall be transferred by the parties to whom the award is made. It is a condition of all contracts that such transfers will be null and void, and will cause the contract to be annulled and the work otherwise provided for under the conditions mentioned in section 3 of these stipulations.

9. Payments will be made semimonthly by checks of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, the payment for the first half of each month to be in the nature of a payment on account, and the amount of such payment shall not exceed two-thirds of the amount due for actual work or services performed during the period covered by such semimonthly payment. Payments for each entire month shall be based on the work or services actually performed during such month, less the amount paid on account for the first half of each month, and 10 per cent of the total amount due for any month may be reserved from the payment therefor if, in the judgment of the commissioners, such reservation shall be expedient.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

1. Proposals must be signed by the bidder submitting them with his signature in full. When a firm is a bidder the member of the firm or agent who signs the firm name to the proposal shall state, in addition, the names of all the individuals composing the firm. Anyone signing the proposal as the agent of another, or of others, must file with it legal evidence of his authority to do so.

2. The place of residence of every bidder, with post-office address, county and State, must be given after his signature.

3. All prices must be written in words as well as shown in figures.

4. Alterations by erasures or interlineations must be explained or noted in the proposals over the signature of the bidder.

5. If a bidder wishes to withdraw his proposal he may do so before the time fixed for the opening without prejudice to himself by communicating his wish in writing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and when his proposal is reached it shall be handed to him or his authorized agent unread.

6. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia reserve the right to waive any informality in the proposal received, to disregard the proposal of any failing bidder, and to reject any and all proposals.

7. Proposals shall be addressed to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, indorsed: "Proposals for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the unimproved streets and avenues of the District of Columbia."

8. The attention of bidders is invited to secs. 892 and 893 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, as follows:

SEC. 892. *Limitation of hours of daily service for laborers and mechanics on public works.*—The service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor upon any of the public works of the United States or of the said District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day; and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia or any such contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the service of such laborers or mechanics, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency.

SEC. 893. Any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who shall intentionally violate any provision of the last preceding section, for each and every such offense shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

ALLEY CLEANING.

SPECIFICATIONS.

The total amount of work in cleaning the public alleys of the District of Columbia approximates 33,000,000 square yards per annum.

The alleys will be cleaned according to detailed schedules, which will be furnished by the superintendent of street cleaning, with the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the commissioners reserving the right to modify these schedules should they deem it necessary.

These alleys will be cleaned once a week during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November, and as often as the weather will permit, not to exceed once a week, during the months of December, January, and February, as shall be directed.

Manner of cleaning.

The alleys will be cleaned to the curb line of the streets in the following manner: Each alley will first be sprinkled by a watering cart to lay the dust; the sprinkler will be followed immediately by the sweepers, who will sweep from the sides of the alley to the center; the sweepings will then be collected into heaps by means of brooms and hoes and at once removed in carts.

The sweeping must be done between sunrise and sunset, at such hours as may be fixed by the superintendent of street cleaning—8 hours a day's work.

The sweepings must be removed within one hour from the time of placing them in piles, and will become the property of the contractor, and may be temporarily deposited at such points as the commissioners shall permit.

The cleaning will include everything in the nature of dirt, ashes, and refuse of any sort, including growing grass and weeds, which may be found upon the alleyways. Ashes and refuse are only placed on the alleyways in violation of law. Parties placing them there are liable to punishment for so doing, and the District authorities will use every reasonable endeavor to prevent this; but the contractor must accept the risk of removing any such ashes and refuse as may be found. None but adults will be allowed on the work.

GENERAL STIPULATIONS.

1. Contracts for a longer period than one year will be subject to annual appropriations by Congress available for the purpose specified.

2. All loss or damage due to negligence, or arising out of the nature of the work to be done, or from any unforeseen or unusual obstructions or difficulties which may be encountered in the prosecution of the same, or from the action of the elements, will be sustained by the contractors, who will be required to make good all damage done by them without delay and without cost to the District.

3. Failure to commence the work at the time specified or to prosecute it thereafter in a satisfactory manner and at a rate of progress necessary, in the opinion of the District Commissioners, for its entire completion within the limits

of the time fixed by this contract, will be authority for the said commissioners to suspend the contractor from the work and employ other parties to complete it. All money due the contractor at the date of suspension will be applied to the conduct and maintenance of the work, and any excess of cost over and above the amount so retained will be charged against the contractor and sureties, who will all and severally be held liable therefor.

4. The contractor must be prepared to do any extra work that may be ordered in writing by the commissioners, arising out of any modifications of the specifications that may appear necessary, and for this he will be paid at the contract rates for work of similar character, or if the extra work should be of a class for which no rate is fixed by the contract, the fair price to be paid will be determined by the commissioners.

5. Inspectors will be appointed whose duty it shall be to point out to the contractors or their representatives any neglect or disregard of the specifications of the contract; but the right of final acceptance or condemnation of the work will not be waived at any time. Whenever the work is in progress the District inspectors, acting under the orders of the superintendent of street cleaning, shall have full charge, and if the contractor is not present on the work, orders from said inspectors to his assistant foreman or others in the contractor's employ on said work shall be by them received and strictly obeyed, any employee not obeying to be discharged by the contractor upon request of the superintendent of street cleaning. The contractor will be held responsible for the faithful execution of this contract, and upon all technical questions concerning the work in accordance with these specifications, and the measurements thereof, or any differences arising as to allowances or deductions by said superintendent, the decision of the commissioners shall be final.

6. Good and sufficient bonds of the United States, in a penal sum not less than 25 per cent of the estimated amount of the contract, with sureties to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, will be required from all contractors, guaranteeing that their contract will be strictly and faithfully performed to the satisfaction of said commissioners.

7. Contractors will promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them with labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract; and upon evidence being furnished of nonpayment such sum or sums as may be necessary for such payments may, in the discretion of the said commissioners, be retained until such claims shall be fully satisfied.

8. No contract or interest therein shall be transferred by the parties to whom the award is made. It is a condition of all contracts that such transfers will be null and void and will cause the contract to be annulled and the work otherwise provided for under the conditions mentioned in section three of these stipulations.

9. Payments will be made semimonthly by checks of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, the payment for the first half of each month to be in the nature of a payment on account, and the amount of such payment shall not exceed two-thirds of the amount due for actual work or services performed during the period covered by such semimonthly payment; payments for each entire month shall be based on the work or services actually performed during such month, less the amount paid on account for the first half of each month, and ten per cent (10 per cent) of the total amount due for any month may be reserved from the payment therefor, if in the judgment of the commissioners such reservation shall be expedient.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

1. Proposals must be signed by the bidder submitting them with his signature in full. When a firm is a bidder the member of the firm or agent who signs the firm name to the proposal shall state in addition the names of all the individuals composing the firm. Anyone signing the proposal as the agent of another or of others must file with it legal evidence of his authority to do so.

2. The place of residence of every bidder, with post-office address, county, and State, must be given after his signature.

3. All prices must be written in words as well as shown in figures.

4. Alterations by erasures or interlineations must be explained or noted in the proposals over the signature of the bidder.

5. If a bidder wishes to withdraw his proposal, he may do so before the time fixed for the opening without prejudice to himself by communicating his wish in writing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and when his proposal is reached it shall be handed to him or his authorized agent unread.

6. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia reserve the right to waive any informality in the proposal received, to disregard the proposal of any failing bidder, and to reject any and all proposals.

7. Proposals shall be addressed to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, indorsed "Proposals for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the public alleys of the District of Columbia."

8. The attention of bidders is invited to sections 892 and 893 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, as follows:

SEC. 892. *Limitation of hours of daily service for laborers and mechanics on public works.*—The service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor upon any of the public works of the United States or of the said District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day; and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia, or any such contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the service of such laborers or mechanics, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day except in case of extraordinary emergency.

SEC. 893. Any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia who shall intentionally violate any provision of the last preceding section for each and every such offense shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 1, 1908.*

Housekeepers and others desiring a regular collection of garbage, ashes, or miscellaneous refuse from their premises will find it to their advantage to comply with existing police regulations relating to such matters, of which the following is a synopsis of Article XIV.

JAMES M. WOOD,
Superintendent.

SEC. 1. "Garbage will be held to mean the refuse of animal or vegetable foodstuffs, except oyster or clam shells from business places."

SEC. 10. "Ashes will be held to mean ashes from coal and other fuels, and will include fallen plastering and other mineral substances such as may accumulate in connection with the ordinary conduct of dwellings, but not such as may result from building operations."

SEC. 13. "Miscellaneous refuse will be held to mean all rubbish and refuse (other than garbage, ashes, etc.) incident to the ordinary conduct of the household, including discarded floral decorations, Christmas greens, and small branches from shrubs and vines. It does not include cut grass, loam, wall paper, or other substance that may accumulate as the result of repairs to yards and dwellings or as the result of building operations."

SEC. 2. "Garbage receptacles must be made of metal, must be water-tight, and be provided with a tight-fitting cover and with a handle. No person, except by permission from the superintendent of the street-cleaning department, shall use for the reception of garbage any receptacle having a capacity of less than three nor more than ten gallons, nor shall he use more than one receptacle containing less than ten gallons."

SEC. 4. "Owners and occupants of premises having street and alley entrances, and from which garbage is to be removed, shall place and cause to be kept placed conspicuously at the side and rear alley entrance thereof the street and number designations in letters and figures, respectively, not less than two inches in height, so as to be easily read."

SEC. 5. "No person shall alter, deface, remove, or destroy any name of any street or number required to be displayed by these regulations."

SEC. 11. "Ash receptacles must be made of metal, of not less than ten nor more than twenty-four gallons capacity, and not more than one receptacle containing less than twenty gallons is allowed. Ashes must be kept dry."

SEC. 14. "Miscellaneous refuse receptacles shall be of a suitable kind which can be easily handled by one man. Paper or other light refuse liable to be blown about need not be placed in receptacles, provided it is bundled, tied, sacked, or otherwise properly secured."

SEC. 16. "Receptacles containing garbage, ashes, or miscellaneous refuse shall not be placed or left for collection upon any sidewalk, street, avenue, alley, or public parking."

SEC. 17. "It shall be unlawful to place or cause to be placed together in the same receptacles two or more of the above-mentioned classes of material, and where such mixture results it shall be separated by the occupant of the premises."

SEC. 18. "Receptacles containing garbage, ashes, or miscellaneous refuse shall be made easily accessible to the collectors on collection days between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. The term easily accessible shall be held to mean the placing of receptacles on the premises at or near the rear or side gate to said premises (if collections are made from the rear or side), and in the area way or other convenient place near to the front entrance to said premises (if collections are made from the front), and the unfastening of the gate or other approach to the premises upon due warning by the collector's horn, gong, or other signal."

SEC. 19. "Any person violating any of the provisions of Article XIV shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than forty dollars."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, *January 26, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to your order of June 16, 1908, I submit herewith my report respecting the work under the immediate supervision of the secretary to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Copies of the orders of the board, of a general nature, made during the period mentioned, are herewith inclosed in accordance with the practice since 1878. It is advisable for the proper conduct of the office that an additional stenographer and a messenger be provided as recommended in the estimates for the fiscal year 1910. I also earnestly recommend the estimated increase in the compensation of other employees of the office, both as a recognition of faithful service and as a just compensation for the work done, in quality and extent. There is still occasion for a consolidated index of the letters sent, orders, and of the opinions of the corporation counsel, which has been recommended in preceding reports. I take pleasure in reiterating my commendations of the diligence and skill of the clerical force in the office.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL,
Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ORDERS OF COMMISSIONERS.

OCTOBER 3, 1907.

Ordered: That Article XIII of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as section 9*a*, viz:

No owner, proprietor, lessee, tenant, or other person shall on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, in any theater or other public place of amusement permit, allow, or take part in any manner in any public exhibition of any entertainment, play, opera, circus, animals, gymnastics, game, dance or dances, or vaudeville performance of any kind, except the exhibition of moving or other pictures, vocal or instrumental concerts, or singing by a singer or singers, artist or artists not in character costume, lectures and speeches: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to change, abrogate, or annul the regulations in force for the protection of the public decency, all of which shall be applicable to the performances allowed under the terms of this regulation.

OCTOBER 11, 1907.

Ordered: That section 1 of Article XXII of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

It shall be unlawful to place or maintain any wickets, guard wires, or other similar devices, upon or adjacent to the sidewalk,

tree space, or parking, in the District of Columbia, except upon the following conditions:

The permit clerk of the engineer department is authorized, upon the payment of a fee of $1 for each premises, to issue a permit to erect wickets of iron not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, to be driven firmly into the ground, overlapping at least 3 inches; said wickets to be securely lashed with wire at the top intersections and at the bottom of the wicket; said wickets to be painted green and to be maintained in exact alignment with their tops on a level.

Where the parking around which the wickets are to be placed is at the level of the sidewalk, the wickets shall have a minimum height of 24 inches; and where the parking is terraced the wickets shall have a minimum height of 12 inches.

Provided, however, That such permission is to be regarded as a license only and may be revoked by the commissioners upon failure to maintain the wickets in accordance with this regulation, or for any other reason which may be determined by the said commissioners.

No permit will be issued for any wickets around tree spaces; and the commissioners reserve the right to deny the use of wickets at any place they may deem it inadvisable to permit them to be constructed or maintained.

NOVEMBER 9, 1907.

Ordered: That the first sentence in section 10, Article X, of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

No person shall ride a bicycle, horse, or drive a horse-drawn vehicle, or propel a horseless vehicle so as to collide with any other person, bicycle, horse, horse-drawn or horseless vehicle, and the rider, driver, or operator of such bicycle, horse, or vehicle shall make way for pedestrians at street crossings.

DECEMBER 9, 1907.

That the orders of May 13, 1898, January 7, 1905, and February 16, 1905, so far as they relate to the method of handling plumber's bonds, are hereby canceled and the following order is made in lieu thereof:

Ordered: That every person, firm or corporation, before being licensed to engage in and practice the business of plumbing and gas fitting as master plumber and gas fitter in the District of Columbia shall, as required by paragraph 8, of the Plumbing Regulations, file a bond to the District of Columbia, said bond to cover the period for which license is issued.

It shall be the duty of the inspector of plumbing to issue such bonds to the applicants when their applications for license have been approved and to see to their execution; after the execution of such bonds he shall forward same to the auditor, District of Columbia, to certify as to the sufficiency of the surety thereon, and the auditor shall return them to the inspector of plumbing to be transmitted to the commissioners for approval. Upon such approval the bonds

shall be returned to the inspector of plumbing for numbering and then to the auditor for file.

It shall be the duty of the inspector of plumbing to see that bonds are properly renewed to cover the term of license or relicense, and the inspector of plumbing shall notify plumbers thirty days in advance of the expiration of their license to apply for new license and when such new license is granted to see that new bond is filed to cover new license period.

It shall be the duty of the inspector of plumbing to notify the permit clerk in cases where licenses and bonds have expired and where no new licenses have been issued, and the permit clerk will not issue permits to such plumbers until they have obtained a new license and furnished a new bond.

(L. R. 13397–7 E. D.) (L. S. 164625 C. O.)

DECEMBER 23, 1907.

Ordered: That the following regulations of the board of control of Rock Creek Park are hereby made as Article XXV of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, and the title of the article of said regulations now numbered 25 is changed to number 26.

REGULATIONS FOR ROCK CREEK PARK.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the act of Congress approved September 27, 1890, do hereby make and publish the following regulations in regard to the use of roads, paths, and bridges, etc., by the public in Rock Creek Park, and the preservation from injury or spoliation of the timber, and animals and curiosities therein, and their retention in their natural condition:

1. No person shall drive or ride on any other part of the park than the roads or bridle paths.

2. No person shall ride or drive within the park at a greater rate of speed than 12 miles an hour. Bicycles and automobiles shall not exceed this rate.

3. No dog will be allowed in that portion of Rock Creek Park lying south of Military road, unless such dog is in leash.

4. Within the limits of the park all persons are forbidden:

(*a*) To carry or discharge firearms, firecrackers, rockets, torpedoes, or other fireworks.

(*b*) To turn in or let loose any dogs, cattle, horses, or other animals, and whenever dogs, cattle, horses, or other animals turned in and let loose as aforesaid shall be found therein it shall be the duty of any officer in said park to impound all such cattle, and every such dog, horse or other animal, and to forthwith notify the poundmaster of the District of Columbia.

(*c*) To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface any trees, shrubs, plants, buildings, bridges, monuments, structures, rocks, fences, benches, or other apparatus or property thereof, or to write upon the same, or to affix thereto any bill, notice, or other paper.

(*d*) To cut or remove any wood, turf, grass, soil, sand, gravel, or rock.

(*e*) To bathe in or pollute the water of any spring, stream, lake, or pool.

(*f*) To make or kindle a fire of any kind.

(*g*) To expose for sale or sell any article without the written permission of the board of control.

(*h*) To chase, snare, catch, injure, destroy, or maltreat any rabbit, quail, fish, birds, or any animals, either wild or domesticated.

(*i*) To camp, lodge, or tarry overnight.

(*j*) To hitch or fasten any horse or other animal except at such places as shall be provided for that purpose.

(*k*) To gather, meet, or assemble by advertisement for any purpose, except that any large assembly or organization which is desirous of resorting to grounds of the park for the purpose of picnicing or other like purpose may do so after receiving a written permission therefor from the board of control,

5. Any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing regulations shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

6. Whenever or wherever applicable and not inconsistent with the foregoing, the various police regulations of the District of Columbia are to be strictly observed within the limits of the park, as elsewhere in the District of Columbia, and the same are hereby referred to and made a supplementary part of these regulations, for the purpose herein named.

DECEMBER 31, 1907.

Ordered: That section 5 of Article VIII of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. No person shall shake, beat, or otherwise treat carpets, rugs, floor coverings, garments, cloths, linings, covers, furniture, or other articles, or otherwise treat carpets, rugs, floor coverings, garments, cloths, linings, covers, furniture, or other articles in such manner as to cause dust to arise therefrom in or upon any street, avenue, park, square, road, or reservation in the District of Columbia within 200 feet of any house used for human habitation, occupation, or assembly; nor shall any person sift, shake, or otherwise treat ashes or other rubbish in such a manner as to cause dust to settle on other premises.

JANUARY 2, 1908.

Ordered: That the building regulations of the District of Columbia are hereby amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 162, the following section to be known as section 162*a*:

SEC. 162*a*. No gas, gasolene, naphtha, or other explosive engine shall be installed in the District of Columbia without having first obtained a permit therefor from the inspector of buildings of said District; and when any such engine is installed in any building, the exhaust pipe therefrom, if carried into the chimney of said building, shall extend to a sufficient height to discharge or exhaust into the open air, and if said pipe shall pass through the floor of any building, proper precautions shall be taken to insure safety, as required by these regulations. No air compressor, or similar machinery, to be

run or operated by gas, gasolene, or other explosive engine, whether same be stationary or mounted on trucks, or otherwise, for the purpose of house cleaning, or for any purpose whatsoever, shall be located or installed in the District of Columbia without having first obtained a permit therefor each and every time it is desired to locate or install same, and before said air compressor engine or machinery is operated in the District of Columbia, the inspector of steam boilers of the District of Columbia shall be notified in writing of the intention so to do, whose duty it shall be to inspect said air compressor engine and machinery, which shall be approved by said official before being operated; and it shall be the duty of said inspector of steam boilers to examine and inspect, at least once a year, the air tank, pressure gauges, safety valves, unloading device, and all other machinery, or parts of machinery, connected with or used in operating said engine, said air compressor tank to be subject to the same tests as are applied to steam boilers in the District of Columbia; and it shall be unlawful to run or operate any engine or machinery aforesaid until the same shall have been duly inspected, tested, and approved in the manner and by the official aforementioned: *Provided*, That for the use of builders, engines may be installed in temporary sheds under stipulated restrictions as to length of time same shall be used and hours for running; said engines shall be on or immediately in front of the building under construction and used for and in connection with such building only: *Provided further*, That where air compressor engines mounted on trucks are used for house cleaning, or similar purpose, and will not occupy public space for more than forty-eight hours in the same position or location, a permit will not be required for such temporary location, but said engine shall be inclosed by a wagon cover or screen to guard against frightening horses, or a person, or persons, employed for such purpose, shall be near enough to the engine to shut it down should a horse, as the result of the operation of said engine, attempt to run away or show signs of fright.

JANUARY 10, 1908.

Ordered: That Article II, section 5, of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia be, and it is hereby, amended by striking out the words, "No dealer in gasoline, kerosene, or other like inflammable oils or fluids shall sell or dispense the same in any room, store, or place where there are gas lights or other lights burning, nor transport nor carry the same through such room, store, or place."

And inserting in lieu thereof, "No dealer in gasoline, kerosene, or other like inflammable oils or fluids shall sell or dispense the same after dark, nor in any room, store, or place where there are gas lights or other lights burning, nor transport nor carry the same through such room, store, or place: *Provided*, That automobiles and other vehicles may be supplied from underground tanks which conform to the regulations prescribed therefor."

JANUARY 15, 1908.

That under the authority vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by acts of Congress of July 14, 1870, June 10, 1879, and February 25, 1885, the following rates for water and regulations

concerning water meters installed in private residences by the district government are adopted, to take effect July 1, 1908, and will continue in force until otherwise ordered:

1. The rate to be charged for water supplied through meters shall be 3 cents a hundred cubic feet, with a minimum rate of $4.50 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st day of July in each year, which allows the use of 15,000 cubic feet (112,200 gallons) of water during the fiscal year; water used in excess of this quantity will be charged for at the above rate.

2. In all cases of failure to pay the annual minimum rate of $4.50 within thirty days after the same is due and payable, or the charges for water used in excess of the quantity covered by the payment of $4.50, representing 15,000 cubic feet, within ten days from rendition of bill, the supply shall be cut off and the flow not again restored until the water rent is paid, as also the penalty of $2 and costs, if any, incurred by the department in cutting the street for the purpose of shutting off and restoring the supply of water.

3. No water from the mains shall be introduced or used on premises supplied through water meters excepting that which passes through the meter.

4. Free access to all premises supplied or to be supplied with water by meters shall be granted at all proper times to such inspectors or other person or persons as the commissioners may employ for the purpose of inspecting or examining meters.

5. In case of deficient supply through water meters or of any other cause for complaint, report should be made to the water department, that the difficulty may be investigated and corrected.

6. Meters will be read quarterly, and at such other times as the commissioners may determine.

7. Where a meter fails to register correctly or bears evidence of having been tampered with, a charge will be made for an average consumption.

8. In case of violation of any of these requirements and regulations, or of denial of free access to premises to inspector or other persons entitled thereto, or of tampering or interfering in any way with water meters or their appurtenances, the supply of water will be stopped; nor will the supply be restored until the penalty and costs as prescribed in section 2 are paid.

Attention is invited to the following acts of Congress:

That any person who, with intent to injure or defraud the District of Columbia, shall make or cause to be made any pipe, tube, or other instrument or contrivance, or connect the same or cause it to be connected with any water main or service pipe for conducting or supplying Potomac water in such manner as to pass or carry the water, or any portion thereof, around or without passing through the meter provided for the measuring and registering the Potomac water supplied to any premises, or shall, without permission from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, tamper with or break any water meter or break the seal thereof, or in any manner change the reading of the dial thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars. (Approved April 5, 1892.)

The commissioners have (legislative assembly has) authority to establish a scale of annual rates for the supply and use of the water apportioned to the different classes of buildings according to their size, dimensions, assessed values, exposure to fires, uses for dwellings, stores, shops, stables, manufactories, or other purposes, number of occupants, or consumption of water, measured by meter or otherwise, and to modify, alter, amend, increase, or reduce such scale, from time to time, and extend it to other descriptions of buildings and establishments; to provide for the collection of such rates, in

advance or otherwise, from the owner or occupants of all buildings or establishments using the water; to provide for stopping the supply of water to any dwelling or establishment upon a failure to pay the rate, and generally to enact such laws as may be necessary to supply the inhabitants of Washington and Georgetown with pure and wholesome water, and to carry into full effect the provisions of this chapter. (Sec. 6, chap. 68, C. S. D. C.)

(L. R. 250382 C. O.; 54482-14 E. D.) (L. S. 165460 C. O.)

FEBRUARY 3, 1908.

Ordered: That Article IV of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto, next after section 13 of said article, the following section, to be known as "section 13*a*":

SEC. 13*a*. A farmer who has space assigned to him at the wholesale producers' market, and who is unable to attend the market daily, in person, may be permitted to have some one care for and sell the produce of his own raising on said space for that day: *Provided*, That the farmer or person hauling for said farmer or the person in charge of the produce to be offered for sale or sold on said space, shall, before such space assigned to the farmer for whom he is hauling is occupied, procure from the marketmaster of said space, a special permit for each and every day said produce is not accompanied by the owner, said permit to specify the quantity and kind of each article of produce contained in the load to be offered for sale that day. Said permit shall also be dated and shall show the name of the farmer owning the produce, the number of the stand assigned to him, the name of the person to whom said produce is to be delivered for care or sale, and the name of the driver hauling said produce: *And provided further*, That no person shall be allowed to care for or sell produce for more than three farmers on any one day.

FEBRUARY 25, 1908.

Ordered: That section 1 of Article XIII of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia respecting places of public assembly is hereby amended as follows:

By striking out the words "all aisles and passageways in such buildings shall be kept free from camp stools, chairs, sofas, and other obstructions during any service, exhibition, lecture, performance, concert, ball, or other public assemblage" and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "all aisles and passageways in such buildings shall be kept free from obstructions of all kinds, and no person or persons shall occupy any aisle or passageway during any service, exhibition, lecture, performance, concert, ball, or other public assemblage;" and by striking out the words, "the last row of seats upon each floor and the nearest wall or partition," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "the rear row of seats upon each floor and the nearest wall or partition."

FEBRUARY 14, 1908.

Ordered: That the following regulations relative to the sales of property for arrears of taxes are hereby adopted, viz:

Property advertised for delinquent taxes will be sold subject to the following regulations and in the order given below:

(1) All property advertised for delinquent taxes will be sold in the order it appears in the pamphlet.

(2) No bids for property will be received prior to the day set for sale of said property.

(3) The following order of sale will be observed, commencing each day at 10 o'clock a. m :

District of Columbia:
Tuesday, March 10, squares 1 to 489, inclusive.
Wednesday, March 11, squares 490 to 924, inclusive.
Thursday, March 12, squares 925 to 1519, inclusive.
Friday, March 13, squares 1520 to 3091, inclusive.
Saturday, March 14, squares 3092 to 5207, inclusive.
Monday, March 16, squares 5208 to finish.

The provision of the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act to amend an act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1898," requires:

(1) All property advertised for delinquent taxes to be sold to the highest bidder for not less than the amount due, together with penalties and costs. In case no other person bids the amount due, together with penalties and costs, on any lot the said collector of taxes shall purchase the same for the District.

(2) That the collector of taxes shall require from any purchaser of property, sold as aforesaid, a deposit sufficient, in his judgment, to guarantee a full and final settlement for such purchase.

(3) Every purchaser, other than the District of Columbia, at any sale of property aforesaid, shall pay the full amount of his bid, including surplus, if any, to the collector of taxes within five days after the last day of sale, etc.

The provisions above referred to will be strictly enforced.

(L. S. 250598–2 C. O.) (L. S. 165992 C. O.)

MARCH 7, 1908.

Ordered: That section 8 of Article XIII of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 8. Each and every exit of a theater or other public place of amusement which can be used in case of fire shall be designated by the word "Exit" in letters of such size that they can be read from the opposite side of the auditorium, and so situated immediately over or on the exits that they can be readily seen from any or all parts of said auditorium or gallery. A red light shall be placed over each of said signs and kept burning during the time of the entertainment or performance, and no other fixed red lights will be permitted in the auditorium, and the fact that such red lights indicate an exit to be used in case of fire shall be conspicuously printed on the programme used in the theater or other public place of amusement at each entertainment.

SEC. 8*a*. No cinematograph, or other similar apparatus involving the use of a combustible film more than 10 inches in length, shall be kept, used, or exhibited in any church, theater, or other public place of amusement in the District of Columbia, until such cinematograph or other similar apparatus, and the building in which the same is to be kept, used, or exhibited, has been inspected by the chief engineer of the fire department of said District and such precautions against fire as the chief engineer may designate have been taken by

the owner, user, or exhibitor of such cinematograph or other similar apparatus.

SEC. 8*b*. Any such cinematograph, or other similar apparatus, kept, used, or exhibited in the District of Columbia, must be inclosed with metal or other fire-resisting material in a manner approved by the chief engineer of the fire department of said District.

SEC. 8*c*. All woodwork, draperies, and other combustible material in that part of any building in the District of Columbia in which any such cinematograph or other similar apparatus is kept, used, or exhibited, and the curtain used in connection therewith, must be thoroughly treated with a solution of fire-resisting material in a manner approved by the chief engineer of the fire department of said District.

SEC. 8*d*. In any building used as aforesaid shall be placed fire extinguishers, in such number and of such character as may be directed by the chief engineer of the fire department.

SEC. 8*e*. No person shall be permitted to operate any cinematograph or other similar apparatus involving the use of a combustible film more then 10 inches in length, who has not had six months' actual experience in the operation of such machines or who can not demonstrate his ability to perform such duty by evidence satisfactory to the chief engineer of the fire department, subject to the approval or reversal of his action by the commissioners, and every such person before operation of any such cinematograph or other similar apparatus shall obtain a certificate from the chief engineer of the fire department, approved by the commissioners, that he has furnished them with said evidence as above required of his experience and ability to operate the same.

SEC. 8*f*. No license to keep, use, or exhibit any cinematograph or other similar apparatus shall be issued unless the same be approved by the chief engineer of the fire department, subject to the approval or reversal of his action by the commissioners.

APRIL 11, 1908.

Ordered: That, pursuant to the authority vested in the commissioners by the "joint resolution authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to alter, amend, or repeal certain health ordinances," approved February 28, 1899, "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown," as amended by commissioners' orders of January 2, 1902; April 21, 1903; October 6, 1904; April 24, 1906; May 31, 1907, and June 10, 1907, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "effectually," in section 13 thereof, the phrase "or effectually protected by a power-driven fan or fans," so that said section shall read as follows: Sec. 13. Every manager of a store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or of any other place in the District of Columbia where a food or a beverage, or confectionery, or any similar article, is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, shall cause it to be screened effectually, or effectually protected by a power-driven fan or fans, so as to prevent flies and other insects from obtaining access to such food, beverage, confectionery, or other article, and shall keep such food, beverage, confectionery, or other article free from flies and other insects at all times. Any person violating the provisions of this regulation shall, upon convic-

tion thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $25 for each and every such offense. This regulation shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days immediately following the date of its promulgation.

APRIL 30, 1908.

Ordered: That section 20, Article VIII, of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by striking out the word "improved" after the word "upon" in line 1 of said section, so that said section shall read as follows:

SEC. 20. Owners of lots abutting upon streets, avenues, and alleys in the District of Columbia, and which are above grade, shall protect the same and the parking in front of such lots so as to prevent dirt, sand, or gravel from falling or being washed upon the sidewalks, streets, or alleyways abutting thereon; and whenever such material has been so deposited because of inadequate protection, said owners or agents shall, upon five days' notice from the commissioners, remove said deposits.

JUNE 3, 1908.

Ordered: That sections 1 and 5 of Article VI of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall drive or conduct sheep, swine, beeves, or other cattle in herds or droves through any improved city street, nor any densely populated suburban street, nor on any suburban paved or board sidewalk, except as hereinafter designated; nor shall any such driving or conducting, except as to sheep, be done between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 10 o'clock p. m. No such herd or drove shall follow a preceding herd or drove at a less distance than 150 yards, or be in charge of less than two drovers: *Provided*, That sheep driven or conducted between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 10 o'clock p. m. and when crossing a bridge shall be in charge of at least six drovers, and the footway and not less than one-third of the roadway of such bridge shall be kept free of obstruction by such sheep. No drove of beeves shall consist of more than 15 in number.

SEC. 5. The only improved streets, avenues, and roads upon which any loose herd, drove, or flock, as hereinbefore provided, may be driven or conducted shall be Fourteenth street west, below B street; Fifteenth street east; Twenty-second street west, north of P street; Twenty-seventh street west, south of I street; Twenty-eighth street west, south of K street, and north of P street; Thirty-fifth street west; B street north, west of Seventh street west; K street north, west of Twenty-eighth street west; M street south; M street north, west of Wisconsin avenue; P street north, west of Twenty-second street west; R street north, west of Twenty-eighth street west; Water street south; Water street north; Brightwood avenue; Florida avenue; Georgia avenue; Wisconsin avenue; Virginia avenue; Benning road; Bladensburg road; Canal road; and Reservoir road.

JUNE 22, 1908.

Ordered: That section 2 of Article XIII of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, revoked, and that the following regulation is hereby made in lieu thereof:

SEC. 2. Every building or hall used as a theater or place of public amusement having a stage with movable or shifting machinery, curtains, and appliances shall have on each side of the stage and stage galleries a standpipe of 3 inches internal diameter, with 2½-inch outlets, standard District of Columbia fire department threads, 4 feet from the floor of the stage and the stage galleries; such standpipes to be equipped with a sufficient length of 2½-inch fire hose, District of Columbia fire department standard (with proper cut-off play pipes), to reach any part of the stage of any such building; such standpipes to be fed independently of any other water service in any such building by a water main of at least 4 inches internal diameter connecting with the nearest street water main, or by any other means or device which, in the judgment of the commissioners, will afford an adequate stream and flow of water for such standpipes in case of fire in such building. There shall be placed over the full width of the curtain opening of every such building a 2-inch perforated pipe, supplied at each end by a 1½-inch rising water main with valves controlled from each side of the stage, to form, when in service, a water curtain or automatic sprinkler, as the commissioners may direct, and the water supply of such rising water mains shall be independent of any other water supply in such building, and be fed from a direct connection with the nearest street main, or by any other means, as the commissioners may direct. All such standpipes, perforated pipes, automatic sprinklers, hose, and rising water mains shall be kept free from obstruction and ready for use at any moment, and the same shall not be used for any other purpose except for the protection of persons and property from fire.

JUNE 25, 1908.

Ordered: That under authority of the acts of Congress approved May 29, 1884, and January 26, 1887, and the joint resolution approved February 26, 1892, the following police regulation is hereby made as section 2a, Article VII, of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, and that the words "or two a" are added after the word "two" in section of said police regulations:

SEC. 2a. And whenever, by reason of any proclamation issued by the commissioners, dogs going at large are required to wear muzzles, no person owning or having custody of any dog shall permit it to go at large without a good, substantial muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent it from biting or snapping.

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

WASHINGTON, *D. C., July 25, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order of June 16, 1908, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the assessor's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, together with a statement of the assessed value of the taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and certain suggestions and recommendations looking toward the improvement of the service.

The act of Congress approved August 14, 1894, as amended, provides that real estate in the District of Columbia shall be assessed every three years. The triennial assessment period just closed was for the fiscal years 1906, 1907, and 1908. The assessment beginning July 1, 1907, i. e., for the fiscal year 1908, is as follows:

Washington City:		
Assessed valuation of land	$105,570,679.00	
Assessed valuation of improvements	93,435,045.00	
Total assessed valuation		$199,005,724.00
Washington County:		
Assessed valuation of land	31,629,910.00	
Assessed valuation of improvements	24,689,200.00	
Total assessed valuation		56,319,110.00
Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908		255,324,834.00
Real estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:		
Washington City	$2,985,085.88	
Washington County	844,786.65	
Total real estate tax		3,829,872.53
Personal tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908		863,882.10
Total real estate and personal tax		4,693,754.63

The foregoing figures upon realty are based upon the triennial assessment of 1906–1908. The triennial period of 1909–1911 began July 1, 1908. The records of the office are undergoing a change in conformity with the new rates, and the bills for the fiscal year 1909, which are due and payable in May, 1909, will be based upon the new triennial assessment.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia was as follows:

Washington City:		
Assessed valuation of land	$105,283,675.00	
Assessed valuation of improvements	89,039,745.00	
Total assessed valuation		$194,323,420.00

Washington County:		
Assessed valuation of land	$31,490,724.00	
Assessed valuation of improvements	21,492,350.00	
Total assessed valuation		$52,983,074.00
Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		247,306,494.00
Real estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:		
Washington City	$2,914,851.32	
Washington County	794,746.11	
Total real estate tax		3,709,597.43

Personal tax levy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Personal property, at 1½ per cent	$336,044.85
Building and loan associations, 2 per cent on gross earnings	16,201.16
Incorporated savings banks, 4 per cent on gross earnings, less interest paid depositors	5,041.25
Electric-light companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings	43,029.54
Telephone companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings	39,808.65
Gaslight companies, 5 per cent on gross earnings	94,149.66
National banks, 6 per cent on gross earnings	96,919.87
Trust companies, 6 per cent on gross earnings	65,160.30
Street railways, 4 per cent on gross receipts	156,362.96
Street railways, use of highway bridge	11,163.86
Total	863,882.10

Increase of 1908 over 1907 personal tax levy, $58,194.10.

Number of personal tax accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 15,295.

Summary of new buildings, additions and improvements, etc., made during the fiscal year 1907 for assessment in the fiscal year 1908.

	City.	County.	Total.
Assessment of new buildings	$3,307,700	$3,302,200	$6,609,900
Additions and improvements	497,700	96,800	594,500
Gas, electric lamps, conduits, etc	1,283,471	.....	1,283,471
Total assessment	5,088,871	3,399,000	8,487,871
Off	280,600	14,300	294,900
Remaining assessment	4,808,271	3,384,700	8,192,971

BUILDINGS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

District of Columbia	$161,000	.....	$161,000
Churches, schools, etc	46,800	$36,000	82,800
Total	207,800	36,000	243,800

RECAPITULATION.

Remaining assessment	$4,808,271	$3,384,700	$8,192,971
Exempt from taxation	207,800	36,000	243,800
Net assessment (taxable)	4,600,471	3,348,700	7,949,171

NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS.

Brick	775	740	1,515
Frame	28	319	347
Total	803	1,059	1,862
Number of buildings removed	444	41	485
Increase in number of buildings	359	1,018	1,377
Number of buildings repaired	197	58	255

By sections.

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Northwest	354	$2,412,100	171	$404,300	230	$91,400
Southwest	62	111,400	10	10,700	31	4,900
Northeast	142	480,700	25	30,700	180	184,000
Southeast	245	303,500	6	52,000	3	300
Total	803	3,307,700	212	497,700	444	280,600

Average assessed value per building.

Section:	Value.
Northwest	$6,814
Southwest	1,797
Northeast	3,385
Southeast	1,239
Average for the city	4,106

Number of "flat buildings" assessed in the city.

Section.	Number.	Value.
Northwest	47	$725,800
Southwest	17	32,600
Northeast	11	132,100
Southeast	6	18,100
Total	81	908,600

Assessed values in county, North Capitol street being the dividing line east and west.

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.		Total Value.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
East of	253	$326,200	5	$3,800	21	$4,300	$332,800
West of	806	2,976,000	53	93,000	20	10,000	3,066,200
Total	1,059	3,302,200	58	96,800	41	14,300	3,399,000

Average assessed value per new building.

East of North Capitol street	$1,290
West of North Capitol street	3,692
Average assessed value for the county	3,118

Number of "flat buildings" assessed.

Location.	Number.	Value.
In the city	81	$908,600
In the county	21	389,000
Total	102	1,297,600

Average assessed value of "flat buildings" (city)	$11,218
Average assessed value of "flat buildings" (county)	18,523

Total assessment of new buildings for the years 1895 to 1907, inclusive.

Amount of assessments	$53,195,222
Reductions	4,163,784
Increase	49,031,438
Number of new buildings	13,971
Number of buildings removed	2,856
Increase in number of buildings	11,115

Number of buildings in the District of Columbia.

City	52,820
County	12,829
Total	65,649

In view of the fact that the records are being changed to conform with the triennial assessment, it is impossible at this time to give the figures showing the increase under the triennial assessment of 1909–1911. In the total of all taxable real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1909 will be included all increases due to new buildings, additions, etc., which during any other than the triennial year are included in a separate statement. When the values are thus determined and the books added preparatory to giving out bills on November 1, it is believed that a considerable increase in revenue from real estate taxes will be shown.

The following statement shows the assessed value of real property in the District of Columbia from 1871 to 1908, inclusive:

Value of real property in the District of Columbia as assessed for taxation from 1871 to 1908, inclusive.

Year.	Washington.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
1871	$66,818,886	$6,213,467	$6,965,101	$79,997,454
1872	62,421,331	6,036,434	6,500,000	74,957,765
1873	72,880,380	6,366,488	8,623,056	87,869,924
1874	80,539,782	6,272,010	9,621,280	96,433,072
1875	82,292,906	6,312,099	9,270,036	97,875,041
1876	78,818,934	5,849,317	8,748,433	93,452,684
1877	81,246,847	5,953,932	8,728,622	95,929,401
1878	83,101,484	6,028,041	8,480,365	97,609,890
1879	75,555,801	5,242,224	6,693,417	87,491,442
1880	76,085,940	5,291,313	6,603,103	87,980,356
1881	77,256,610	5,282,096	6,414,372	88,953,078
1882	78,515,793	5,266,943	6,525,759	90,308,495
1883	80,615,448	5,307,116	6,611,101	92,533,665
1884	80,293,418	4,013,888	6,541,368	90,848,674
1885	82,825,255	4,074,358	6,602,851	93,502,464
1886	85,132,151	4,160,222	6,760,956	96,053,329
1887	96,383,486	4,741,540	7,172,075	108,302,101
1888	99,430,297	4,908,345	7,406,186	111,744,830
1889	102,886,043	4,987,632	7,611,678	115,485,353
1890	119,613,603	5,395,021	12,617,795	137,626,419
1891	123,110,219	5,550,976	12,948,696	141,609,891
1892	126,383,584	5,682,676	13,415,018	145,481,278
1893	138,104,771	5,796,237	13,123,268	147,024,276
1894	160,269,876	7,623,070	23,524,858	191,417,804
1895	161,054,761	7,751,615	23,748,670	192,555,046
1896	165,399,819	.....	23,522,524	188,922,343
1897	156,854,384	.....	23,522,524	180,376,908
1898	158,532,366	.....	22,723,918	181,256,284
1899	159,559,921	.....	23,596,450	183,156,371
1900	151,498,504	.....	25,069,045	176,567,549
1901	154,349,966	.....	25,984,675	180,334,641
1902	155,903,14	.....	26,622,494	182,525,608
1903	171,302,378	.....	37,217,058	208,519,436
1904	174,345,708	.....	38,904,710	213,250,418
1905	176,864,785	.....	40,743,511	217,608,296
1906	189,728,863	.....	49,733,122	239,461,985
1907	194,323,420	.....	52,983,074	247,306,494
1908	199,005,724	.....	56,319,110	255,324,834

The special assessment work, under the charge of Mr. J. W. Daniel, has been exceptionally heavy during the past year and has been carried on in a creditable manner. The work has about doubled that of two years ago.

Statement of special assessments levied during the year ended June 30, 1908.

Assessment and permit work	$126,417.06
Improvements and repairs	231.53
Construction of county roads	1,670.33
Main and pipe and suburban sewers	5,811.11
Street extensions	175,018.89
Opening alleys and minor streets	12,829.40
Total	321,978.32

Increase of 1908 over 1907, $101,106.73.

NEW TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

The board of assistant assessors has completed the triennial assessment of real estate for 1909–1911 and returned the same to the assessor, District of Columbia, as directed by law, and it is now being placed upon the tax ledgers of the office for the collection of taxes during November, 1908, and May, 1909, for the fiscal year 1909.

The board labored hard to adjust the inequalities in assessments and at the same time comply with the law requiring a two-thirds value of all property in the District of Columbia. While it is admitted that many inequalities still exist, the board has accomplished much in this direction in making this assessment, and I am strongly of the opinion that the board will be able in the next three years to further greatly reduce this cause of complaint. It is only fair to the board to state that it is working under difficulties of law that should be remedied. For instance, the triennial assessment must be completed by the first Monday in January, after which the taxpayer is allowed from this date to the first Monday in June in which to appeal, and upon the latter date, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the completed assessment must be returned to the assessor. Experience has shown that a majority of the appeals are filed during the last few days of the appeal period, and the board can not give them the consideration to which they are entitled. It is therefore earnestly recommended that the law be amended so that, while the time allowed the board of equalization and review shall remain as at present, all appeals must be filed on or before the first Monday in April. This would cause the taxpayer no inconvenience and would allow the board about three months to thoroughly and systematicly consider all appeals, and, where necessary, reinspect the property.

As an evidence of the conscientious work of the board, attention is invited to the fact that several thousand pieces of property have been lowered in valuation while the more valuable property has been conservatively increased, in some cases as high as 200 per cent, making a total increase of about $20,000,000.

PERSONAL TAXES.

The personal tax levy for the fiscal year 1908 amounted to $863,882.10, which is an increase of $58,194.10 over the levy for 1907.

Although the work during the past year has been under the charge of painstaking officials, its very nature precludes definite or complete results.

It is only by utmost care and constant scrutiny that the duplication of accounts and improper or erroneous assessments can be reduced to a minimum. The law requires every citizen, association, corporation, firm, or company in the District to make a return, on a schedule to be furnished by the assessor, of all tangible personal property and all general merchandise or stock in trade owned or held in trust or otherwise subject to taxation, under affidavit. Notice that the blank schedule is ready for distribution is required by law to be advertised three successive secular days. The period prescribed for the filing of returns is during the month of July and on or before the 1st day of August. Failure to make return within the period stated is penalized by the addition of 20 per cent to an assessment of the property by the board of personal tax appraisers, notice of such assessment being furnished the property owner in order to afford him an opportunity to appeal therefrom. Appeals from all assessments may be had before the board of personal tax appeals, which convenes on the first Monday in February and sits until the second Monday in March, when careful consideration is given to the statements of everyone appearing before the board, in order that the disputed tax may be adjusted on a basis fair to the owner and to the District.

In the 1907 report a detailed statement in reference to the taxation of public utility corporations in the District of Columbia was submitted, and it was shown that about 11 per cent of the total amount of taxes on realty and personalty was collected from such corporations for the fiscal year 1907. For the fiscal year 1908 the total amount collected from said corporations was 10 per cent. The following list shows in detail the amount of taxes assessed against public utility corporations in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1908:

Steam railroads	$34,131.42
Street railroads	188,939.84
Gas companies	136,367.69
Potomac Electric Power Company	54,717.03
Telephone companies	47,270.37
Telegraph companies	930.82
Steamboat companies	10,929.00
Canal company	664.19
Total	473,950.36

NOTIFICATION TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

While there is no obligation of law placed upon the office to notify delinquent taxpayers before tax sale that their property is about to be advertised, it has been customary in the past to send a notice to each delinquent taxpayer in every case where it is possible to procure the address. This system has resulted beneficially both to the taxpayers and to the District of Columbia and justifies the expenditure in time and postage. It is the intention of the office to continue this system, and every endeavor will be made to notify delinquent taxpayers.

DESIGNATION OF PROPERTY.

Many tax sales have been canceled in the past because of incomplete and inaccurate descriptions of the property in the advertisements of sale. Many lots are described as "part lot," "background," etc. The new designation of county property by square and lot

number will do away with the necessity for cancellation of future sales because of indefinite description. When a like system for the designation of lots in the city prevails the number of tax sales to be canceled because of faulty descriptions will be reduced to a minimum.

LICENSE TAX ON TOBACCO.

During the last session of Congress a bill was introduced to the effect that an annual license tax of $12 be imposed upon dealers in cigars, smoking or chewing tobacco, cigarettes, or any form of manufactured tobacco.

At the present time a license tax of $12 per annum is imposed upon cigar dealers. The proposed change is with a view to consistency, as dealers in chewing tobacco, cigarettes, or any form of manufactured tobacco should be required to pay a tax the same as a cigar dealer.

WATER-MAIN DIVISION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, assessments for water mains were levied in the amount of $64,297.07. During the same period $57,462.39 was collected, showing an increase of $18,000 over the fiscal year 1907. Two thousand and twenty-six water-main notices were served upon the owners of property affected by these assessments.

The card system in this department has been made to conform to the new system of squares and lots in the county, and all recorded subdivisions have been brought up to date.

During the past year a card index has been installed whereby information with reference to proposed assessments may be obtained, and has already proved very useful.

CERTIFICATES OF TAXES.

During the fiscal year 1908, 7,164 tax certificates were issued, a decrease of 676 over 1907. A charge of 50 cents is made for each certificate. A certificate ordinarily covers one lot only, but where lots are contiguous and assessed in the same name several lots may be embraced upon one certificate. The revenue derived from this source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, was $3,584.

This branch of the work requires a thorough working knowledge of all the records of the office, and the clerks assigned thereto are held responsible for any errors inasmuch as the omission of a tax from such certificates bars its collection from any subsequent purchaser.

Nine hundred and eighteen free certificates of taxes on subdivisions, tax deeds, condemnation proceedings, etc., were issued.

DUPLICATE PAYMENTS.

Every effort has been made in the past to reduce duplicate payments to a minimum. While the posting during the month of May was kept current, yet on the last day for payment many bills were paid in duplicate, presumably owing to the fact that some misunderstanding existed between the property owner and the agent. Under the present system it is impossible to avoid duplicate payments under

these circumstances. The only way in which duplicate payments can be avoided would be to have only original bills issued and memorandum bills given out instead of duplicates. It is hoped that a system will soon be adopted whereby it will be impossible to make duplicate payment of taxes.

RECORD OF TRANSFERS.

During the fiscal year 1908, 15,574 parcels of land were transferred on the records of this office. These transfers are based upon the records of the offices of the recorder of deeds and the register of wills. During the fiscal year 1907 transcripts of wills wherein real estate was devised were furnished to this office gratuitously by the office of the register of wills. During the past session of Congress an item was inserted in the District appropriation bill providing for a clerk in the register's office whose duty it is to furnish transcripts of wills, petitions, and all papers wherein title to realty is involved. Thus the office is now obtaining all necessary papers, and there is no reason why every piece of property transmitted by will should not be noted upon our records.

DESIGNATION OF COUNTY PROPERTY.

The new system of designating county property by squares and lots instead of by the former cumbersome method of subdivisions is now in perfect operation, and every day proves more and more the efficacy of this system. Under the new system no duplication of lots or confusion in the designation thereof is possible, as each lot has a clear and distinct designation of its own.

SUBDIVISIONS.

During the past year, in consequence of the new system of squares now obtaining in the county, many large subdivisions have been recorded. These subdivisions frequently convert what was formerly described as a single piece into hundreds of lots bounded by streets and alleys, and it becomes necessary for this office to change its records in accordance with the lots thus subdivided. The recommendation for an additional clerk in this branch of the office at $900 per annum is renewed.

DETAILS.

During the fiscal year 1908 J. E. Poole, clerk in the special assessment office at $900 per annum, was detailed to the office of the property clerk, and A. G. Trow, messenger in the office of the property clerk at $600 per annum, and C. H. Mackall, laborer in the street-cleaning department at $450 per annum, were detailed to this office.

OFFICE WORK.

The work of the office has consisted of writing up tax ledgers, both real and personal, the rendition of about 100,000 current, arrears, and special assessment bills, reports upon subdivisions and tax certificates, the issuance of licenses, official action upon 10,793 jackets and

reports, and transfers of 15,574 parcels of property, which have to be noted upon the card records as well as the ledgers.

During the past year a card index has been inaugurated for all office files, so that it is possible to obtain papers either by alphabetical or numerical reference. This was a much-needed improvement, as the indexes in vogue were of most antiquated form.

OFFICE FORCE.

The past year has been an especially trying one for the clerks of this office, but under the adverse circumstances they have worked faithfully and acquitted themselves creditably. The conditions under which they were compelled to work in the old District building were such as to make efficient work difficult. The short period in which we have been located in the new building has demonstrated clearly the fact that work in roomy quarters can be done not only with greater ease but with a much greater degree of accuracy.

During the past fiscal year and up to July 19, 1908, this office was under the charge of Mr. E. W. W. Griffin, assessor, so that this report covers work under his care and is made to embody some of his former suggestions.

Very respectfully, BENJAMIN F. ADAMS,
Assistant Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
October 31, 1908.

To the COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

I have the honor to forward the report of this office, prepared by Mr. Adams, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and to submit the following tables together with recommendations and estimates for the fiscal year to June 30, 1910.

In the estimate for office force I have, on account of new and increasing work, added two new clerks at small salaries, and have indicated an increase in the salaries of two clerks who have for many years been engaged on special assessment work in which they show thorough knowledge and efficiency.

One of the greatest needs of the office is an amendment to the act approved March 13, 1899, for designating lots or parcels of land within the city limits. To carry out the requirements of this act under the proposed amendment will necessitate an appropriation of $8,000, and it should be provided that this money be made available on passage of the amendment.

Especial attention is invited to that part of the report of the assistant assessor recommending a change of dates for filing appeals before the board of equalization and review on real estate. At present the time is extended to the first Monday in June, and it is recommended that this date be changed to the first Monday in April, so that the board may be allowed sufficient time to complete their triennial assessments.

The following table gives a list of the employees of this office together with an estimate of help for the coming year:

Names of officers or employees.	Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated, 1910.
Wm. P. Richards	Assessor, District of Columbia, $3,500; chairman excise and other boards, $500.	$4,000	$4,000
B. F. Adams	Assistant assessor, District of Columbia	2,000	2,000
J. T. Petty	....do	2,000	2,000
W. D. Montague	Clerk	1,400	1,400
J. W. Harkness	....do	1,400	1,400
C. M. Davis	Clerk, arrears division	1,400	1,400
F. M. Langston	Clerk	1,200	1,200
C. M. White, jr	....do	1,200	1,200
S. D. Gage	....do	1,200	1,200
H. E. Woodward	....do	1,200	1,200
E. J. Seager	Draftsman	1,200	1,200
G. W. Thomas	Clerk	1,000	1,000
M. S. Herring	....do	1,000	1,000
M. G. Dent	....do	1,000	1,000
N. H. Stellwag	....do	1,000	1,000
A. E. Grant	Assistant or clerk	900	900
H. R. Hall	Clerk in charge of records	1,000	1,000
M. L. Gibbs	Clerk	900	900
K. C. Berry	....do	900	900
W. H. Coombs	License clerk	1,200	1,200
M. L. Jones	Clerk	1,000	1,000
B. K. Winchell	....do	1,000	1,000
W. J. Donovan	Inspector of licenses	1,200	1,200
J. E. Boteler	Assistant inspector of licenses	1,000	1,000
Wm. Moten	Messenger	600	600
E. G. Davis	Assistant assessor, District of Columbia	3,000	3,000
S. T. Kalbfus	....do	3,000	3,000
Alex. McKenzie	....do	3,000	3,000
Richard Hamilton	Clerk, board of assistant assessors	1,500	1,500
F. A. Griffin	Messenger and driver, board of assistant assessors	600	600
	Additional clerk		900
	....do		600
	Temporary clerk hire	500	500
Total		43,500	45,000
EXCISE BOARD.			
R. Williams	Chief clerk	2,000	2,000
C. S. Cotton	Clerk	1,200	1,200
Henry Naylor	....do	1,000	1,000
G. N. Wormley	Messenger	600	600
Total		4,800	4,800
PERSONAL TAX BOARD.			
M. Trimble	Assistant assessor, District of Columbia	3,000	3,000
Francis Nye	....do	3,000	3,000
F. A. Gunther	Appraiser of personal property	1,800	1,800
J. S. Kirk	Clerk, board of personal tax appraisers	1,400	1,400
W. M. Garrett	Assistant clerk, board of personal tax appraisers	1,000	1,000
P. T. Coyle	Inspector	1,200	1,200
A. Bradshaw	....do	1,200	1,200
D. H. Edwards	....do	1,200	1,200
	Extra clerk hire	2,000	2,000
Total		15,800	15,800
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OFFICE.			
J. W. Daniel	Special assessment clerk	2,000	2,000
E. W. Bishopp	Clerk	1,200	1,200
D. M. Cridler	....do	1,200	1,200
W. H. DeShields	....do	1,200	1,500
H. W. Hamilton	....do	1,200	1,500
L. Addison	....do	1,200	1,200
R. J. Jones	....do	1,200	1,200
A. F. Entwisle	....do	1,200	1,200
H. A. Darnelle	....do	900	900
J. E. Poole	....do	900	900
B. R. Bolton	....do	750	750
Total		12,950	13,550
Grand total		77,050	79,150

Under date of September 30, 1908, a committee consisting of the auditor, the assessor, and the collector of taxes prepared and submitted, by direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a statement of the estimated revenues of the District (exclusive of the revenues of the water department) for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1910. A copy of the report is as follows:

Realty, current taxes, arrears	$4,300,000.00
Personal, current taxes, arrears	900,000.00
Special reimbursable taxes	500.00
Penalty and interest on taxes	37,000.00
Fees, sealer of weights and measures	6,500.00
Fees, surveyor	17,000.00
Health department permits	450.00
Fees, justices of the peace	28,000.00
Fees, dog pound	1,500.00
Fees, inspector of gas and meters	1,500.00
Sewer and gas permits	3,000.00
Water permits	1,600.00
Railing permits	900.00
Fees, tax certificates	4,000.00
Building permits	8,000.00
Electrical permits	4,000.00
Landing and storing wood fees	100.00
Police court fines	100,000.00
Supreme court, District of Columbia, fines	500.00
Liquor licenses	460,000.00
Plumbers' licenses	50.00
Insurance licenses	80,000.00
Engineers' licenses	250.00
Dog taxes	21,000.00
Miscellaneous licenses	110,000.00
Market rents	25,000.00
Hay scales and fish wharves, rental	1,750.00
Rent of wharves, street termimi buildings	9,500.00
Advertising taxes	2,000.00
Street extensions, assessments and interest	50,000.00
Public convenience stations	1,000.00
Pipe line	370.00
Bathing-beach receipts	300.00
Sale of old material	2,500.00
Municipal lodging house, labor of inmates	400.00
Sale of old houses	100.00
Tuition, public schools	200.00
Forfeiture of contractors' deposits	500.00
Miscellaneous items	1,000.00
Surplus fees, recorder of deeds, register of wills, sale of old material and products by District institutions	10,000.00
Motor-vehicle tags	1,000.00
Reimbursement account of water-meter appropriation	10,000.00
Total	6,201,470.00
Less estimated amount to be deducted from police court fines and dog taxes, for credit of policemen's and firemen's relief funds	105,000.00
Total available	6,096,470.00

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Agricultural exhibits	Nov. 1	$100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Amusements not otherwise provided for	...do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Apothecaries	...do	6	Per annum.
Art exhibits	...do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Athletic grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Auctioneers	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
Automatic machines. (*See* Slot machines.)			
Automobiles, auto vehicles, etc	July 1	9	Do.
Automobile establishments	Nov. 1	25	License for 10 vehicles or less, per annum.
		2	Each additional vehicle.
Balls		3	Per night.
Bankers, private (not incorporated)	July 1	500	Per annum.
Barrooms	Nov. 1	800	Do.
Baseball grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Baths	Nov. 1	25	Turkish, Russian, or medicated, per annum.
Billposters	...do	20	Per annum.
Billiard rooms	...do	12	Per annum for each billiard, bagatelle, jenny lind, or pool table, shuffleboard, or other legitimate game table.
Boarding houses, public	...do	1	Per annum for each room.
Bowling alleys	...do	12	Per annum.
Boxing schools	...do	12	Do.
Brewers	...do	250	Do.
Brewers' agents	...do	250	Do.
Brokers, real estate	...do	50	Do.
Brokers, railroad ticket	...do	25	Do.
Brokers, note	July 1	100	Do.
Building contractors	Nov. 1	25	Do.
Carnivals	...do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Carriages for hire	July 1	6	Drawn by 1 animal, per annum.
		9	More than 1 animal, per annum.
		9	By other motive power, per annum.
Carriage and wagon establishments	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Cattle dealers	...do	15	Do.
Cattle exhibits	...do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each additional week.
		3	Per day.
Cigar dealers	...do	12	Per annum.
Circuses		200	Per day.
Clairvoyants	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Commission merchants	...do	40	Do.
Concerts		3	Per night.
Confectionery establishments	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Contractors of all kinds	...do	25	Do.
Cook shops	...do	18	Do.
Dairy lunches	...do	18	Do.
Dealers in markets	...do	5	Do.
Distillers or rectifiers	...do	250	Do.
Druggists	...do	6	Do.
Eating houses	...do	18	Do.
Electromobiles	July 1	9	Do.
Employment agencies	Nov. 1	25	Per annum. (Act June 19, 1906.)
Entertainments		3	Per night.
Entertainment halls	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Exhibition halls	...do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Exhibits—Agricultural, art, cattle, floral, food, freaks, industrial, mechanical, museums, poultry, side shows, etc	...do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Explosives	...do	1	Per annum. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Fairs	Nov. 1	$100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Fencing schools	...do...	12	Per annum.
Florists	...do...	15	Do.
Flying horses. (*See* Merry-go-rounds.)			
Football grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Fireworks	Nov. 1	50	Per annum. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Fortune tellers	...do...	25	Per annum.
Fuel hucksters	...do...	5	Do.
General brokers	July 1	250	Do.
General brokers (members of stock exchange).	...do...	100	Do.
Golf grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Gasoline	Nov. 1	5	Per annum. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Gymnasiums	...do...	12	Per annum.
Hacks. (*See* Carriages.)			
Hand laundries	...do...	10	Do.
Hotels	...do...	1	Per annum for each room for accommodation of guests.
Hucksters	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Ice-cream parlors	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Improvement and land companies. (*See* Land and improvement companies.)			
Inflammable oils—kerosene	...do...	1	Per annum for storing. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Investment associations	...do...	100	Per annum.
Land and improvement companies	...do...	50	Do.
Laundries	...do...	20	Steam or other power, per annum.
		10	Per annum, operated by hand.
Lawn fetes. (*See* Picnics.)			
Lecture halls	...do...	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Livery stables	...do...	25	Per annum for 10 stalls.
		2	Each additional stall.
Liquor dealers, retail	...do...	800	Per annum.
Liquor dealers, wholesale	...do...	300	Do.
Liquors, brewers or manufacturers of	...do...	250	Do.
Market dealers of all kinds	...do...	5	Do.
Massage establishments	...do...	25	Do.
Maturity associations	...do...	100	Do.
Medicated baths. (*See* Baths.)			
Mediums	...do...	25	Do.
Merry-go-rounds		12	Per week.
		10	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Note brokers	July 1	100	Per annum.
Omnibuses	...do...	6	Per annum, 1 animal.
		9	Per annum, more than 1 animal.
Oyster houses	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Palmists	...do...	25	Do.
Passenger transportation lines	...do...	6	Per annum for each vehicle not exceeding 10 passengers
		12	Exceeding 10 passengers.
Pawnbrokers	...do...	100	Per annum.
Peddlers	Apr. 1	25	Do.
		100	Do.
Picnic grounds	Nov. 1	10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Polo grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Pool rooms	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Private banks or bankers (not incorporated).	July 1	500	Do.
Produce dealers	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Race tracks		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Real estate brokers. (*See* Brokers, real estate.)			
Rectifiers. (*See* Distillers.)			
Restaurants	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Russian baths. (*See* Baths.)			
Second-hand dealers of all kinds	...do...	40	Do
Seeing Washington cars." (*See* Passenger transportation lines.)			
Shooting galleries	...do...	12	Do.

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Skating rinks	Nov. 1	$100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Slot machines	...do...	2	Per annum, each machine.
		50	Per annum, unlimited number.
Soothsayers	...do...	25	Per annum.
Stock exchange, Washington	July 1	500	Do.
Theaters	Nov. 1	100	Do.
		20	Per week.
		10	Less than one week.
Ticket brokers, railroad. (*See* Brokers, ticket.)			
Tournaments. (*See* Race tracks.)			
Turkish baths. (*See* Baths.)			
Undertakers	...do...	25	Per annum.
Vehicles for hire	July 1	6	Per annum, 1 animal.
		9	Per annum, more than 1 animal.
		9	Per annum, horseless or motor vehicle.
Victualers	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Wagon-making establishments. (*See* Carriage-making establishments.)			
Washington Stock Exchange	July 1	500	Do.

Steam engineers' licenses are of three grades—first, second, and third—the fee for each being $3. Examination before board of engineers is required. Licenses are good until revoked or changed to higher grade. (Act of February 28, 1887.)

Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons are required to file bonds of $1,000 each, but no fee is charged. (27 Stat. L., 117.)

The fee for transferring a license is 50 cents. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

WM. P. RICHARDS,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 25, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transacted in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

The collections on account of revenue during the year amounted to $5,494,447.18; the receipts from the United States, being its share of advances from appropriations under the act of June 11, 1878, $5,690,963.19; the amount loaned by the United States to the District of Columbia under the act of March 2, 1907, to meet shortages in district revenues, was $307,139.46; making a total of $11,492,549.83. The collections on account of trust and special funds during the year amounted to $1,079,258.80; making the total collections on account of income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, $12,571,808.63.

There was expended on account of appropriations $11,633,801.31, and from trust and special funds during the year, $1,083,979.34, making the aggregate expenditures for all purposes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, $12,717,780.65.

The balance at the close of the year amounted to $331,187.68, made up as follows: In the hands of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia and other disbursing officers expending district appropriations $118,506.04; to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District in the United States Treasury $196,244.95; and in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District, $16,436.69.

The total debt of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1908, amounted to $14,253,313.06, made up of a bonded indebtedness, as stated by the Treasurer of the United States ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, amounting to $10,602,750, and an unfunded debt of $3,650,563.06, being the amount due the United States on account of advances made under provisions of law to meet shortages in district revenues. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, there was a decrease of $501,000 in the bonded debt and an increase of $372,696.78 in the unfunded debt, making a net decrease in the total debt of $128,303.22.

The financial and other statistics relating to the business of the office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, are set forth in tabulated statements marked "A" to "P," inclusive, herewith submitted.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.

In the last annual report of the auditor attention was especially invited to much-needed reforms in the existing accounting system of the District of Columbia, to the end that by a system of central accounting control, through properly regulated "general accounts" under the direction of the auditor, and appropriate "subsidiary accounts" closing into these "general accounts," it would be possible

to present the true condition of the District of Columbia as to matters financial, and in accordance with the highest standards of advanced municipal accounting—both with respect to the matter of economy in administration and the resulting wealth of the municipality.

A well-organized system of municipal accounts should contain the following elements:

1. *Central control.*—All of the subsidiary accounts and factors, working into one general set of "controlling accounts."

2. *Simplicity.*—Avoiding the use of confusing terms and complex and involved operations. The terms used should plainly and clearly without unnecessary verbiage or use of technical phrases, indicate the subject covered by the various accounts in such manner that a layman may as easily as the expert determine at a glance what the account indicates, the object of true municipal accounting being to render to the public, a full, accurate and comprehensive statement of the stewardship of the public officials charged with the duty of administering the funds of the corporation.

3. *Uniformity.*—As to terminology and as to classification.

As a result of the labors of the Bureau of the Census and of the Municipal Accounting League and similar organizations, much advance has been made toward the securing of an accepted terminology in the matter of municipal accounting and a uniform classification of values relative thereto. The various terms, "revenues," "receipts," "income," "expenditures," "outlay," etc., have come to have fixed and well-defined meanings, which, if adopted by the various municipalities in their accounting systems, will greatly facilitate the ready comparison of the financial operations of the various cities. Only by the use of a uniform system of terminology and classification can there be made an accurate comparison of the financial administrations of the various cities of our country.

Uniformity as to terminology and as to classification will likewise enable a more accurate comparison to be made with respect to the financial transactions of the same city for various fiscal years.

4. *Comprehensiveness.*—Each account in a well-organized system should comprehend within itself every factor desired to be obtained and presented therefrom. That is, the accounts to be so framed as not to be dependent upon subsequent abstraction or segregation, but should be so arranged as to comprehend within themselves the essential result desired to be presented therefrom. To illustrate, if it be desired to show the relation between "revenue," on the one hand and "appropriations" made therefrom on the other let the two values be combined in one account; do not keep a separate general account for "revenue" and a separate account for "appropriations," and subsequently, in mere statement or abstract form, combine the two. The account itself should be the record, showing every factor entering into such relation, with the resulting surplus or deficit of revenue as the case may be.

By means of a careful study of the various factors entering into any system of accounts it will be possible to so frame the various heads of accounts as to show within themselves every essential factor and to eliminate therefrom all unnecessary and superfluous elements.

It is realized that improvements or reforms radical in their nature must be made gradually, as the result of careful investigation and

deliberation, carefully weighing each element entering therein with respect to the final result to be obtained. It is further realized that action should be taken looking toward the installation of an accounting system, as hereinbefore indicated, at as early a date as is practicable, in justice both to the people of the District of Columbia and the Federal Government, which contributes to its support and is interested in the city as the nation's capital. Further, it is believed that the accounting system should be along lines whereby, by means of statistical information obtained therefrom, the administrative officers would be in a position to determine whether the affairs of the District are being administered in the most economical manner compatible with the highest efficiency of service.

There have been inaugurated in the auditor's office during the past fiscal year various "general accounts," showing in clear and concise form the general financial operations of the government of the District of Columbia; but owing to the pressure of current work, the lack of sufficient clerical force, and the undefined relation existing between the corporation of the District of Columbia and the General Government, but little progress has been made.

The primary consideration in the installation of a system of accounts is: What is the status of the principal, or the corporation, whose accounts are to be kept, with respect to those with whom it is related, or with or for whom it carries on business? Is the principal doing business for or in its own behalf, or is it acting as agent, or as trustee, or in some other capacity?

The status of the municipal corporation of the District of Columbia as the seat of the nation's capital and as a municipal corporation proper involves two relations: (1) Its relation to the United States Government; and (2) its relation to its taxpayers and citizens.

In order that the matter might be properly presented, and in order to establish a permanent and agreed basis of operation as to the accounts and financial operations of the District, in so far as the same might affect the General Government, on February 21, 1908, the Commissioners of the District addressed a communication, accompanied by a brief prepared by the auditor, to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the moneys, assets, and other property of the said District, under various acts of Congress, the deposit of district revenues in the Treasury of the United States, and the holding said revenues and other collections on account of said District as a separate and distinct fund to the credit of the District of Columbia on the books of the Treasury Department. In the brief submitted by the commissioners it was contended:

I. The District of Columbia is, under its present form of government, neither a sovereignty, a territory, nor a department of the United States Government; it is merely a municipal corporation with such powers and liabilities as are common to municipal corporations in general, except in so far as it may be affected by the Congress of the United States.

II. As a municipal corporation, that is, a distinct legal entity, it is entitled to all the guaranties of the Constitution respecting life, liberty, and property, and such guaranties are equally for the benefit of its citizens, as for those of the several States.

III. All "property, estate, and effects," of said District being "vested" in the "Commissioners of the District of Columbia," under the provisions of the organic act of June 11, 1878 (20 Stats., 102), such property, estate, and effects, remain peculiarly the property of said corporation, the Distrcit of Columbia; and in so far as the accounts of the Treasury Department of the United States are concerned therewith, should be treated as a separate and distinct trust-fund account, showing at all times every trans-

action between said Government and the District of Columbia, the amount of District revenues received, the amount of miscellaneous payments, etc., deposited to the credit of the District, the respective charges against said District, made pursuant to the various acts of Congress, out of the revenues of said District, and the resulting debit or credit of the District, on account of its relations to the Government of the United States.

In support of these contentions, various decisions of the Attorneys-General, the Court of Claims, the supreme court and the court of appeals of the District, and the Supreme Court of the United States, were cited, together with argument based upon the debates on the floor of the House and Senate at the time of the adoption of the present form of government of the District of Columbia, quoting from the speeches of the various Members as to the nature and form of the government which it was intended to establish for the District.

In reply to the above request the Comptroller of the Treasury ruled:

As between the United States and the municlpal corporation of the District the moneys received from taxation and other revenues in said District are the property of the United States to be used for the purposes of local government in said District. * * *

As an agent it exercises only such powers as are conferred on it and these do not include any proprietary interest in the revenues arising from taxes and other sources in said District, except in so far as Congress chooses to recognize such right.

Congress in making appropriations for support of the government of the District of Columbia does appropriate one-half out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia. If the municipal corporation of the District were considered as a distinct legal entity independent of the United States in its relations to said revenues this would indicate that such revenues were to be kept separate and apart in the Treasury of the United States and accounted for as the revenues of the municipal corporation of the District of Columbia and not as a part of the general fund in the Treasury arising from the revenues from a particular source. * * *

The United States has absolute power and control of all the revenues of the District of Columbia, and the acts of Congress cited and quoted from show that it is exercising such power and disposition and control. All that the various acts indicate is that the relation of debtor and creditor shall be created between the United States and the municipal corporation of the District of Columbia in the disposition of such revenues. It does not assume the attitude of trustee for said corporation as to such revenues. * * *

I am of the opinion, therefore, that you would not be authorized to open on the books of the Treasury a general-revenue account of the District of Columbia. (14 Comp. Dec., 646, 660–663.)

In accordance with the foregoing decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the revenues of the District of Columbia, deposited in the Treasury of the United States, are not kept and accounted for as a separate and distinct fund, but are covered into the Treasury as "miscellaneous receipts of the United States."

It is contended that this method of treating the accounts of the District of Columbia is unscientific and liable to lead to error, whereby the United States on the one hand or the District on the other may suffer by reason of failure to make the proper charges or credits. Under the present system the account of the District of Columbia with the United States is prepared by the Treasury Department by abstraction—involving the collecting from various and independent ledgers the several charges and credits affecting said account, the combining of the values so arrived at into one statement, with no means of proof as to its correctness. Charges may be easily omitted from this compilation, as instanced in the case of charges for the Maryland School for the Blind for the fiscal years 1899 to 1906, inclusive, in the sum of $52,973.64 and interest thereon. In this

case the entire charge had been paid by the United States for the years enumerated, though the law required that one-half of such charges be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia. A like liability to error is present in the matter of the receipt of District revenues by the Treasury in case of failure to credit the same to the District. So long as the account of the District of Columbia with the United States is prepared on an "abstract" basis, without a general account, including all charges and credits properly appertaining to said District, it will be nothing more than a memorandum account. Whereas, if the account were kept with the District as requested in the letter of the commissioners hereinbefore referred to, every value affecting district moneys must necessarily be entered therein and thus accounted for in one general account, obviating the liability of omission which would result in overcharges either to the United States or the District of Columbia, as the case may be.

The organic act of June 11, 1878, provides:

> To the extent to which Congress shall approve said estimates (of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia) Congress shall appropriate the amount of 50 per centum thereof; and the remaining 50 per centum of such approved estimates shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable property and privileges in said District other than the property of the United States and of the District of Columbia.

Each separate appropriation act making appropriations providing for the expenses of the government of the District since the passage of the organic act of June 11, 1878, has contained the following provision:

> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,* That the half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

To hold that the revenues of the District of Columbia, collected from the taxpayers under the provisions of the organic act to pay the 50 per centum of appropriations provided for the support of the District, are the revenues of the United States, and should consequently be covered into the general fund of the United States in the Treasury known as "moneys not otherwise appropriated," makes the plain intent and direction of Congress in each District appropriaton act meaningless and the legislation consequently inoperative.

Congress has established a complete financial system for the District, has provided an auditor to audit not only the expenditures but likewise the receipts of the District, a disbursing officer to pay its obligations, and a collector to receive all income. Notwithstanding this, numerous payments are made from District funds and moneys received which do not pass through the hands of the municipal officers, with the consequent result that the accounts of the corporation do not at all times accurately portray the exact financial condition. It is therefore respectfully recommended and urged that the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Treasury in submitting the estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902 be brought to the attention of Congress and included in the present District act to be passed at the coming session:

> That hereafter all estimates and requisitions affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District, and all payments from appropriations, any part of which is chargeable to the said revenues of the Dis-

trict of Columbia, or repayments to appropriations and collections, increasing the revenues, shall be made through the officials of the District, except in the case of the sinking fund which is otherwise specifically provided for by law, and all accounts pertaining thereto shall be settled by the Auditor for the State and other departments. (Book of Estimates, 1901, p. 352; and 1902, p. 260.)

AUDIT OF REVENUE AND INCOME.

The act of Congress, approved July 7, 1870, provides:

It shall be the duty of the auditor to audit all accounts against the said corporation; to certify the same, when found correct, to the comptroller; and retain the originals of all contracts made and orders given for all descriptions of work or improvements by the corporation aforesaid. It shall be the duty of the comptroller to keep an exact account of all warrants issued in the manner hereinafter provided for, and of all taxes levied by the corporation, under their respective heads; to countersign and keep an accurate record of all receipts for taxes or other revenue of any description whatever, given by the collector and register, such receipts not to be valid unless so countersigned and to compare the same daily with the books of said collector and register.

The act of June 11, 1878, provides:

And said commissioners are hereby authorized to abolish any office, to consolidate two or more offices, reduce the number of employees, remove from office, and make appointments to any office under them authorized by law.

Pursuant to the authority contained in this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia passed the following order:

DECEMBER 8, 1882.

Ordered, That the office of comptroller in and for the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, abolished.

That the duties of the office of comptroller of the District of Columbia be, and hereby are, devolved upon the auditor of the District of Columbia, and who shall give bond as such in the penalty now required by law.

Under authority of this law and the order of the commissioners and the duty imposed thereby upon the auditor of the District of Columbia, the tax receipts and other evidences of the receipt of money issued by the collector of taxes have been duly countersigned by the auditor. The results obtained have been most satisfactory, providing a complete check upon the daily receipts of the collector of taxes.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A bill "to change the name and jurisdiction of the inferior court of justice of the peace of the District of Columbia," embodying the recommendations made by the auditor for the simplification of the accounting by the justices of the peace, was introduced at the last session of Congress (S. 6359). This bill passed the Senate, was referred to the House Committee on the District of Columbia, and reported back with amendments. It provides for "a municipal court of the District of Columbia" in place of the justice of the peace courts. This court is given power to appoint a clerk and an assistant clerk, the clerk to be bonded to the District of Columbia in the sum of $5,000 and the assistant clerk in the sum of $2,000.

Under the organization contemplated by this bill all of the justices will be assembled in one building in the central part of the city, and the machinery therein provided will conduce to a more systematic

and expeditious handling of the various moneys received and also result in a better service to the various suitors before said court.

Said bill further provides:

> In case there remain in the hands of the said clerk for a term of three years a balance or part of a deposit in any case which shall not have been called for by the party or parties entitled to receive the same, the same shall revert to the District of Columbia and be paid forthwith to the collector of taxes as part of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

It is especially urged that the commissioners endeavor to secure the passage of this bill. At the present time the respective justices are all located in a central part of the city, and the assembling of all the various courts in one building would not tend to work a hardship, but rather to the prompt expedition of the business coming before said court. The rent of the court rooms and the miscellaneous expenses incident to the maintenance of said court should be paid from an appropriation to be provided for that purpose, said appropriation being in lieu of the present appropriations for similar purposes for the present justices' courts. Attention is respectfully invited to the fact that the bill in question carries with it no specific appropriation for the carrying out of its provisions; it will therefore be necessary in the event of its becoming a law that the commissioners submit to Congress formal estimates of appropriation providing the necessary funds to accomplish the purposes therein indicated.

AUDIT OF POLICE COURT COLLATERALS.

Attention is invited to amounts in the hands of the clerk of the police court of the District, covering collaterals deposited by various individuals to secure their attendance before said court. On June 30, 1908, there was on deposit the sum of $860, which sum had been on deposit for over three years. Under existing law there is no way of disposing of this sum, with the consequent result that the fund is constantly being increased from year to year, and will continue to remain to the credit of the clerk of said court. In order that provision may be made for the disposition of the collaterals in question and that the account of the clerk of the police court may be cleared, it is respectfully recommended that legislation be secured to the end that all deposits on account of collateral remaining in the hands of the clerk of the police court for a period of three years and over from the date of the original deposit thereof be forfeited, and that said clerk shall deposit the same with the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia to be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District as are other revenues of said District.

PAYMENTS FOR LAND CONDEMNED FOR PUBLIC USE.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered by this office in the settlement of claims arising out of condemnation of land for streets, alleys, etc., by reason of the fact that in a very large number of the cases payments could not be made for the land condemned, the parties either refusing to receive the same, the title being defective, or the parties entitled to such award can not be found. The present provisions of the code for paying money into court in such cases

have been held not to apply except where the title to the land may be "in controversy." As a consequence there are now in this office 75 cases that can not be settled and payments made; the engineer department being therefore delayed in entering upon the respective lands and making the necessary improvements contemplated, although a large portion of the awards in several cases for damages may have been paid.

To obviate the above difficulty there was introduced in the last session of Congress a bill "to amend section 491n of the code of law for the District of Columbia" (S. 4814). This bill was passed by the Senate, referred to the House Committee on the District of Columbia, and reported back. It provides:

SEC. 491n. In case any of the owners of land heretofore or hereafter condemned for public use, whether under the provisions of said code or by virtue of any special or general act of Congress, are under disability or can not be found, or neglect or refuse to receive the money awarded to them; or in case the record is imperfect or the title to the property is in dispute or uncertain, the money due the owners of the property for damages for land taken may be deposited in the registry of the supreme court of the District, for the use of the rightful owners, without cost or expense to said District; and thereupon the title to the land condemned shall become vested in the District of Columbia.

It is especially urged that the commissioners endeavor to have the foregoing provisions enacted into law at the coming session of Congress.

UNCOLLECTIBLE TAXES.

Attention is invited to the fact that at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, there remained the sum of $34,602.10, on account of taxes levied and uncollected for a period of twenty years and over, on account of the fiscal years 1877 to 1888, inclusive. Inasmuch as under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, these taxes are no longer collectible, it is recommended that appropriate legislation be secured, with a view to crediting off the amount of the same on the books of the corporation, in order that the respective levy accounts may be closed and the debit to the collector of taxes be reduced accordingly.

OFFICE WORK PERFORMED.

Summary of the more important items of work performed during the fiscal year 1908.

Number of claims audited, involving the examination of about 90,000 bills for supplies and services, requiring the signature of the auditor to original and duplicate vouchers	23,018
Weekly returns of fees by the clerk of the police court, audited and verified by comparison with 21,733 cases on the docket of said court, requiring preparation of abstracts and accounts transmitted to the auditor for the State and other departments	52
Monthly returns of fees of the justices of the peace of the District of Columbia audited and verified by comparison with 19,570 cases on the dockets of said justices, requiring the preparation of abstracts and accounts transmitted to the auditor for the State and other departments	72
Vouchers comprised in quarterly accounts of charitable institutions examined and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other departments	400
Daily reports of the collector of taxes examined, verified, and checked with auditor's coupons detached from bills for taxes, water rents, permits, special assessments, and miscellaneous fees paid to and receipted for by the collector, involving the examination of about 200,000 coupons	308

Estimated number of coupons compared and checked with the books of the assessor and the water registrar in audit of said books	160,000
Number of checks prepared in the auditor's office and duly countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the disbursing officer of the District, a single audit of a pay roll frequently requiring the issue of a large number of checks	55,930
Number of checks prepared in the auditor's office and countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the special disbursing agent of the board of control, Rock Creek Park	117
Number of checks countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission	141
Number of checks countersigned by the auditor in connection with settlements on account of the construction of the Washington Public Library paid by the superintendent of construction of said library	5
Total number of checks, aggregating $11,283,806.51	56,193
Number of monthly consolidated accounts of the disbursing officer of the District, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other departments, including 1,212 abstracts	12
Number of monthly accounts of the special disbursing agent of the board of control, Rock Creek Park, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other departments, including 12 abstracts	12
Number of monthly accounts of the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other departments, including 12 abstracts	12
Number of requisitions for advances of money from the Treasury prepared in the auditor's office for the signature of the commissioners	306
Number of requisitions on the commissioners for supplies and services for the various branches of the district government, examined and passed by the auditor	10,117
Number of official letters and papers received, card indexed, and proper action taken thereon	4,500
Number of official letters, indorsements, and reports prepared, pressed, copied, and indexed	5,300
Number of appropriation accounts (174) and accounts under subheads of appropriations (548) opened and posted on appropriation ledgers	722
Number of journal entries of vouchers audited and approved and duly posted in the proper ledgers	23,018
Number of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits posted to proper accounts, requiring the opening of 2,571 new accounts	2,571
Number of deposits for half cost of permit work posted to credit of permit fund, requiring the opening of 106 new accounts	106
Number of transfer vouchers audited, posted in appropriation ledgers and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other departments	630
Number of assessments against plumbers, individuals, and corporations, audited and charged to deposit accounts	1,062
Number of trial balances taken on accounts under miscellaneous trust-fund deposits (12) and on accounts of sinking fund, District of Columbia (4)	16
Number of monthly statements prepared and furnished to the permit clerk of the engineer department, showing balances to the credit of plumbers' deposit accounts	12
Number of check statements from Treasurer of the United States, verified by comparison with stubs in check books, involving the examination of 56,193 stubs	12
Number of bathing-beach tickets received, numbered, delivered to the superintendent of the bathing beach and checked in auditing his weekly returns of fees	3,246
Number of inspectors' reports of street-cleaning work, consisting of machine work, alleys, and unimproved streets, examined and audited during the fiscal year 1908, comprising an actual area swept of 423,398,395 square yards.	3,432
Number of official bonds and bonds of indemnity, certified as to sufficiency of sureties and entered in bond register	225

Number of contracts with bonds attached received, examined, and filed	193
Number of cases examined and passed upon as to title, taxes, areas, etc., where land was purchased by the District	10
Number of cases examined and payments made for damages, change of grade of streets, due to construction of new Union Station	87
Number of cases examined and passed upon as to title, etc., in the matter of acquiring land under condemnation proceedings	83
Number of District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds issued in lieu of bonds surrendered for cancellation, countersigned by the auditor and posted in numerical bond register, aggregating $3,159,000	683
Number of registered and coupon District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds purchased for sinking fund and canceled, entered in bond register and ledger, aggregating $501,000	162

The foregoing summary does not embrace a large amount of work performed, which from its character is not susceptible of detailed classification.

CLERICAL FORCE.

Owing to the limited number of the clerical force of this office it has been impracticable to fully and promptly meet the various duties imposed thereon with that dispatch which the public good demands, although the clerical force has been ever ready and willing and has worked largely in excess of the regular office hours in order that the work might be kept fairly current.

From the financial statistics accompanying this report it will be observed that the total income of the District was larger than that of last year by about $600,000, and the total expenditures exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly $1,000,000. The necessary work incident to the examination, auditing, bookkeeping, and accounting for this increase in receipts and expenditures has been accomplished only by the most persistent effort on the part of the employees of the office and at the sacrifice of a portion of their annual leave of absence and by working overtime. The volume of work required to be performed by each clerk is entirely too great, when the importance of the duties required are considered. The auditor is dependent upon the accuracy of the clerical force of his office for the payment on his certificate of thousands of dollars, and it would seem to be a matter of false economy to so overwork the force of employees as to run the risk of making erroneous payments.

All vouchers in favor of the public creditors should be promptly audited and forwarded to the disbursing officer for payment; the various branches of revenue should be promptly checked in order to avoid error and resulting loss incident thereto; a prompt audit should be made of the outlying collection agencies, the courts, the justices of the peace, and similar institutions; the various tax and collection ledgers should be audited current as required by law. There should be also a complete reorganization and resystemization of the entire accounting system, as hereinbefore indicated. To do this it is absolutely essential that the force be numerically increased. It is believed that with the additional clerical force asked for by the auditor in the estimates of appropriation submitted for the fiscal year 1910 it will be possible to give a much more satisfactory service to the public, with a resulting economy to the District by reason of a more prompt and expeditious dispatch of its business.

The large amount of detail work disposed of during the year has been accomplished only by the most persistent and willing coopera-

tion of the members of the auditor's force. I take great pleasure in officially recognizing the faithful, efficient, and valuable services rendered by the chief clerk, chief bookkeeper, and the clerks and employees of the auditor's office.

Very respectfully,

A. TWEEDALE,
Auditor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT A.—*Consolidated statement showing the income of the District of Columbia from all sources, expenditures on account of District appropriations, and trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and debt of the District of Columbia at said date.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1907, as detailed in Statement G, on account of—			
District of Columbia appropriations	$217,688.61		
District of Columbia trust and special funds	45,047.13		
Cash balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1907, as detailed in Statement H, on account of appropriation for municipal building, District of Columbia	2,278.72		
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1907, on account of appropriations for care and improvement of said park, as detailed in Statement I	1,112.10		
Cash balance to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1907, as detailed in Statement F	174,078.23		
Cash balance in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1907, as detailed in Statement J, on account of the following items—			
General fund, District of Columbia	$33,406.76		
Collections on account of trust and special funds, District of Columbia	2,255.48		
Repayments collected on account of various District of Columbia appropriations	1,292.67		
	36,954.91		
Total cash balances, July 1, 1907		$477,150.70	
INCOME.			
Revenue collected on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1908, as detailed in Statement C	5,494,447.18		
Cash collections on account of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1908, as detailed in Statement F	1,079,258.80		
Amount advanced to the District of Columbia by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, under the act of March 2, 1907, being the excess of advances from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia over the revenues of said District deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as detailed in Statement B-Sub. 1	307,139.46		
Amount paid by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, on account of the proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations payable by the United States, under the act of June 11, 1878, as detailed in Statement B-Sub. 2	5,690,963.19		
Total income of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908		12,571,808.63	
			$13,048,958.33

STATEMENT A.—*Consolidated statement showing the income of the District of Columbia from all sources, expenditures on account of District appropriations, and trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and debt of the District of Columbia at said date*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
EXPENDITURES.			
Amount of net expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, as detailed in Statement E, on account of—			
District of Columbia appropriations	$11,633,801.31		
District of Columbia trust and special funds	1,083,979.34		
Total net expenditures of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908		$12,717,780.65	
BALANCES.			
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1908, as detailed in Statement G, on account of—			
District of Columbia appropriations	94,768.93		
District of Columbia trust and special funds	20,415.35		
Cash balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1908, as detailed in Statement H, on account of appropriation for municipal building, District of Columbia	1,119.54		
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1908, as shown by Statement I, on account of appropriations for care and improvement of Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia	2,202.22		
Cash balance to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1908, as detailed in Statement F	196,244.95		
Cash balance in hands of collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1908, as detailed in Statement J, on account of—			
General fund, District of Columbia	16,436.69		
Total cash balances of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1908		331,187.68	
			$13,048,968.33
DEBT.			
Outstanding funded debt of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1908, as detailed in statement L		10,602,750.00	
Unfunded debt of the District of Columbia to the United States, June 30, 1908, arising from advances made by the United States from appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, in excess of the revenues thereof deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as detailed in Statement B		3,650,563.06	
Total debt of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1908			14,253,313.06

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, with interest thereon, and receipts from all sources (other than trust and special funds) deposited in the Treasury of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia on account of advances under the acts of February 11, 1901, and July 1, 1902, in excess of revenues to meet appropriations charged to the District of Columbia for the fiscal years that follow:			
Fiscal year 1901	$220,182.57		
Fiscal year 1902	1,539,055.77		
	1,759,238.34		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1903 at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of July 1, 1902, on the above $1,759,238.34	35,184.76		
	1,794,423.10		
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1903.	140,905.59		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia, July 1, 1903, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia	1,653,517.51		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1904, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 3, 1903, on the above $1,653,517.51	33,070.35		
	1,686,587.86		
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1904.	336,926.17		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia, July 1, 1904, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia	1,349,661.69		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1905, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of April 27, 1904, on the above $1,349,661.69	26,993.23		
Amount advanced by the United States during the fiscal year 1905, under the act of April 27, 1904, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year	863,375.22		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia, July 1, 1905, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia	2,240,030.14		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1906, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 3, 1905, on the above $2,240,030.14	44,800.60		
Amount advanced during the fiscal year 1906 by the United States, under the act of March 3, 1905, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year	646,428.75		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia, July 1, 1906, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia	2,931,259.49		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1907, at 2 per cent, as required by the act of June 27, 1906, on the above $2,931,259.49	58,625.19		
Amount of deferred interest account of advances account appropriations for Maryland School for the Blind, fiscal years 1902 to 1906; said amount not having been previously charged to district revenues	1,184.81		
Amount advanced during the fiscal year 1907 by the United States, under the act of June 27, 1906, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year	286,796.79		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia, July 1, 1907, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to said date deposited in the Treasury of the United States		$3,277,866.28	

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES—continued.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1908, at 2 per cent, as required by the act of March 2, 1907, on the above $3,277,866.28		$65,557.32	
ADVANCES.			
Total amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations payable wholly and in part from the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, on account of:			
Requisitions on the Treasury of the United States	$11,938,206.07		
Transfer settlements between District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds, debiting District appropriations	139,622.00		
Transfer settlements, crediting United States appriations and debiting District appropriations	353,342.79		
Direct settlements, effected in the Treasury of the United States, debiting District appropriations	42,097.21		
Total advances and charges on account of District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1908	12,473,268.07		
Proportion of the above advances and charges to District of Columbia appropriations charged to the revenues of the District		6,317,719.88	
Total charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia to June 30, 1908			$89,661,143.48
RECEIPTS.			
Revenues collected by the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as verified by his daily reports to the auditor, audited in this office		5,501,419.59	
Receipts from sundry sources, forming part of the revenues of the District of Columbia, deposited in the Treasury of the United States direct:			
By recorder of deeds, surplus fees	9,767.99		
By register of wills, surplus fees	15.10		
One-half of proceeds of sales of old material by—			
Engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds	59.47		
Disbursing agent, Smithsonian Institution	85.10		
United States marshal	50.00		
Engineer in charge of Washington Aqueduct	20.00		
Total revenues from sundry sources		9,997.66	
Total revenues deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year 1908, to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia		5,511,417.25	
Total repayments to District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1908, deposited in the Treasury of the United States	854,837.87		
Transfer settlements between District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds, crediting District of Columbia appropriations, during fiscal year 1908	108,910.30		
Total repayments and credit transfers on account of District of Columbia appropriations during fiscal year 1908	963,748.17		
Proportion of the above repayments and transfers credited to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1908		499,163.17	
Aggregate of revenues and credits to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1908			6,010,580.42
BALANCE.			
Balance due the United States, June 30, 1908, on account of advances chargeable to the District of Columbia under appropriations, in excess of the revenues of said District to said date, deposited in the Treasury of the United States			3,650,562.06

SUBSTATEMENT 1.—*Receipts of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, deposited in the Treasury of the United States and proportion of advances made by the United States from all appropriations during said fiscal year charged to the revenues of said District.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations for the general expenses of the District of Columbia, and sundry charges made on account of such appropriations, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, as shown by Statement B			$6,317,719.88
RECEIPTS.			
Revenues collected and deposited to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, as shown by Statement B		$5,511,417.25	
Proportion of repayments and sundry credits to appropriations of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, credited to the District of Columbia, as shown by Statement B		499,163.17	
Total revenues and credits accruing to the credit of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1908			6,010,580.42
Amount advanced to the District of Columbia by the United States during the fiscal year 1908, on account of appropriations charged to the District during said year in excess of the revenues collected and deposited in the United States Treasury by said District			307,139.46
INTEREST.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1908, at 2 per cent, as required by the act of March 2, 1907, on $3,277,866.28, balance due the United States on account of advances to June 30, 1907, as shown by Statement B			65,557.32
Total amount of advances and charges to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1908 in excess of revenues of said District deposited in the Treasury during said fiscal year			372,696.78

SUBSTATEMENT 2.—*Amount paid by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, under act of Congress of June 11, 1878, as its proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations during said fiscal years.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Total advances made from District of Columbia appropriations by requisitions on the Treasury of the United States, and sundry debits to said appropriations on account of settlement transfers and direct settlements, as shown by Statement B			$12,473,268.07
Proportion of above requisitions and settlements charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1908, as shown by Statement B		$6,317,719.88	
Proportion of repayments to appropriations and sundry credits during fiscal year 1908, credited to the United States		464,585.00	
			6,782,304.88
Amount actually paid by the United States, under the act of June 11, 1878, during the fiscal year 1908, on account of its proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations during said fiscal year			5,690,963.19

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to its revenues, including interest on advances in excess of revenues, the revenues collected for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and the resulting excess of obligations under appropriations at the close of said fiscal year.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
SUMMARY.			
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1907, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			$4,660,429.33
Total amount of appropriations of the District of Columbia, for the service of the fiscal year 1908, payable in part and in whole from its revenues	$11,599,554.89		
Proportional part of said appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1908		$5,886,306.01	
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1908, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 2, 1907, on $3,277,866.28, balance due the United States on account of advances to June 30, 1907, as shown by Statement B		65,557.32	
			5,951,863.33
Total obligations, including interest charges, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, to June 30, 1908, under appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues			10,612,292.66
From which deduct—			
Revenues of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908		5,494,447.18	
Proportion of unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, by surplus warrant		48,379.70	
			5,542,826.88
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1908, under all appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District to said date			5,069,465.78
DETAIL.			
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia July 1, 1907, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			4,660,429.33
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 2, 1907:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1908	580,290.00		
Salaries, sinking fund office, District of Columbia, 1908	2,500.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1908	113,070.00		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1908	537,000.00		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1908	256,925.00		
Sewage disposal system, District of Columbia	56,000.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1908	447,540.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1908	1,888,109.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia	535,000.00		
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1908	102,000.00		
Repairs to Aqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia	80,000.00		
Maintenance, Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant, 1908	90,000.00		
Removal of dangerous buildings, District of Columbia	2,000.00		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1908	70,120.00		
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1908	977,260.63		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1908	590,280.00		
Electrical department, District of Columbia, 1908	429,995.00		
Health department, District of Columbia, 1908	90,930.00		
Emergency fund, District of Columbia, 1908	8,000.00		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 2, 1907—Continued.			
Courts, District of Columbia, 1908	$69,735.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1908	2,500.00		
Interest and sinking fund, District of Columbia, 1908	975,408.00		
Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, 1908	15,000.00		
Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1908	45,000.00		
Salaries of employees, court-house, District of Columbia, 1908	10,080.00		
Salary, warden of jail, District of Columbia, 1908	2,000.00		
Support of prisoners, District of Columbia, 1908	50,000.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, District of Columbia, 1908	5,000.00		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1908	90,451.00		
Reform school, District of Columbia, 1908	20,000.00		
Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, 1908	21,365.00		
Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia, 1908	275,800.00		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, District of Columbia, 1908	10,500.00		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, District of Columbia, 1908	25,500.00		
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia, 1908	20,550.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, District of Columbia, 1908	12,620.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia, 1908	80,420.00		
Relief of the poor, District of Columbia, 1908	16,000.00		
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, District of Columbia, 1908	19,000.00		
Children's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1908	14,000.00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, District of Columbia, 1908	22,000.00		
Eastern Dispensary, District of Columbia, 1908	2,000.00		
German Orphan Asylum Association, District of Columbia, 1908	900.00		
Hope and Help Mission, District of Columbia, 1908	2,000.00		
National Association for Colored Women and Children, District of Columbia, 1908	9,900.00		
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, District of Columbia, 1908	8,000.00		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, District of Columbia, 1908	5,400.00		
Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, District of Columbia, 1908	5,500.00		
Washington Home for Incurables, District of Columbia, 1908	4,000.00		
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, District of Columbia, 1908	5,400.00		
Women's Clinic, District of Columbia, 1908	750.00		
Garfield Hospital isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1908	5,500.00		
Providence Hospital isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1908	4,500.00		
Education of colored deaf mutes, District of Columbia, 1908	6,050.00		
Home for Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia, 1908	33,754.00		
Georgetown University Hospital, District of Columbia, 1908	3,000.00		
George Washington University Hospital, District of Columbia, 1908	3,000.00		
Elimination of grade crossings, District of Columbia	75,000.00		
Maintenance of highway bridge across the Potomac River, District of Columbia, 1908	16,000.00		
Care and maintenance, public convenience stations, District of Columbia, 1908	5,000.00		
Condemnation of insanitary buildings, District of Columbia	6,000.00		
Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek, District of Columbia	31,000.00		
Maintenance of bridge across Anacostia River, District of Columbia, 1908	2,800.00		
Maintenance of public crematorium, District of Columbia, 1908	3,000.00		
Buildings, fire department, District of Columbia	50,000.00		
Buildings, Washington Asylum, District of Columbia	85,000.00		
Addition to Eastern market house, District of Columbia	30,000.00		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 2, 1907—Continued.			
Monroe Street Bridge, Brookland, District of Columbia	$44,000.00		
Plans for treatment of valley of Rock Creek, District of Columbia	4,000.00		
File cases, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	25,000.00		
Fees of witnesses, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	12,000.00		
Fees of jurors, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	54,000.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	25,800.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	22,000.00		
Preservation of records of old circuit court, District of Columbia, 1908	2,000.00		
Tuberculosis Hospital, District of Columbia, 1908	34,100.00		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1908–9	300,000.00		
Municipal building District of Columbia	550,000.00		
Total	10,136,932.63		
Sundry civil appropriation act, approved March 4, 1907:			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, District of Columbia, 1908	19,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia, 1908	25,500.00		
National Zoological Park, 1908	110,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1908	167,550.00		
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1908	6,800.00		
Burial of indigent soldiers, District of Columbia, 1908	3,000.00		
Total	331,850.00		
Deficiency appropriation act, approved March 4, 1907:			
Eastern Dispensary, District of Columbia, 1908	2,000.00		
Total	2,000.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial act, approved February 26, 1907:			
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	41,400.00		
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1908	33,720.00		
Total	75,120.00		
Urgent deficiency appropriation act, approved February 15, 1908:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1908	383.50		
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1907	135.10		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1908	2,250.00		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1908	9,000.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1907–8	500.00		
Buildings, Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia	391.00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, District of Columbia, 1904–5	2,475.80		
Care and maintenance, public convenience stations, District of Columbia, 1908	1,200.00		
Furnishing and equipping municipal building, District of Columbia, 1908–9	112,000.00		
Maintenance, municipal building, District of Columbia, 1908	6,000.00		
Approaches, etc., Anacostia Bridge, District of Columbia	25,000.00		
Elimination of grade crossings, District of Columbia	150,000.00		
Municipal almshouse, District of Columbia	2,324.47		
Total	311,659.87		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.			
Urgent deficiency appropriation act, approved April 7, 1908:			
Courts, District of Columbia, 1908	$500.00		
Garfield Hospital isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1908	2,000.00		
Total	2,500.00		
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved May 26, 1908:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1908–9	2,000.00		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1908–9	9,000.60		
Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, 1908–9	2,000.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1908–9	14,512.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1908–9	3,000.00		
Home for Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia, 1908–9	8,000.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, District of Columbia, 1908–9	2,000.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia	235,000.00		
Total	275,512.00		
Deficiency appropriation act, approved May 30, 1908:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1908	515.00		
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1907	60.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1908	1,000.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1907	2,384.48		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1906	24.65		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1905	3.75		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1907	102.50		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1905	2.62		
Extension of Fourteenth street NW., District of Columbia	12.37		
Connecting Sixteenth street with Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia	112.70		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1908	8,345.75		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1905–6	40.60		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1908	317.53		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1907	75.73		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1905	76.50		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1906	2.40		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1908	1,475.00		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1906	840.09		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1908	1,500.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1907	651.28		
Police court building, District of Columbia	24.45		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1907	105.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1900	10.00		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1908	12,000.00		
Eastern Dispensary, District of Columba, 1908	2,500.00		
Reform School, District of Columbia, 1908	1,800.00		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia, 1907–8	1,100.00		
Municipal almshouse, District of Columbia	6.60		
Judgments, District of Columbia	21,540.50		
Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1907	3,368.65		
Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia, 1908	16,500.00		
New roof for Georgetown market house, District of Columbia	625.00		
Reimbursement to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. R. Co	6,418.16		
National Zoological Park, 1908	115.70		
Total	83,657.01		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.			
Public act, approved April 22, 1904: Damages, changes of grade, Union Station, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation)	$122,537.82		
District appropriation act, approved June 27, 1906: Extending and widening streets, Anacostia Bridge, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation)	15,294.25		
Public act No. 135, approved February 27, 1907: Connecting Sixteenth street with Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation)	62,568.18		
Act March 3, 1899, amending section 3689, Revised Statutes of the United States: Maryland School for the Blind, District of Columbia (indefinite)	6,000.00		
Grand total of appropriations, the one-half of which is payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, as above detailed	11,425,631.76		
One-half of which, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is		$5,712,815.88	
Appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.			
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved March 2, 1907: Alleys, District of Columbia	50,000.00		
Sundry civil act, approved March 4, 1907: Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc., 1908 (amount chargeable wholly to District)	4,200.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved February 26, 1907: Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds, 1908 (amount chargeable wholly to District)	30,105.00		
Deficiency appropriation act, approved May 30, 1908: Widening V street nw., District of Columbia	32.76		
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	2,903.32		
Indefinite appropriations: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia (various acts)	57,433.01		
Refunding taxes, etc., District of Columbia (act legislative assembly, January 19, 1872)	28,816.04		
Total appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia		173,490.13	
Total proportional part of all appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1908		5,886,306.01	
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1908, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 2, 1907, on $3,277,866.28, balance due the United States on account of advances to June 30, 1907, as shown by Statement B		65,557.32	
			$5,951,863.33
Total obligations, including interest charges, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, to June 30, 1908, under appropriations payable in whole or in part from its revenues			10,612,292.66
Revenues of the District of Columbia.			
Tax collections:			
Tax on realty	3,747,560.96		
Tax on personalty	654,406.22		
Special reimbursable taxes	448.63		
Tax on street railroads, realty	21,413.02		
Tax on street railroads, personalty	167,526.82		
Penalty on realty taxes	33,363.66		
Penalty on personal taxes	3,401.51		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes	12.79		
		4,628,133.61	

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL continued.			
Revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.			
Licenses:			
Liquor licenses—			
Wholesale	$42,849.70		
Retail	425,348.10		
Transfers	150.00		
Plumbers' licenses	45.00		
Insurance licenses	75,359.86		
Transfers	52.00		
Penalty	.32		
Engineers' licenses	303.00		
Tax on dogs	[a] 28.65		
Miscellaneous licenses	109,219.75		
Transfers	85.00		
		$653,441.38	
Market rents:			
Eastern market	4,252.50		
Western market	6,954.87		
Georgetown market	647.70		
Wholesale producers' market	5,874.50		
Washington Market Company, franchise rental	7,500.00		
		25,229.57	
Miscellaneous rents:			
Hay scales, franchise rental	1,509.75		
Fish wharves, franchise rental	207.90		
Wharves, street termini, and buildings	9,482.01		
		11,199.66	
Fines:			
Supreme court, District of Columbia	679.00		
Police court fines	[b] 20,493.72		
Juvenile court fines	2,837.10		
		24,009.82	
Fees:			
Sealer of weights and measures	6,006.92		
Surveyor's	13,201.80		
Health department, certificates	442.00		
Justices of the peace	28,006.25		
Pound, from dog pound	1,764.50		
Inspecting gas and meters, one-half	1,429.35		
Sewer and gas permits, one-half	2,778.00		
Water permits, one-half	1,564.00		
Railing permits, one-half	869.00		
Tax certificates	3,586.50		
Building permits	7,634.00		
Electrical permits	3,550.00		
Landing and storing wood permits	88.14		
Bathing beach	121.35		
Public convenience stations	727.78		
Motor-vehicle tags	2,666.00		
Recorder of deeds, surplus fees	9,767.99		
Register of wills, surplus fees	15.10		
		84,218.68	
Miscellaneous collections:			
Advertising delinquent taxes, one-half	1,874.80		
Street-extension benefits	49,134.58		
Interest on assessments, street-extension benefits	3,751.61		
Sale of old material, one-half	2,688.68		
Proceeds of labor of inmates municipal lodging house	167.53		
Judgment favor District of Columbia	12.98		
Sale of old houses on property acquired by District	98.07		
Tuition public schools, nonresident pupils, one-half	211.93		
Board and maintenance of insane patients, reimbursement	1.21		
Sale of manure	57.50		
Conscience fund	1.00		
Reimbursement of revenues account of advances for appropriation water meters, District of Columbia, act June 37, 1900	10,000.00		
Total collections on account of dog taxes			$21,452.73
Used for deficiencies in police relief fund			21,424.08
Balance credited to revenues of District, general fund			28.65
[b] Total fines, police court, District of Columbia			101,756.22
Used for deficiencies, police relief fund			49,157.53
Used for deficiencies, firemen's relief fund			32,104.97
Balance credited to revenues of District, general fund			20,493.72

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
Revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.			
Miscellaneous collections—Continued.			
One-half proceeds of sale of old material by engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds	$59.47		
Disbursing agent, Smithsonian Institution	85.10		
United States marshal	50.00		
Engineer in charge of Washington Aqueduct	20.00		
		$68,214.46	
Total revenue collected on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908		5,494,447.18	
Total unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations of the District of Columbia, carried out by the surplus warrant of June 30, 1908	97,259.41		
Proportion of above unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia by surplus warrant, June 30, 1908		48,379.70	
			$5,542,826.88
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1908, under all appropriations payable in whole or in part from its revenues, for the fiscal year 1908 and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			5,069,465.78

SUBSTATEMENT 1.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, the proportion of appropriations charged wholly and in part to its revenues, including interest on advances in excess of revenues, the revenues collected, and the resulting excess of obligations under appropriations over revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Proportional part of appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, as detailed in Statement C		$5,886,306.01	
INTEREST.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1908, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 2, 1907, on $3,277,866.28, balance due the United States on account of advances to June 30, 1907, as shown by Statement B		65,557.32	
Total charges to the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1908, as detailed in Statement C			$5,951,863.33
REVENUE.			
Total revenue collected on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, as shown by Statement C		5,494,447.18	
LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.			
Proportion of unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, by the surplus warrant, as shown by Statement C		48,379.70	
Total revenue and credits to the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1908, as shown by Statement C			5,542,826.88
Deficiency in the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1908, to meet the proportionate part of appropriations and other charges charged to the revenues for said fiscal year			409,036.45

STATEMENT D.—*Available appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and the balances remaining in the Treasury at said date.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Balances of appropriations in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1907, subject to requisition, on account of appropriations for fiscal year 1907 and prior years		$2,765,035.68	
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Total District of Columbia appropriations authorized for the fiscal year 1908, as detailed in Statement C:			
Payable jointly by the District of Columbia and the United States	$11,425,631.76		
Payable wholly by the District of Columbia	173,490.13		
Payable wholly by the United States, appropriation for purchase of land, government reservations, District of Columbia, deficiency act of May 30, 1908	433.00		
Total appropriations for fiscal year 1908		11,599,554.89	
REPAYMENTS.			
Total repayments and credit transfers to District of Columbia appropriations for fiscal year 1908, as detailed in Statement B		963,748.17	$15,328,338.74
ADVANCES.			
Total amount advanced upon requisitions, debit transfer settlements, and direct settlements affected in the Treasury Department during the fiscal year 1908, as detailed in Statement B		12,473,268.07	
LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.			
Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia and to the United States surplus fund by surplus warrant of June 30, 1908		97,259.41	12,570,527.48
BALANCES.			
Balances of appropriations in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1908, subject to requisition, on account of appropriations for fiscal year 1908 and prior years			2,757,811.26

DEMONSTRATION OF STATEMENTS B, C, AND D.

Balances of appropriations in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1908, subject to requisition on account of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year 1908 and prior years, as shown by Statement D	$2,757,811.26		
Proportion of above balances of appropriations payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia		$1,435,339.41	
Amount due the United States, June 30, 1908, by the District of Columbia on account of advances from District of Columbia appropriations charged to the revenues of the District in excess of the revenues of said District to said date, deposited in the Treasury of the United States		3,650,563.06	$5,085,902.47
Less amount of cash revenues on account of the general fund of the District, collected during the fiscal year 1908, and available to meet the proportion of appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District, in the hands of the collector of taxes, June 30, 1908, but not deposited in the Treasury of the United States until after said date, as shown by Statement J			16,436.69
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia, on June 30, 1908, under all appropriations payable in whole or in part from its revenues, for the fiscal year 1908 and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			5,069,465.78

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Summary.			
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations available for expenditure, July 1, 1907:			
In United States Treasury	$2,765,035.68		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States	217,688.61		
To the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States	2,278.72		
To the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia	1,112.10		
In the hands of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, on account of repayments to appropriations made June 29, 1906, but not covered into Treasury until subsequent to said date	1,292.67		
Total balances, July 1, 1907		$2,987,407.78	
Amount of appropriations provided by Congress for expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, for the service of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908		11,599,554.89	$14,586,962.67
Amount of gross expenditures from appropriations during fiscal year 1908		11,932,465.94	
Less the following credits reducing expenditures:			
Repayments to appropriations—			
Miscellaneous items	53,666.22		
From special assessments	136,497.63		
Settlement transfers crediting district appropriations	108,500.78		
		298,664.63	
Total net expenditures from District of Columbia appropriations during fiscal year 1908		11,633,801.31	
Amount of unexpended balances of appropriations, carried out by surplus warrant, June 30, 1908		97,259.41	
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations, June 30, 1908:			
In United States Treasury	2,757,811.26		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States	94,768.93		
To the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States	1,119.54		
To the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia	2,202.22		
Total balances, June 30, 1908		2,855,901.95	14,586,962.67
TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Balances to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, available for expenditure, July 1, 1907:			
In the United States Treasury	174,078.23		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States	45,047.13		
In the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia on account of collections of June 29, 1906, not covered into the Treasury until subsequent to said date	2,255.48		
Total balances, July 1, 1907		221,380.84	
Amount of collections on account of trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1908, including amounts transferred from appropriations, militia, metropolitan police, and fire department, District of Columbia, as detailed in Statement F		1,079,258.80	1,300,639.64

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Summary—Continued.			
TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS—continued.			
Amount of gross expenditures from trust and special funds during fiscal year 1908		$1,189,404.13	
Less the following credits reducing expenditures:			
Repayments	$580.16		
Transfer settlements crediting various funds	104,844.63		
		105,424.79	
Total net expenditures from District of Columbia trust and special funds during fiscal year 1908		1,083,979.34	
Balance to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1908:			
In the United States Treasury	196,888.79		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States	19,771.51		
Total balances, June 30, 1908		216,660.30	
			$1,300,639.64
Detail of expenditures.			
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND COUNTY ROADS.			
Northwest schedule:			
1908	8,646.66		
1907	109.10		
Southwest schedule:			
1908	5,182.23		
1907	9,291.96		
Southeast schedule:			
1908	12,710.05		
1907	11,891.08		
Northeast schedule:			
1908	9,341.72		
1907	22,606.98		
1906	17.83		
Georgetown schedule:			
1908	507.11		
1907	6,560.14		
Nichols avenue and Livingston road, macadamize, 1908	2,960.56		
Nichols avenue, Anacostia, grade and improve, 1907	333.92		
Albemarle street, east of Connecticut avenue, grade, 1908	9,985.82		
Brookland avenue, grade, 1908	1,985.00		
Nineteenth street, Kalorama road to Biltmore street, grade, 1908	5.00		
Rittenhouse street and Western avenue, grade, 1908	1,705.79		
Longfellow street, Fifth to Shepherd street, grade, 1908	5.00		
Newark street, Cleveland Park, grade and improve, 1908	3,959.19		
Kenyon street, Sherman avenue to Thirteenth street, grade and improve, 1908	3,203.78		
Chesapeake street, Brookville road to Grant road, grade and improve, 1908	3,972.56		
Lincoln road, grade and improve, 1908	4,998.13		
Sixteenth street, extended, grade and improve, 1908	15,582.44		
Sixteenth street, extended, grade, 1907	8,904.65		
Rhode Island avenue, east of Brentwood road, grade and improve:			
1908	6,989.99		
1907	36.00		
Fifteenth street, Florida avenue to Euclid street, grade and improve, 1908	4,184.41		
Massachusetts avenue, Wisconsin avenue to Nebraska avenue, grade and improve, 1908	181.51		
Massachusetts avenue, S street to Belmont road, grade and improve, 1907	1,849.35		
Massachusetts avenue, NW., grading and improving	5.00		
Euclid street, Champlain avenue to Columbia road, grade and improve, 1908	968.00		
Sheriff road, grade and macadamize, 1908	1,636.53		
Shepherd street, east of Eighth street, grade and improve, 1908	3,529.02		
Rittenhouse street, Brightwood avenue to Blair road, 1908	5,659.47		
Eighteenth street, Irving street to Lamont street, grade and improve, 1908	2,497.71		

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND COUNTY ROADS—continued.			
Twenty-third street, Q street to Sheridan circle, pave, 1908	$1,786.90		
South Carolina avenue, Thirteenth street to Fifteenth street, pave, 1908	3,692.92		
Florida avenue, Eighteenth street to Connecticut avenue, pave, 1908	2,496.00		
Florida avenue, P street to Q street, pave, 1907	182.90		
Kalorama road, Eighteenth street to Champlain avenue, pave, 1908	2,511.33		
Kalorama road, Columbia road to Nineteenth street, pave, 1907	146.57		
Randolph street, North Capitol street to First street, pave, 1908	7,548.75		
Seaton place, North Capitol street to First street west, pave, 1908	5,927.13		
T street, North Capitol street to Lincoln road, pave, 1908	3,094 51		
T street, North Capitol street to First street west, pave, 1907	1,991.36		
Harvard street, west of Fourteenth street, pave, 1908	4,440.21		
Rhode Island avenue, North Capitol street to First street west, 1908	7,892.91		
Eleventh street, Columbia road to Irving street, pave, 1908	2,495.39		
Connecticut avenue extended, grade and improve, 1907	3,804.69		
Pennsylvania avenue extended, grade and improve, 1907	1,902.19		
Thirteenth street, Clifton street to Euclid street, pave, 1907	674.49		
Girard street, Twelfth street to Brentwood road, grade, 1907	12.15		
Lanier place, grade and improve, 1907	1,584.91		
Good Hope road, grade and improve, 1907	521.04		
Bryant street, east of First street, pave, 1907	170.00		
Clifton street, grade and improve, 1907	903.83		
Monroe street and Thirteenth street, grade and improve, 1907	2,153.57		
Streets in Anacostia, grade and improve, 1906	18.23		
Fourteenth street NW., Lydecker avenue to Piney Branch road, grade and macadamize	1,785.62		
Sustaining wall, canal road, 1907	89.50		
		$229,830.79	
Paving roadways, under the permit system, 1908		2,196.90	
Assessment and permit work:			
1908	112,298.05		
1907	105,972.33		
1906	3,657.51		
1905	2.62		
		221,930.51	
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues:			
Payment of awards—			
Mills avenue NW., Rhode Island avenue to Twenty-fourth street	2,829.05		
Forty-fifth street NW	474.00		
Monroe street NE	5,149.03		
Macomb street NW	1,105.68		
Fessenden street NW	1,239.18		
Harvard street NW	1,468.88		
Warren and Forty-sixth streets NW	1,498.25		
Kalorama road, Eighteenth street to Champlain avenue	5,057.62		
School street NW	18,834.83		
Highways between Waterside drive and Park road	2,467.58		
Euclid street, Meridian Hill	9,975.00		
Highways, east and west sides of Zoological Park	600.00		
Connecting Sixteenth street with Rock Creek Park	62,568.18		
Payment of expenses of condemnation—			
School street NW	400.32		
Opening highways between Waterside drive and Zoological Park	368.42		
Euclid street, Meridian Hill	711.75		
Eighth street, or Wrights road	138.45		
Twenty-third street, from S street to California avenue	30.60		
Joining of Kalorama avenue	59.40		
Rhode Island avenue NW	158.80		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 2, 1907—Continued.			
Courts, District of Columbia, 1908	$69,735.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1908	2,500.00		
Interest and sinking fund, District of Columbia, 1908	975,408.00		
Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, 1908	15,000.00		
Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1908	45,000.00		
Salaries of employees, court-house, District of Columbia, 1908	10,080.00		
Salary, warden of jail, District of Columbia, 1908	2,000.00		
Support of prisoners, District of Columbia, 1908	50,000.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, District of Columbia, 1908	5,000.00		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1908	90,451.00		
Reform school, District of Columbia, 1908	20,000.00		
Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, 1908	21,365.00		
Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia, 1908	275,800.00		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, District of Columbia, 1908	10,500.00		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, District of Columbia, 1908	25,500.00		
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia, 1908	20,550.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, District of Columbia, 1908	12,620.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia, 1908	80,420.00		
Relief of the poor, District of Columbia, 1908	16,000.00		
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, District of Columbia, 1908	19,000.00		
Children's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1908	14,000.00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, District of Columbia, 1908	22,000.00		
Eastern Dispensary, District of Columbia, 1908	2,000.00		
German Orphan Asylum Association, District of Columbia, 1908	900.00		
Hope and Help Mission, District of Columbia, 1908	2,000.00		
National Association for Colored Women and Children, District of Columbia, 1908	9,900.00		
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, District of Columbia, 1908	8,000.00		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, District of Columbia, 1908	5,400.00		
Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, District of Columbia, 1908	5,500.00		
Washington Home for Incurables, District of Columbia, 1908	4,000.00		
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, District of Columbia, 1908	5,400.00		
Women's Clinic, District of Columbia, 1908	750.00		
Garfield Hospital isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1908	5,500.00		
Providence Hospital isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1908	4,500.00		
Education of colored deaf mutes, District of Columbia, 1908	6,050.00		
Home for Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia, 1908	33,754.00		
Georgetown University Hospital, District of Columbia, 1908	3,000.00		
George Washington University Hospital, District of Columbia, 1908	3,000.00		
Elimination of grade crossings, District of Columbia	75,000.00		
Maintenance of highway bridge across the Potomac River, District of Columbia, 1908	16,000.00		
Care and maintenance, public convenience stations, District of Columbia, 1908	5,000.00		
Condemnation of insanitary buildings, District of Columbia	6,000.00		
Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek, District of Columbia	31,000.00		
Maintenance of bridge across Anacostia River, District of Columbia, 1908	2,800.00		
Maintenance of public crematorium, District of Columbia, 1908	3,000.00		
Buildings, fire department, District of Columbia	50,000.00		
Buildings, Washington Asylum, District of Columbia	85,000.00		
Addition to Eastern market house, District of Columbia	30,000.00		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 2, 1907—Continued.			
Monroe Street Bridge, Brookland, District of Columbia	$44,000.00		
Plans for treatment of valley of Rock Creek, District of Columbia	4,000.00		
File cases, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	25,000.00		
Fees of witnesses, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	12,000.00		
Fees of jurors, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	54,000.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	25,800.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	22,000.00		
Preservation of records of old circuit court, District of Columbia, 1908	2,000.00		
Tuberculosis Hospital, District of Columbia, 1908	34,100.00		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1908–9	300,000.00		
Municipal building District of Columbia	550,000.00		
Total	10,136,932.63		
Sundry civil appropriation act, approved March 4, 1907:			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, District of Columbia, 1908	19,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia, 1908	25,500.00		
National Zoological Park, 1908	110,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1908	167,550.00		
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1908	6,800.00		
Burial of indigent soldiers, District of Columbia, 1908	3,000.00		
Total	331,850.00		
Deficiency appropriation act, approved March 4, 1907:			
Eastern Dispensary, District of Columbia, 1908	2,000.00		
Total	2,000.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial act, approved February 26, 1907:			
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	41,400.00		
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1908	33,720.00		
Total	75,120.00		
Urgent deficiency appropriation act, approved February 15, 1908:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1908	383.50		
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1907	135.10		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1908	2,250.00		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1908	9,000.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1907–8	500.00		
Buildings, Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia	391.00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, District of Columbia, 1904–5	2,475.80		
Care and maintenance, public convenience stations, District of Columbia, 1908	1,200.00		
Furnishing and equipping municipal building, District of Columbia, 1908–9	112,000.00		
Maintenance, municipal building, District of Columbia, 1908	6,000.00		
Approaches, etc., Anacostia Bridge, District of Columbia	25,000.00		
Elimination of grade crossings, District of Columbia	150,000.00		
Municipal almshouse, District of Columbia	2,324.47		
Total	311,659.87		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.			
Urgent deficiency appropriation act, approved April 7, 1908:			
Courts, District of Columbia, 1908	$500.00		
Garfield Hospital isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1908	2,000.00		
Total	2,500.00		
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved May 26, 1908:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1908–9	2,000.00		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1908–9	9,000.60		
Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, 1908–9	2,000.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1908–9	14,512.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1908–9	3,000.00		
Home for Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia, 1908–9	8,000.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, District of Columbia, 1908–9	2,000.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia	235,000.00		
Total	275,512.00		
Deficiency appropriation act, approved May 30, 1908:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1908	515.00		
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1907	60.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1908	1,000.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1907	2,384.48		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1906	24.65		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1905	3.75		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1907	102.50		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1905	2.62		
Extension of Fourteenth street NW., District of Columbia	12.37		
Connecting Sixteenth street with Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia	112.70		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1908	8,345.75		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1905–6	40.60		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1908	317.53		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1907	75.73		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1905	76.50		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1906	2.40		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1908	1,475.00		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1900	840.09		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1908	1,500.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1907	651.28		
Police court building, District of Columbia	24.45		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1907	105.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1900	10.00		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1908	12,000.00		
Eastern Dispensary, District of Columbia, 1908	2,500.00		
Reform School, District of Columbia, 1908	1,800.00		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia, 1907–8	1,100.00		
Municipal almshouse, District of Columbia	6.60		
Judgments, District of Columbia	21,540.50		
Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1907	3,368.65		
Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia, 1908	16,500.00		
New roof for Georgetown market house, District of Columbia	625.00		
Reimbursement to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. R. Co	6,418.16		
National Zoological Park, 1908	115.70		
Total	83,657.01		

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.			
Public act, approved April 22, 1904:			
Damages, changes of grade, Union Station, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation)	$122,537.82		
District appropriation act, approved June 27, 1906:			
Extending and widening streets, Anacostia Bridge, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation)	15,294.25		
Public act No. 135, approved February 27, 1907:			
Connecting Sixteenth street with Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation)	62,568.18		
Act March 3, 1899, amending section 3689, Revised Statutes of the United States:			
Maryland School for the Blind, District of Columbia (indefinite)	6,000.00		
Grand total of appropriations, the one-half of which is payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, as above detailed	11,425,631.76		
One-half of which, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is		$5,712,815.88	
Appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.			
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved March 2, 1907:			
Alleys, District of Columbia	50,000.00		
Sundry civil act, approved March 4, 1907:			
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc., 1908 (amount chargeable wholly to District)	4,200.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved February 26, 1907:			
Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds, 1908 (amount chargeable wholly to District)	30,105.00		
Deficiency appropriation act, approved May 30, 1908:			
Widening V street nw., District of Columbia	32.76		
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia	2,903.32		
Indefinite appropriations:			
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia (various acts)	57,433.01		
Refunding taxes, etc., District of Columbia (act legislative assembly, January 19, 1872)	28,816.04		
Total appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia		173,490.13	
Total proportional part of all appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1908		5,886,306.01	
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1908, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 2, 1907, on $3,277,866.28, balance due the United States on account of advances to June 30, 1907, as shown by Statement B		65,557.32	
			$5,951,863.33
Total obligations, including interest charges, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, to June 30, 1908, under appropriations payable in whole or in part from its revenues			10,612,292.66
Revenues of the District of Columbia.			
Tax collections:			
Tax on realty	3,747,560.96		
Tax on personalty	654,406.22		
Special reimbursable taxes	448.63		
Tax on street railroads, realty	21,413.02		
Tax on street railroads, personalty	167,526.82		
Penalty on realty taxes	33,363.66		
Penalty on personal taxes	3,401.51		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes	12.79		
		4,628,133.61	

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
Revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.			
Licenses:			
Liquor licenses—			
Wholesale	$42,849.70		
Retail	425,348.10		
Transfers	150.00		
Plumbers' licenses	45.00		
Insurance licenses	75,359.86		
Transfers	52.00		
Penalty	.32		
Engineers' licenses	303.00		
Tax on dogs	[a] 28.65		
Miscellaneous licenses	109,219.75		
Transfers	85.00		
		$653,441.38	
Market rents:			
Eastern market	4,252.50		
Western market	6,954.87		
Georgetown market	647.70		
Wholesale producers' market	5,874.50		
Washington Market Company, franchise rental	7,500.00		
		25,229.57	
Miscellaneous rents:			
Hay scales, franchise rental	1,509.75		
Fish wharves, franchise rental	207.90		
Wharves, street termini, and buildings	9,482.01		
		11,199.66	
Fines:			
Supreme court, District of Columbia	679.00		
Police court fines	[b] 20,493.72		
Juvenile court fines	2,837.10		
		24,009.82	
Fees:			
Sealer of weights and measures	6,006.92		
Surveyor's	13,201.80		
Health department, certificates	442.00		
Justices of the peace	28,006.25		
Pound, from dog pound	1,764.50		
Inspecting gas and meters, one-half	1,429.35		
Sewer and gas permits, one-half	2,778.00		
Water permits, one-half	1,564.00		
Railing permits, one-half	869.00		
Tax certificates	3,586.50		
Building permits	7,634.00		
Electrical permits	3,550.00		
Landing and storing wood permits	88.14		
Bathing beach	121.35		
Public-convenience stations	727.78		
Motor-vehicle tags	2,666.00		
Recorder of deeds, surplus fees	9,767.99		
Register of wills, surplus fees	15.10		
		84,218.68	
Miscellaneous collections:			
Advertising delinquent taxes, one-half	1,874.80		
Street-extension benefits	49,134.58		
Interest on assessments, street-extension benefits	3,751.61		
Sale of old material, one-half	2,688.68		
Proceeds of labor of inmates municipal lodging house	167.53		
Judgment favor District of Columbia	12.98		
Sale of old houses on property acquired by District	98.07		
Tuition public schools, nonresident pupils, one-half	211.93		
Board and maintenance of insane patients, reimbursement	1.21		
Sale of manure	57.50		
Conscience fund	1.00		
Reimbursement of revenues account of advances for appropriation water meters, District of Columbia, act June 27, 1906	10,000.00		
[a] Total collections on account of dog taxes			$21,452.73
Used for deficiencies in police relief fund			21,424.08
Balance credited to revenues of District, general fund			28.65
[b] Total fines, police court, District of Columbia			101,756.22
Used for deficiencies, police relief fund			49,157.53
Used for deficiencies, firemen's relief fund			32,104.97
Balance credited to revenues of District, general fund			20,493.72

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
Revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.			
Miscellaneous collections—Continued.			
One-half proceeds of sale of old material by engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds	$59.47		
Disbursing agent, Smithsonian Institution	85.10		
United States marshal	50.00		
Engineer in charge of Washington Aqueduct	20.00		
		$68,214.46	
Total revenue collected on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908		5,494,447.18	
Total unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations of the District of Columbia, carried out by the surplus warrant of June 30, 1908	97,259.41		
Proportion of above unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia by surplus warrant, June 30, 1908		48,379.70	
			$5,542,826.88
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1908, under all appropriations payable in whole or in part from its revenues, for the fiscal year 1908 and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			5,069,465.78

SUBSTATEMENT 1.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, the proportion of appropriations charged wholly and in part to its revenues, including interest on advances in excess of revenues, the revenues collected, and the resulting excess of obligations under appropriations over revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Proportional part of appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, as detailed in Statement C		$5,886,306.01	
INTEREST.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1908, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 2, 1907, on $3,277,866.28, balance due the United States on account of advances to June 30, 1907, as shown by Statement B		65,557.32	
Total charges to the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1908, as detailed in Statement C			$5,951,863.33
REVENUE.			
Total revenue collected on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, as shown by Statement C		5,494,447.18	
LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.			
Proportion of unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, by the surplus warrant, as shown by Statement C		48,379.70	
Total revenue and credits to the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1908, as shown by Statement C			5,542,826.88
Deficiency in the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1908, to meet the proportionate part of appropriations and other charges charged to the revenues for said fiscal year			409,036.45

STATEMENT D.—*Available appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and the balances remaining in the Treasury at said date.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Balances of appropriations in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1907, subject to requisition, on account of appropriations for fiscal year 1907 and prior years		$2,765,035.68	
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Total District of Columbia appropriations authorized for the fiscal year 1908, as detailed in Statement C:			
Payable jointly by the District of Columbia and the United States	$11,425,631.76		
Payable wholly by the District of Columbia	173,490.13		
Payable wholly by the United States, appropriation for purchase of land, government reservations, District of Columbia, deficiency act of May 30, 1908	433.00		
Total appropriations for fiscal year 1908		11,599,554.89	
REPAYMENTS.			
Total repayments and credit transfers to District of Columbia appropriations for fiscal year 1908, as detailed in Statement B		963,748.17	
			$15,328,338.74
ADVANCES.			
Total amount advanced upon requisitions, debit transfer settlements, and direct settlements affected in the Treasury Department during the fiscal year 1908, as detailed in Statement B		12,473,268.07	
LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.			
Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia and to the United States surplus fund by surplus warrant of June 30, 1908		97,259.41	
			12,570,527.48
BALANCES.			
Balances of appropriations in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1908, subject to requisition, on account of appropriations for fiscal year 1908 and prior years			2,757,811.26

DEMONSTRATION OF STATEMENTS B, C, AND D.

Balances of appropriations in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1908, subject to requisition on account of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year 1908 and prior years, as shown by Statement D	$2,757,811.26		
Proportion of above balances of appropriations payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia		$1,435,339.41	
Amount due the United States, June 30, 1908, by the District of Columbia on account of advances from District of Columbia appropriations charged to the revenues of the District in excess of the revenues of said District to said date, deposited in the Treasury of the United States		3,650,563.06	
			$5,085,902.47
Less amount of cash revenues on account of the general fund of the District, collected during the fiscal year 1908, and available to meet the proportion of appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District, in the hands of the collector of taxes, June 30, 1908, but not deposited in the Treasury of the United States until after said date, as shown by Statement J			16,436.69
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia, on June 30, 1908, under all appropriations payable in whole or in part from its revenues, for the fiscal year 1908 and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			5,069,465.78

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Summary.			
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations available for expenditure, July 1, 1907:			
In United States Treasury	$2,765,035.68		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States	217,688.61		
To the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States	2,278.72		
To the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia	1,112.10		
In the hands of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, on account of repayments to appropriations made June 29, 1906, but not covered into Treasury until subsequent to said date	1,292.67		
Total balances, July 1, 1907		$2,987,407.78	
Amount of appropriations provided by Congress for expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, for the service of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908		11,599,554.89	
			$14,586,962.67
Amount of gross expenditures from appropriations during fiscal year 1908		11,932,465.94	
Less the following credits reducing expenditures:			
Repayments to appropriations—			
Miscellaneous items	53,666.22		
From special assessments	136,497.63		
Settlement transfers crediting district appropriations	108,500.78		
		298,664.63	
Total net expenditures from District of Columbia appropriations during fiscal year 1908		11,633,801.31	
Amount of unexpended balances of appropriations, carried out by surplus warrant, June 30, 1908		97,259.41	
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations, June 30, 1908:			
In United States Treasury	2,757,811.26		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States	94,768.93		
To the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States	1,119.54		
To the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia	2,202.22		
Total balances, June 30, 1908		2,855,901.95	
			14,586,962.67
TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Balances to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, available for expenditure, July 1, 1907:			
In the United States Treasury	174,078.23		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States	45,047.13		
In the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia on account of collections of June 29, 1906, not covered into the Treasury until subsequent to said date	2,255.48		
Total balances, July 1, 1907		221,380.84	
Amount of collections on account of trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1908, including amounts transferred from appropriations, militia, metropolitan police, and fire department, District of Columbia, as detailed in Statement F		1,079,258.80	
			1,300,639.64

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Summary—Continued.			
TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS—continued.			
Amount of gross expenditures from trust and special funds during fiscal year 1908		$1,189,404.13	
Less the following credits reducing expenditures:			
Repayments	$580.16		
Transfer settlements crediting various funds	104,844.63		
		105,424.79	
Total net expenditures from District of Columbia trust and special funds during fiscal year 1908		1,083,979.34	
Balance to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1908:			
In the United States Treasury	196,888.79		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States	19,771.51		
Total balances, June 30, 1908		216,660.30	
			$1,300,639.64
Detail of expenditures.			
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND COUNTY ROADS.			
Northwest schedule:			
1908	8,646.66		
1907	109.10		
Southwest schedule:			
1908	5,182.23		
1907	9,291.96		
Southeast schedule:			
1908	12,710.05		
1907	11,891.08		
Northeast schedule:			
1908	9,341.72		
1907	22,606.98		
1906	17.83		
Georgetown schedule:			
1908	507.11		
1907	6,560.14		
Nichols avenue and Livingston road, macadamize, 1908	2,960.56		
Nichols avenue, Anacostia, grade and improve, 1907	333.92		
Albemarle street, east of Connecticut avenue, grade, 1908	9,985.82		
Brookland avenue, grade, 1908	1,985.00		
Nineteenth street, Kalorama road to Biltmore street, grade, 1908	5.00		
Rittenhouse street and Western avenue, grade, 1908	1,705.79		
Longfellow street, Fifth to Shepherd street, grade, 1908	5.00		
Newark street, Cleveland Park, grade and improve, 1908	3,959.19		
Kenyon street, Sherman avenue to Thirteenth street, grade and improve, 1908	3,203.78		
Chesapeake street, Brookville road to Grant road, grade and improve, 1908	3,972.56		
Lincoln road, grade and improve, 1908	4,998.13		
Sixteenth street, extended, grade and improve, 1908	15,582.44		
Sixteenth street, extended, grade, 1907	8,904.65		
Rhode Island avenue, east of Brentwood road, grade and improve:			
1908	6,989.99		
1907	36.00		
Fifteenth street, Florida avenue to Euclid street, grade and improve, 1908	4,184.41		
Massachusetts avenue, Wisconsin avenue to Nebraska avenue, grade and improve, 1908	181.51		
Massachusetts avenue, S street to Belmont road, grade and improve, 1907	1,849.35		
Massachusetts avenue, NW., grading and improving	5.00		
Euclid street, Champlain avenue to Columbia road, grade and improve, 1908	968.00		
Sheriff road, grade and macadamize, 1908	1,636.53		
Shepherd street, east of Eighth street, grade and improve, 1908	3,529.02		
Rittenhouse street, Brightwood avenue to Blair road, 1908	5,659.47		
Eighteenth street, Irving street to Lamont street, grade and improve, 1908	2,497.71		

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND COUNTY ROADS—continued.			
Twenty-third street, Q street to Sheridan circle, pave, 1908	$1,786.90		
South Carolina avenue, Thirteenth street to Fifteenth street, pave, 1908	3,692.92		
Florida avenue, Eighteenth street to Connecticut avenue, pave, 1908	2,496.00		
Florida avenue, P street to Q street, pave, 1907	182.90		
Kalorama road, Eighteenth street to Champlain avenue, pave, 1908	2,511.33		
Kalorama road, Columbia road to Nineteenth street, pave, 1907	146.57		
Randolph street, North Capitol street to First street, pave, 1908	7,548.75		
Seaton place, North Capitol street to First street west, pave, 1908	5,927.13		
T street, North Capitol street to Lincoln road, pave, 1908	3,094 51		
T street, North Capitol street to First street west, pave, 1907	1,991.36		
Harvard street, west of Fourteenth street, pave, 1908	4,440.21		
Rhode Island avenue, North Capitol street to First street west, 1908	7,892.91		
Eleventh street, Columbia road to Irving street, pave, 1908	2,495.39		
Connecticut avenue extended, grade and improve, 1907	3,804.69		
Pennsylvania avenue extended, grade and improve, 1907	1,902.19		
Thirteenth street, Clifton street to Euclid street, pave, 1907	674.49		
Girard street, Twelfth street to Brentwood road, grade, 1907	12.15		
Lanier place, grade and improve, 1907	1,584.91		
Good Hope road, grade and improve, 1907	521.04		
Bryant street, east of First street, pave, 1907	170.00		
Clifton street, grade and improve, 1907	903.83		
Monroe street and Thirteenth street, grade and improve, 1907	2,153.57		
Streets in Anacostia, grade and improve, 1906	18.23		
Fourteenth street NW., Lydecker avenue to Piney Branch road, grade and macadamize	1,785.62		
Sustaining wall, canal road, 1907	89.50		
		$229,830.79	
Paving roadways, under the permit system, 1908		2,196.90	
Assessment and permit work:			
1908	112,208.05		
1907	105,972.33		
1906	3,657.51		
1905	2.62		
		221,930.51	
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues:			
Payment of awards—			
Mills avenue NW., Rhode Island avenue to Twenty-fourth street	2,829.05		
Forty-fifth street NW	474.00		
Monroe street NE	5,149.03		
Macomb street NW	1,105.68		
Fessenden street NW	1,239.18		
Harvard street NW	1,468.88		
Warren and Forty-sixth streets NW	1,498.25		
Kalorama road, Eighteenth street to Champlain avenue	5,057.62		
School street NW	18,834.83		
Highways between Waterside drive and Park road	2,467.58		
Euclid street, Meridian Hill	9,975.00		
Highways, east and west sides of Zoological Park	600.00		
Connecting Sixteenth street with Rock Creek Park	62,568.18		
Payment of expenses of condemnation—			
School street NW	400.32		
Opening highways between Waterside drive and Zoological Park	368.42		
Euclid street, Meridian Hill	711.75		
Eighth street, or Wrights road	138.45		
Twenty-third street, from S street to California avenue	30.60		
Joining of Kalorama avenue	59.40		
Rhode Island avenue NW	158.80		

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND COUNTY ROADS—continued.			
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues—continued.			
Payment of expenses of condemnation—Cont'd.			
Albemarle street	$37.76		
Sherman avenue	303.06		
Mills avenue NE., Rhode Island avenue to Twenty-fourth street	425.18		
Forty-fifth street NW	318.83		
Park place NW	161.11		
Monroe street NE	602.12		
Albemarle street NW., Wisconsin avenue to Murdock Mill road	471.85		
Bladensburg road, widening	42.99		
Seventh and Franklin streets NE	377.55		
Columbia road, east of Sixteenth street, widening	182.93		
Second and W streets NW	181.56		
Meridian place NW	1.15		
Geneseo place and Summit place	366.22		
Twenty-third street NW. to Kalorama road	299.57		
Macomb street NW	373.82		
Fessenden street NW	504.56		
Kenyon street NW	1.15		
Harvard street, Columbia Heights	477.19		
Fourth street NE	163.13		
Warren and Forty-sixth streets NW	454.15		
T street (formerly W) NW	187.79		
New Hampshire avenue	1.15		
M street, east of Bladensburg road	57.60		
Joining Kalorama avenue and Prescott place	61.20		
Rittenhouse street	60.30		
T street	129.18		
S street, etc	67.35		
Euclid place	34.02		
Nineteenth street, Woodley road to Baltimore street	545.90		
Kalorama road, Eighteenth street to Champlain avenue	379.93		
Connecting Sixteenth street with Rock Creek Park	712.70		
Fourteenth street NW	15.12		
Massachusetts avenue NW	100.60		
Widening V street NW	32.76		
		$123,356.50	
Grading streets, avenues, alleys, and county roads by chain gang:			
1908	14,933.21		
1907	348.73		
		15,281.94	
Condemnation or purchase of land for streets:			
1908	110.00		
1907	105.80		
		215.80	
Elimination of grade crossings in connection with construction of new Union Station for steam railroads		275,515.26	
Damages on account of changes of grade of streets in connection with the construction of a new Union Station for steam railroads:			
Payment of awards for damages	108,010.44		
Expenses of condemnation	6,694.25		
		114,704.69	
Alleys: Opening, widening, and extending alleys and minor streets, awards, expenses of condemnation, and services		6,469.17	
Purchase of land, government reservations, expenses of condemnation		433.00	
Grand total, improvement of streets, avenues, alleys, suburban streets, and county roads			$969,934.56
CARE AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND PARKING.			
Sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys:			
1908	224,410.41		
1907	20,069.51		
Sweeping B street NW., used for market purposes:			
1908	360.00		
1907	120.00		

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
CARE AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, SUBURBAN STREETS, AND PARKING—continued.			
Hauling refuse, street sweepings, from market:			
1908	$450.00		
1907	150.00		
		$245,559.92	
Cleaning snow and ice from walks and gutters, 1908		1,305.76	
Collection and disposal of city refuse:			
1908	163,142.54		
1907	12,903.44		
		176,045.98	
Repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, including repairs to concrete pavements:			
1908	267,200.09		
1907	24,856.46		
		292,056.55	
Repairs to county roads and suburban streets:			
1908	105,683.10		
1907	13,389.31		
1906	1.00		
		119,073.41	
Parking commission, expenses of:			
1908	28,456.35		
1907	2,540.58		
		30,996.93	
Replacing sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal buildings:			
1908	3,877.15		
1907	2,478.75		
1906	396.48		
		6,752.38	
Lighting streets, avenues, alleys, county roads, and parking:			
Gas and oil—			
1908	234,534.84		
1907	25,678.07		
Electric arc lighting—			
1908	93,202.27		
1907	7,717.21		
Lighting grounds around Executive Mansion (proportion charged to the District of Columbia), 1908	4,200.00		
Lighting public grounds and parks, 1908	6,000.00		
		371,332.39	
Grand total, care and lighting of streets, avenues, alleys, suburban streets, and county roads			$1,243,123.32
BRIDGES.			
Construction and repair of bridges:			
1908		12,996.12	
1907		6,517.03	
Repairs to Aqueduct Bridge		71,000.00	
Maintenance of highway bridge across Potomac River, 1908		16,000.00	
Construction of highway bridge across Potomac River		284.46	
Construction of bridge across Rock Creek at Connecticut avenue:			
Bridge		35,591.00	
Paving approaches to same		30,293.28	
Construction of bridge across Anacostia River, bridge		194,629.66	
Purchases of approaches, etc., for Anacostia Bridge:			
Purchase or condemnation of land, and expenses of condemnation		150.10	
Grading, improving, etc		30,336.29	
Extending and widening streets, Anacostia Bridge:			
Expenses of condemnation		711.44	
Payment of awards for land taken		14,581.56	
Maintenance of Anacostia Bridge, 1908		406.80	
Construction of bridge across Piney Branch, at Sixteenth street NW		7,131.81	
Construction of bridge across Rock Creek at K street NW		9,204.53	
Construction of Monroe Street Bridge, Brookland, D.C.		37,391.39	
Reimbursement of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, for maintenance of Long Bridge, February 12, 1906, to December 18, 1906		6,418.16	
Grand total for bridges			473,643.63

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
SEWERS AND BASINS.			
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins:			
1908	$48,159.54		
1907	5,727.09		
1906	349.29		
		$54,235.92	
Construction of main and pipe sewers:			
1908	35,845.55		
1907	9,683.85		
1906	342.65		
		45,872.05	
Constructing suburban sewers:			
1908	52,748.74		
1907	56,626.14		
1906	266.36		
		109,641.24	
Purchase or condemnation of rights of way for public sewers:			
1908	1,317.53		
1907	446.50		
1905	76.50		
		1,840.53	
Maintenance and operation of sewage pumping station:			
1908	34,410.57		
1907	6,930.60		
		41,341.17	
Valleys of Broad Branch and Soapstone Branch sewers, 1908		16,683.34	
Arizona avenue sewer, constructing, 1907		36,067.53	
Falls Branch sewer, constructing, 1907		27,898.92	
Machinery, tools, and furniture, sewage pumping station, 1907		6,465.36	
Sewage-disposal system:			
Paving approaches to pumping station	3,095.31		
East side intercepting sewer to Brookland, constructing	46,956.98		
Sewage pumping station, constructing and machinery therefor	48,048.97		
B street and New Jersey avenue trunk sewer, constructing—			
Section F	41,333.52		
Section D	15,850.46		
Outfall sewer and siphon, constructing	110,174.36		
Outlet to old B street sewer, constructing	17,813.47		
Water and L streets intercepting sewer, constructing	7,293.60		
Constructing various parts of the sewage-disposal system from balances remaining of appropriations for completed portions	78,236.57		
Preparation of plans and specifications for sewage-disposal system	275.71		
		369,078.95	
Grand total for sewers and basins			$709,125.01
PUBLIC GROUNDS AND PARKS.			
Care and improvement of public grounds, 1908		145,543.85	
Salaries of employees, public parks (proportion payable by the District of Columbia) 1908		30,105.00	
Care and improvement of Rock Creek Park:			
1908-9	204.39		
1908	14,593.39		
1907	3,088.89		
		17,886.67	
National Zoological Park, care and improvement of buildings and grounds, erecting buildings, subsistence, purchase and transportation of animals:			
1908	105,294.13		
1907	4,980.54		
1906	462.43		
		110,737.10	
Grand total for public grounds and parks			304,272.62
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES.			
Executive office:			
Salaries of employees—			
1908	100,764.09		
1907	175.10		

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES—continued.			
Executive office—Continued.			
Temporary employment of additional assistant inspectors of buildings—			
1908	$2,266.50		
1907	84.00		
Temporary employment of additional assistant inspectors of plumbing, 1908	1,051.15		
		$104,340.84	
Assessor's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1908	61,571.10		
Temporary clerk hire, assessor's office, 1908	499.75		
Temporary clerk hire, personal tax board—			
1908	1,890.50		
1907	57.00		
		64,018.35	
Collector's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1908	21,300.00		
Preparation of tax-sale certificates, 1908	799.90		
		22,099.90	
Auditor's office, salaries of employees, 1908		31,850.00	
Corporation counsel's office, salaries of employees, 1908		13,306.67	
Coroner's office:			
Salaries of employees—			
1908	3,290.00		
1907	60.00		
Expenses of—			
1908	3,402.36		
1907	163.16		
1906	12.25		
1905	2.50		
		6,930.27	
Engineer department:			
Salaries of employees, 1908	181,509.01		
Stables, expenses of—			
1908	4,234.34		
1907	604.28		
		186,347.63	
Markets, salaries of market masters and assistants, 1908		4,800.00	
Wholesale producers' market, salaries of market master and assistants, 1908		2,280.00	
Sealer of weights and measures' office, salaries of employees, 1908		6,080.00	
Special assessment office, salaries of employees, 1908		12,625.00	
Street sweeping office, salaries of employees:			
1908	44,781.60		
1906	137.50		
		44,919.10	
Board of steam engineers, salaries:			
1908	825.00		
1907	75.00		
		900.00	
Insurance department:			
Salaries of employees, 1908	7,505.00		
Temporary clerk hire, 1908	1,200.00		
		8,705.00	
Surveyor's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1908	21,924.15		
Services of temporary employees—			
1908	3,933.00		
1907	190.00		
		26,047.15	
Board of charities, secretary's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1908	14,160.00		
Traveling expenses—			
1908	162.96		
1907	138.31		
		14,461.27	
Sinking fund office, salaries of employees, 1908		2,435.00	
Contingent expenses of the District of Columbia:			
1908	33,876.17		
1907	5,500.41		
1906	12.62		
		39,389.20	
Rent of district offices, etc.:			
Rent of district offices—			
1908	8,989.06		
1907	504.07		

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES—continued.			
Rent of district offices, etc.—Continued.			
Rent of record vault—			
1908	$300.00		
1907	150.00		
Rent, department of insurance—			
1908	490.00		
1907	140.00		
Rent of property yards, 1907	18.23		
Rent of storeroom for property clerk—			
1908	225.00		
1907	75.00		
Rent of corporation counsel's offices—			
1908	916.64		
1907	166.67		
		$11,974.67	
Postage on official mail matter, 1908		8,949.98	
General advertising authorized and required by law:			
1908	2,465.36		
1907	2,029.59		
1906	20.40		
		4,515.35	
Advertising notices of taxes in arrears, 1908		1,683.42	
Collection of overdue personal taxes by distraint:			
1908	3,106.00		
1907	120.00		
		3,226.00	
Purchase of identification number tags for motor vehicles, 1908		549.86	
Register of wills, completing card index, 1908		2,802.50	
Maintenance of new municipal building, 1908		669.31	
Grand total, salaries and expenses of offices			$625,906.47
METROPOLITAN POLICE.			
Salaries of officers and members:			
1908	822,474.04		
1907	74,265.82		
		896,739.86	
House of detention:			
Salaries of employees—			
1908	8,491.33		
1907	770.50		
Maintenance—			
1908	2,974.01		
1907	490.14		
1906	3.75		
		12,729.73	
Harbor patrol:			
Salaries—			
1908	2,035.00		
1907	185.00		
Maintenance—			
1908	1,181.47		
1907	249.65		
		3,651.12	
Contingent expenses:			
1908	28,375.39		
1907	1,989.18		
1906	65.48		
		30,430.05	
Rent of headquarters:			
1908	2,000.00		
1907	400.00		
		2,400.00	
Rent of substation, Anacostia:			
1908	440.00		
1907	40.00		
		480.00	
Repairs to station houses:			
1908	4,244.81		
1907	417.34		
		4,662.15	
Enforcing game and fish laws:			
1908	302.21		
1907	32.40		
		334.61	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
METROPOLITAN POLICE—continued.			
Flags and halyards for station houses:			
1908	$11.60		
1907	88.26		
		$99.86	
Fuel:			
1908	3,733.64		
1907	3.72		
		3,737.36	
Buildings and sites for station houses:			
Purchase of site, Anacostia	3,000.00		
Purchase of site, etc., substation, Tennallytown	203.38		
		3,203.38	
Grand total for Metropolitan police			$958,463.12
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of officers and members:			
1908	412,859.03		
1907	35,568.72		
		448,427.75	
Contingent expenses:			
1908	17,086.80		
1907	2,497.53		
1906	840.09		
		20,424.42	
Repairs to engine houses:			
1908	7,817.94		
1907	327.59		
1906	1.92		
		8,147.45	
Repairs to apparatus:			
1908	6,437.93		
1907	5,060.96		
		11,498.89	
Forage:			
1908	21,484.09		
1907	2,790.74		
		24,274.83	
Fuel:			
1908	7,749.52		
1907	1,412.47		
		9,161.99	
Horses:			
1908	13,000.00		
1907	247.00		
		13,247.00	
Hose:			
1908	14,681.10		
1907	510.70		
		15,191.80	
Rent of headquarters:			
1908	300.00		
1907	30.00		
		330.00	
New appliances:			
Two second-size steam fire engines, 1908	10,000.00		
One aerial hook and ladder truck, 1908	4,000.00		
One aerial truck, 1907	4,000.00		
One combination chemical and hose wagon, 1908	1,909.00		
One chemical engine, 1908	3,294.75		
		23,293.75	
Buildings, sites, etc.:			
House and furniture, chemical company, Langdon	9,434.41		
Site house and furniture, truck company, southwest section	1,142.47		
Site, etc., combination house, north of Florida avenue	12,517.38		
House and furniture, chemical company, Bennings	18,880.59		
House furniture, etc., for fire boat, 1905-6	82.40		
		42,057.25	
Grand total for fire department			616,055.13

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees, 1908		$42,880.84	
General supplies:			
1908	$9,932.52		
1907	4,145.03		
1906	3.36		
		14,080.91	
Placing wires underground:			
1907-8	18,261.21		
1908	2,758.92		
		21,020.13	
Extension of police-patrol system:			
1908	4,298.50		
1907	167.53		
		4,466.03	
Moving fire-alarm apparatus to new municipal building, including new switchboards, remodeling, etc., 1908		12,406.53	
Purchase and erection of fire-alarm boxes, 1907		193.20	
Grand total for electrical department			$95,047.64
COURTS.			
Police court:			
Salaries of judges and employees, 1908	25,200.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1908	2,024.52		
1907	148.28		
Witness fees—			
1908	3,294.00		
1907	193.50		
1906	1.50		
Repairs to furniture—			
1908	58.50		
1907	9.30		
Meals of jurors and bailiffs—			
1908	7.80		
1907	8.67		
Pay of jurors—			
1908	7,971.00		
1907	1,245.00		
Repairs to police-court building, 1908	300.00		
Repairs to temporary police court, 1907	45.00		
Furniture, etc., for new police court, 1907	620.38		
Buildings—			
Construction of police-court building	3,848.83		
Expenses of condemnation incident to purchase of site for building	28.35		
		45,004.63	
Justices of the peace:			
Salaries—			
1908	13,236.08		
1907	1,000.02		
Rent, clerical services, etc.—			
1908	2,117.74		
1907	200.04		
		16,553.88	
Juvenile court:			
Salaries of judge and employees, 1908	8,239.98		
Pay of jurors—			
1908	618.00		
1907	102.00		
Rent—			
1908	220.00		
1907	40.00		
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment, 1907	29.50		
Repairs to building, furniture, etc., 1908	163.65		
Contingent expenses—			
1908	581.77		
1907	65.50		
		10,060.40	
Purchase of reports of opinions, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1908		110.00	
Court of appeals, District of Columbia, salaries and expenses of, 1908		33,017.77	
Court-house, District of Columbia, salaries of employees, 1908		9,916.67	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
COURTS—continued.			
Supreme court, District of Columbia:			
Salaries of justices and clerks, 1908	$41,400.00		
Pay of jurors, 1908	53,544.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., 1908	25,797.21		
Pay of witnesses, 1908	12,000.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, 1908	14,500.00		
File cases for supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908	24,990.00		
		$172,231.21	
Judicial expenses:			
1908	3,986.12		
1907	750.49		
		4,736.61	
Writs of lunacy-			
1908	2,113.40		
1907	477.50		
1906	2.50		
1900	10.00		
		2,603.40	
Preservation of records, old circuit court, 1908		1,124.00	
Grand total for courts			$295,358.57
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Salaries of officers:			
1908	47,957.33		
1907	4,032.34		
Salaries of teachers:			
1908	1,314,555.50		
1907	153.74		
Salaries of janitors:			
1908	83,728.78		
1907	7,291.77		
Salaries of caretakers of smaller buildings and rented rooms:			
1908	4,810.40		
1907	475.60		
Salaries of clerks and librarians, 1908	9,900.27		
Salaries of medical inspectors:			
1908	5,333.32		
1907	447.25		
Salaries of teachers and janitors, night schools, 1908	11,999.75		
Salaries of custodian and assistant in charge of text-books and supplies:			
1908	1,650.00		
1907	133.34		
		1,492,469.39	
Expenses of school building commission, 1907-8		789.47	
Contingent expenses:			
1908	34,737.62		
1907	4,821.91		
Contingent expenses, purchase of books and periodicals, 1908	809.70		
		40,369.23	
Commercial and industrial instruction night schools, including salaries of teachers, equipment, and other incidental expenses, 1908		4,890.51	
Night schools, contingent expenses, 1908		759.66	
Kindergarten instruction, supplies:			
1908	2,472.62		
1907	529.12		
1906	2.40		
		3,004.14	
Manual training and industrial instruction:			
1908	16,966.88		
1907	3,514.49		
1906	22.92		
		20,504.29	
Free public lectures, 1907		192.50	
Equipment and maintenance of school playgrounds:			
1908	1,367.92		
1907	178.25		
1906	35.15		
		1,581.32	
Text-books and supplies for first eight grades:			
1908	52,322.32		
1907	841.44		
		53,163.76	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.			
Rent of school buildings and rooms:			
1908	$12,238.50		
1907	2,893.50		
		$15,132.00	
Rent, equipment, and care of temporary rooms, in connection with enforcement of compulsory education law:			
1908	7,100.36		
1907	2,323.83		
Rent, etc., compulsory education law, special instruction, 1908	2,433.04		
		11,857.23	
Repairs to buildings, heating apparatus, etc.:			
1908	66,424.44		
1907	1,591.18		
1906	4.68		
		68,020.30	
Repairs to plumbing:			
1908	33,820.74		
1907	6,671.79		
1906	.90		
		40,493.43	
Fuel, gas, and electric light:			
1908	83,045.69		
1907	1,118.14		
		84,163.83	
Extension of telephone system:			
1908	799.09		
1907	109.48		
		908.57	
Purchase of pianos, 1908		1,000.00	
Purchase of United States flags:			
1908	999.79		
1907	45.70		
		1,045.49	
Maintenance of school gardens, 1908		886.34	
Furniture and equipment of public schools:			
Eight-room building, eighth division, 1908	1,749.78		
Eight-room building, fourth division, 1908	1,748.44		
Four-room building, Brightwood Park, 1908	872.65		
Four-room building, Deanwood, 1908	873.24		
8 kindergarten schools, 1908	1,111.79		
1 manual-training shop, 1908	199.15		
1 cooking school, 1908	148.42		
1 sewing school, 1908	147.00		
Anthony Hyde School, No. 147, 1907	1,748.60		
4 new kindergarten schools, 1907	14.10		
1 manual-training school, 1907	193.60		
1 sewing school, 1907	23.29		
Furniture and equipment of Business High School, 1906	1,963.00		
		10,793.06	
Purchase of sites and erection of buildings:			
Site and eight-room building, Anacostia (No. 149)	48,432.89		
Site and eight-room building, fourth division, to relieve McCormick School (No. 150)	33,825.25		
Site and sixteen-room building,— division (No. 153)	25,014.65		
Site and sixteen-room building, first division (No. 154)	54,634.24		
Site and twelve-room building, eighth division (No. 155)	27,090.48		
Site and six-room addition to Langdon School (No. 108)	13,970.90		
Four-room addition to Petworth School, seventh division (No. 131)	24,565.15		
Four-room addition to Gage School, second division, (No. 143)	354.93		
Site and four-room addition to Emery School (No. 133)	16,828.50		
Eight-room building, fifth division, Anthony Hyde School (No. 147)	426.95		
Extension of McKinley Manual Training School	81,442.21		
Site and four-room building, seventh division, Brightwood Park (No. 151)	25,599.31		
Site and four-room building, eleventh division, Deanwood (No. 152)	25,647.02		
Eight-room building, sixth division, Henry T. Blow School (No. 145)	966.63		

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.			
Purchase of sites and erection of buildings—Continued.			
Site and eight-room building, thirteenth division, F. L. Cardozo (No. 148)	$1.44		
Manual training school, first eight divisions, McKinley (No. 130)	1.05		
Repairs to building, fire protection	30.00		
		$378,831.60	
Grand total for public schools			$2,230,856.12
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees:			
1908		51,443.27	
Scarlet fever and diphtheria service:			
1908–9	1,893.54		
1908	24,639.73		
1907	1,341.16		
		27,874.43	
Drainage of lots and abatement of nuisances:			
1908	1,149.19		
1907	832.32		
		1,981.51	
Traveling expenses of inspectors, inspecting dairy farms:			
1908	1,792.89		
1907	94.49		
		1,887.38	
Contingent expenses incident to enforcement of act to regulate sale of milk, candy, and food, including maintenance of chemical laboratory, 1907		42.86	
To prevent sale of adulterated foods, 1908		585.45	
Detection of adulteration of drugs and foods:			
1908	54.74		
1907	42.50		
		97.24	
Maintenance of disinfecting service:			
1908	3,592.96		
1907	558.24		
		4,151.20	
Rent of stable:			
1908	100.00		
1907	10.00		
		110.00	
Constructing roadway to smallpox hospital, 1908		799.86	
Grand total for health department			88,973.20
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Washington Asylum:			
Salaries of employees—			
1908	31,198.27		
1907	2,495.12		
Temporary labor—			
1908	2,045.51		
1907	217.50		
Contingent expenses—			
1908	54,643.33		
1907	3,836.11		
Repairs to buildings—			
1908	1,776.68		
1907	360.00		
Support of abandoned wives and minor children, 1908	190.50		
Repairs to main almshouse, 1908	2,258.19		
Buildings:			
Erection of administration building	481.88		
Erection of workhouse for males	32,289.38		
New baths in workhouse building	894.91		
Workhouse cooking department and dining rooms	599.97		
		133,287.35	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum: Care and treatment of patients, under contract with Board of Charities:			
1908	23,375.00		
1907	2,125.00		
		25,500.00	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Industrial Home School:			
Salaries of employees, 1908	$6,571.00		
Temporary labor—			
1908	389.76		
1907	33.67		
Maintenance—			
1908	8,779.91		
1907	393.73		
Repairs to buildings—			
1908	2,788.22		
1907	3.28		
1906	36.45		
Operating pumping plant for sewage disposal—			
1908	494.62		
1907	178.43		
		$19,669.07	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:			
Salaries of employees, 1908	5,232.34		
Maintenance, 1908	4,607.67		
Erection and equipment of stable, 1908	1,495.64		
Furniture and equipment, 1907-8	3,960.90		
Buildings	1,157.65		
		16,454.20	
Home for the Aged and Infirm:			
Salaries of employees, 1908	9,174.34		
Temporary labor, 1908	564.75		
Contingent expenses—			
1908	19,041.89		
1907	1,095.76		
Grading, road making, purchase of farm implements, etc.—			
1908	1,731.86		
1907	709.29		
Furnishing and equipping, 1907	406.55		
Repairs to buildings, 1908	976.63		
Bedding and furniture, 1907-8	1,424.30		
Refrigerating plant, 1907-8	2,499.93		
		37,625.30	
Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors:			
Salaries of employees, 1908	1,920.00		
Maintenance—			
1908	3,362.50		
1907	374.64		
1906	.77		
		5,657.91	
Transportation of paupers and prisoners:			
Transportation of paupers—			
1908	1,878.48		
1907	293.51		
Conveying prisoners—			
Salary of driver of van—			
1908	660.00		
1907	60.00		
Purchase and maintenance of horses and wagons—			
1908	1,056.01		
1907	255.63		
		4,203.63	
Relief of the poor:			
Medicines furnished the poor including medical attendance—			
1908	9,648.65		
1907	1,372.86		
Municipal lodging house—			
Salaries of employees, 1908	1,920.00		
Maintenance—			
1908	1,687.72		
1907	192.60		
		14,821.83	
Municipal almshouse:			
Construction of building	246.15		
Purchase of additional ground	6,331.07		
		6,577.22	
Municipal hospital, building		25,002.00	
Construction of public crematorium		10,404.49	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Hospital for the insane:			
Support of indigent insane—			
1908	$265,867.55		
1907	27,574.83		
Deportation of nonresident insane, 1908	2,027.80		
		$295,470.18	
Tuberculosis Hospital:			
Salaries of employees, 1908	428.54		
Construction of building	80,462.84		
		80,891.38	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital:			
Emergency care and free dispensary service to indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities, 1908	12,084.25		
Repairs and equipment, 1908	3,719.35		
		15,803.60	
Children's Hospital: Care and maintenance of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities:			
1908	12,504.05		
1907	967.20		
		13,471.25	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum: Care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities:			
1908	17,706.40		
1907	1,845.20		
1904-5	2,475.80		
Repairs to building, 1908	2,000.00		
		24,027.40	
Eastern Dispensary: Emergency care and free dispensary service to indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities, 1908		6,127.80	
Garfield Hospital:			
Care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1908	16,749.00		
1907	1,493.80		
Renewal of plumbing, 1908	6,499.50		
Maintenance of isolating ward for minor contagious diseases, 1908	5,217.53		
Painting and repairs, isolating ward, 1908	1,500.00		
		31,459.83	
Georgetown University Hospital: Care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities, 1908		3,000.00	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association: Care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities:			
1908	6,663.40		
1907	508.00		
		7,171.40	
Providence Hospital:			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, under contract with Surgeon-General, United States Army—			
1908	17,416.63		
1907	1,583.35		
Maintenance of isolating ward for minor contagious diseases—			
1908	3,666.63		
1907	333.36		
Repairs to portico of isolating ward, 1908	493.75		
		23,493.72	
George Washington University Hospital: Care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities:			
1908	3,000.00		
1907	117.00		
		3,117.00	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings: Care and maintenance of indigent children, under contract with Board of Charities:			
1908	2,545.70		
1907	253.30		
		2,799.00	
Washington Home for Incurables: Maintenance, 1908		3,842.32	
Women's Clinic: Maintenance, 1908		570.82	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Emergency care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities, 1907		$762.95	
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: Expenses attending the instruction of the deaf and dumb, 1908		10,500.00	
Education of colored deaf mutes: Maintenance and tuition of colored deaf mutes of teachable age in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf Mutes:			
1908	$3,712.50		
1907	2,062.50		
		5,775.00	
German Orphan Asylum Association: Care and maintenance of children, under contract with Board of Charities, 1908		718.54	
Hope and Help Mission: Maintenance of women and children, under contract with Board of Charities:			
1908	1,972.43		
1907	276.14		
		2,248.57	
National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children: Care and maintenance of children, under contract with Board of Charities:			
1908	9,121.45		
1907	799.51		
		9,920.96	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum: Board and care of children, under contract with Board of Charities:			
1908	5,185.41		
1907	232.87		
		5,418.28	
Board of Children's Guardians:			
Salaries of employees, 1908	6,698.00		
Contingent expenses, 1908	1,941.44		
Maintenance of feeble-minded children, 1908	10,203.25		
Board and care of children, 1908	36,980.87		
Board and care of children in sectarian institutions, 1908	1,448.04		
		57,271.60	
Maryland School for the Blind: Board and tuition of indigent blind pupils of the District of Columbia, at Maryland School for the Blind, 1908		6,000.00	
Burial of indigent soldiers, 1908		2,000.00	
Support of convicts:			
1908	36,055.65		
1907	12,124.13		
		48,179.78	
Support of prisoners, 1908		50,000.00	
Salary of warden of jail, 1908		2,000.00	
Reform School for Girls:			
Salaries and maintenance, 1908	21,364.12		
Erection of buildings	391.00		
		21,755.12	
Reform School for Boys: Care and maintenance of boys committed by the courts, under contract with Board of Charities:			
1908	19,983.32		
1907	1,666.67		
		21,649.99	
Grand total for charities and corrections			$1,054,649.49
MILITIA.			
Rent, repair of armories, expenses of camps and cruises, and other necessary items, including pay of troops:			
1908		64,500.00	
1907		11,690.30	
Grand total for militia			76,190.30
WATER SUPPLY.			
Washington Aqueduct: Maintenance, 1908	88,969.71		
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant: Maintenance, 1908	82,200.00		
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant: Construction	5,500.00		
			176,669.71

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
WATER DISTRIBUTION.			
Purchase and installation of water meters in private houses			$16,057.66
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.			
Salaries of employees:			
1908	$32,019.82		
1907	2,338.34		
Extra services:			
1908	1,595.72		
1907	128.23		
		$36,082.11	
Contingent expenses:			
1908	5,992.07		
1907	1,325.19		
1906	15.66		
		7,332.92	
Purchase of books, 1908		7,143.20	
Binding books:			
1908	3,094.29		
1907	991.66		
		4,085.95	
Grand total for free public library			54,644.18
MUNICIPAL BUILDING.			
Construction of new municipal building		498,220.59	
Furnishing and equipping new municipal building, 1908-9		465.01	
Grand total for municipal building			498,685.60
PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.			
Maintenance and equipment of public playgrounds:			
1908		4,984.57	
1906-7		2,158.47	
1906		5.90	
Purchase of playground sites, 1907-8		27,870.80	
Grand total for public playgrounds			35,019.74
BATHING BEACH.			
Salaries of employees:			
1907-8		942.92	
1906-7		43.75	
Maintenance:			
1907-8		2,336.98	
1905-6		40.60	
Construction of bath houses, 1907-8		8,708.96	
			12,073.21
PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS.			
Care and maintenance:			
1908		5,938.99	
1907		796.18	
Construction of buildings		3,111.98	
			9,847.15
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.			
Interest and sinking fund, on account of bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia, 1908			975,408.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Site and building, property yard, 1908		29,500.00	
Condemnation of insanitary and unsafe buildings:			
Expenses, 1908	243.68		
Clerical services, 1908	1,200.00		
		1,443.68	
Alteration of building for repair shop, 1907-8		1,853.04	
Public pumps: Purchase, repair, and replacement of public pumps, 1907		97.82	
Public scales: Repair and replacement of public scales:			
1908	66.58		
1907	324.55		
		391.13	

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail of expenditures—Continued.			
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.			
Survey of harbor and river front: Survey plans and estimates for improvement of harbor front of city of Washington, 1907		$173.01	
Preparation of plans for the treatment of the valley of Rock Creek		3,975.30	
Removal of dangerous and unsafe buildings		202.50	
Constructing cement storehouse, with property yard, 1908		6,413.55	
Emergency fund:			
For expenditure in all cases of emergency not otherwise sufficiently provided for, 1908		3,180.69	
Designation of certain property, for purposes of assessment and taxation, services and necessary expenses		183.67	
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc.:			
Taxes	$20,565.10		
Fines	6,766.67		
		27,331.77	
Judgments: Payments on account of judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, including interest and costs		21,376.91	
Relief of the Gurley Memorial Presbyterian Church and others: For refund of erroneously paid special assessments		2,558.14	
Constructing addition to Eastern market house		8,512.39	
Grand total of miscellaneous			$107,193.60
			11,647,203.03
Repayments in excess of expenditures during fiscal year 1908.			
Industrial Home School for Colored Children: Salaries of employees, 1907		.67	
Hospital for the Insane: Deportation of nonresident insane, 1907		40.40	
Engineer's office: Salaries:			
1907		329.96	
1906		38.34	
Public schools: Salaries of teachers and janitors, night schools, 1907		3.00	
Board of Children's Guardians, 1907		649.31	
Reform School for Girls, 1907		471.00	
Support of prisoners, 1907		7.09	
Supreme court, District of Columbia, 1907:			
Miscellaneous expenses	2,822.69		
Fees of jurors	953.00		
Fees of witnesses	104.35		
		3,880.04	
Washington Aqueduct: Maintenance, 1907		27.91	
Highway bridge across Potomac River: Maintenance, 1907		121.30	
Improvement and care of public grounds:			
1907	6,515.63		
1906	8.00		
		6,523.63	
Lighting public grounds and parks, 1907		120.24	
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant, maintenance, 1907		1,175.33	
Metropolitan police: Salaries of officers and members, 1906		12.33	
Militia, 1906-7		.92	
Streets, cleaning, 1905		.25	
Total credits and repayments in excess of expenditures during fiscal year 1908			13,401.72
Grand total net expenditures for fiscal year 1908, on account of appropriations			11,633,801.31
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Water department:			
Salaries of employees—			
1908	83,258.26		
1907	5.76		
Contingent expenses—			
1908	2,863.39		
1907	56.87		

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Repayments in excess of expenditures during fiscal year 1908—Continued.			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS—continued.			
Water Department—Continued.			
General expenses in connection with distribution of water—			
1908	$39,882.07		
1907	4,751.76		
Extension of high-service system, laying service and trunk mains for low service, purchase and installation of water meters in private residences	409,000.20		
Refunding erroneously paid water rents and water-main taxes	1,441.00		
Reimbursement of the revenues of the United States and the District of Columbia, respectively, on account of advances under appropriation for water meters, act of June 27, 1906	20,000.00		
	561,259.31		
Less amount of repayment in excess of expenditure on account of water department, 1906, general expenses	3.00		
		$561,256.31	
Washington redemption fund: Redemption of tax-sale certificates		87,705.47	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits: Payments on account of work done for depositors and return of unused balances of deposit		267,606.68	
Permit fund: Transfers to appropriations of the one-half cost of work done under the permit system, paid from deposits made by property owners on account of same, and return of unused balances of deposit to depositors		39,777.97	
Industrial Home School fund: Payments for maintenance of school from moneys derived from board and care of wards and sale of farm products		2,296.05	
Police relief fund: Payments on account of pensions		82,489.09	
Firemen's relief fund: Payments on account of pensions		36,865.51	
Surplus fund: Return of amount of surplus paid at tax sales		1,654.00	
Guarantee fund: Payments on account of work chargeable to amounts retained from sundry District of Columbia contractors to keep work in repair during guaranty period		656.76	
Outstanding liabilities: Payments made on account of checks of disbursing officers of the District, outstanding and unpaid for a period of three years and over, the amount of such outstanding checks having been covered in to the credit of this fund		73.95	
Militia, fund from fines: Payments made from moneys received on account of fines imposed and collected from members of the District of Columbia militia, for general and clerical expenses of the service		3,597.55	
Grand total net expenditures for fiscal year 1908, on account of trust and special funds of the District of Columbia			$1,083,979.34
Grand total net expenditures during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, as above detailed, on account of—			
District of Columbia appropriations		11,633,801.31	
District of Columbia trust and special funds		1,083,979.34	
			12,717,780 65

STATEMENT F.—*Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, the expenditures therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and the balances remaining to the credit of said funds, available for expenditure, on said date.*

Fund.	Total trust and special fund balances, July 1, 1907.	Collections during fiscal year 1908.	Total available for expenditure during fiscal year 1908.	Net expenditures during fiscal year 1908.	Balances June 30, 1908.		Total trust and special fund balances, June 30, 1908.
					In United States Treasury.	To credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with Treasurer of the United States.	
Water fund, District of Columbia	$57,390.92	$547,507.95	$604,898.87	$561,256.31	$35,728.34	$7,914.22	$43,642.56
Washington redemption fund, District of Columbia	9,308.74	91,254.00	100,562.74	87,705.47	11,102.80	1,754.47	12,857.27
Permit fund, District of Columbia	30,302.76	21,612.37	51,915.13	39,777.97	11,768.03	369.13	12,137.16
Surplus fund, District of Columbia	3,298.05	24.00	3,322.05	1,654.00	1,384.05	284.00	1,668.05
Industrial Home School fund, District of Columbia	4,232.89	3,582.97	7,815.86	2,296.05	3,442.73	2,077.08	5,519.81
Contractors' guaranty fund, District of Columbia		656.76	656.76	656.76			
Police relief fund, District of Columbia		[a] 82,489.09	82,489.09	82,489.09			
Firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia		[b] 36,865.51	36,865.51	36,865.51			
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia	100,737.52	291,201.49	391,939.01	267,606.68	116,315.88	8,016.45	124,332.33
Outstanding liabilities, District of Columbia	268.00	37.98	305.98	73.95	232.03		232.03
Sanitary fund, District of Columbia	37.35		37.35		37.35		37.35
Washington special-tax fund, District of Columbia	11,554.94		11,554.94		11,554.94		11,554.94
Redemption of tax-lien certificates, District of Columbia	3,082.02		3,082.02		3,082.02		3,082.02
Redemption of assessment certificates, District of Columbia	1,167.65		1,167.65		1,167.65		1,167.65
Militia, fund from fines, District of Columbia		[c] 3,597.55	3,597.55	3,597.55			
Escheated estates relief fund, District of Columbia		429.13	429.13		429.13		429.13
Total	221,380.84	1,079,258.80	1,300,639.64	1,083,979.34	196,244.95	20,415.35	216,660.30

[a] Police relief fund, District of Columbia:

Sources of revenue—	
From police court fines	$49,157.53
From dog taxes	21,424.08
From fines imposed upon and collected from policemen	1,073.25
From amount of $1 per month retained from pay of officers and members	9,420.14
From sale of abandoned property	1,414.09
Total	82,489.09

[b] Firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia:

Sources of revenue—	
From police court fines	$32,104.97
From dog taxes	130.00
From amount of $1 per month retained from pay of officers and members	4,630.54
Total	36,865.51

[c] Amounts transferred from appropriations, "Militia, District of Columbia, 1908," and "Militia, District of Columbia, 1907."

STATEMENT G.—*Cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1907, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	$217,688.61		
Water department	21,724.22		
Washington redemption fund	1,142.10		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	19,532.69		
Permit fund	810.20		
Industrial Home School fund	1,513.92		
Surplus fund	324.00		
		$262,735.74	
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer, District of Columbia, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	9,498,490.75		
Water department	607,009.98		
Washington redemption fund	90,500.00		
Permit fund	3,800.00		
Surplus fund	1,850.00		
Industrial Home School fund	12,200.00		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	270,000.00		
Guarantee fund	62.60		
Police relief fund	82,904.16		
Firemen's relief fund	37,303.00		
Outstanding liabilities	73.95		
		10,604,194.44	
Amount of checks cancelled, and the amount of the same repaid to the several appropriations and funds against which they had been originally drawn		1,068.29	
			$10,867,998.47
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	8,972,705.20		
Water department	593,895.12		
Washington redemption fund	87,705.47		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	279,566.16		
Permit fund	3,091.50		
Industrial Home School fund	10,358.08		
Police relief fund	82,492.69		
Firemen's relief fund	36,865.51		
Surplus fund	1,654.00		
Guarantee fund	62.60		
Outstanding liabilities	73.95		
		10,068,470.28	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions and cancelled checks repaid to the credit of the several appropriations, trust and special funds, from moneys to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States—			
Requisition balances	683,275.62		
Account of canceled checks	1,068.29		
		684,343.91	
			10,752,814.19
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1908, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia		94,768.93	
Water department		7,914.22	
Washington redemption fund		1,754.47	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits		8,016.45	
Permit fund		369.13	
Industrial Home School fund		2,077.08	
Surplus fund		284.00	
			115,184.28

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT H.—*Cash account of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1907	$2,278.72	
ADVANCES.		
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions approved by the executive officer of the municipal building commission (Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia) and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, during fiscal year 1908	510,000.00	
		$512,278.72
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia	498,159.18	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the appropriation for municipal building, District of Columbia, from moneys to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States	13,000.00	
		511,159.18
BALANCE.		
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1908		1,119.54

ROCK CREEK PARK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT I.—*Cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1907	$1,112.10	
ADVANCES.		
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon requisitions approved by the secretary of the board of control, Rock Creek Park (Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia), and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, during fiscal year 1908	20,005.62	
		$21,117.72
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia	17,239.38	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to appropriations from moneys to credit of the disbursing agent, during fiscal year 1908	1,676.12	
		18,915.50
BALANCE.		
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1908		2,202.22

STATEMENT J.—*Account of E. G. Davis, collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Cash balance in hands of collector of taxes, July 1, 1907, on account of following items:			
General fund—			
Realty taxes	$28,596.74		
Personal taxes	3,305.37		
Penalty on realty taxes	289.24		
Penalty on personal taxes	51.18		
Miscellaneous collections	1,164.23		
		$33,406.76	
Trust and special funds—			
Water fund	93.13		
Permit fund	1,532.00		
Washington redemption fund	525.35		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	105.00		
		2,255.48	
Repayments to various appropriations—			
Account of special improvement assessments, one-half of the cost of which is assessed against the property owner pursuant to law	1,170.01		
Account of special assessments for opening alleys	28.63		
Account of miscellaneous repayments received from corporations and from individuals for work done on their account at the expense of the District	94.03		
		1,292.67	
Miscellaneous receipts belonging to the United States		31.76	
Total cash balances in hands of collector		36,986.67	
Balance due the District of Columbia, July 1, 1907, on account of:			
Uncollected realty taxes	561,011.77		
Uncollected personal taxes	170,760.09		
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes	7,284.41		
Total uncollected taxes, July 1, 1907		739,056.27	
Total balances, July 1, 1907			$776,042.94
DEBITS.			
To amount of levies based on new assessments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, on account of:			
Realty taxes	3,829,872.53		
Personal taxes	863,882.10		
		4,693,754.63	
To amount of increases in levies, as per assessor's certificates, on account of:			
Realty levies	40,555.01		
Personal taxes	982.88		
Special reimbursable taxes	1,068.27		
		42,606.16	
To collections in excess of amounts charged to collector of taxes on account of:			
Penalty on realty taxes	33,363.66		
Penalty on personal taxes	3,401.51		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes	12.79		
Miscellaneous items	856,315.91		
		893,093.87	
To amounts collected on account of District of Columbia trust and special funds:			
Water fund	547,507.95		
Washington redemption fund	91,254.00		
Permit fund	21,612.37		
Industrial Home School fund	3,582.97		
Surplus fund	24.00		
Escheated estates relief fund	429.13		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	291,201.49		
Police relief fund	73,068.95		
Firemen's relief fund	32,234.97		
		1,060,915.83	
To amount collected on account of miscellaneous receipt United States		29,746.88	

STATEMENT J.—*Account of E. G. Davis, collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DEBITS—continued.			
To amount collected on account of repayments to various District of Columbia appropriations		$141,268.88	
Total debits to the collector of taxes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908			$6,861,396.25
			7,637,429.19
CREDITS.			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by this office on certificates of deposit issued by said Treasurer, on account of:			
Realty taxes	$3,781,134.03		
Personal taxes	825,238.41		
Special reimbursable taxes	448.63		
Penalty on realty taxes	33,652.90		
Penalty on personal taxes	3,452.69		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes	12.79		
Miscellaneous items	857,480.14		
Total amount deposited with Treasurer of the United States on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia		5,501,419.59	
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of trust and special funds:			
Water fund	547,601.08		
Washington redemption fund	91,779.35		
Permit fund	23,144.37		
Industrial Home School fund	3,582.97		
Surplus fund	24.00		
Escheated estates relief fund	429.13		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	291,306.49		
Police relief fund	73,068.95		
Firemen's relief fund	32,234.97		
Total amount deposited with Treasurer of the United States on account of trust and special funds of the District of Columbia		1,063,171.31	
By collections deposited with Treasurer of the United States on account miscellaneous receipts belonging to the United States		29,778.64	
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of repayments to various District of Columbia appropriations:			
Account of special improvement assessments, one-half of the cost of which is assessed against the property owner pursuant to law	122,302.83		
Account of special assessments for opening alleys and minor streets, the total cost of which is assessed against the property owner pursuant to law	15,393.44		
Account of repayments received from corporations and individuals for work done and material furnished on their account at the expense of the District and paid from District appropriations	4,865.28		
Total amount deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of repayments to District of Columbia appropriations		142,561.55	
Total collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year 1908		6,736,931.09	
By amount of reductions in levies, as per assessor's certificates, on account of:			
Realty taxes	7,161.90		
Personal taxes	6,549.03		
		13,710.93	
Total credits to the collector of taxes for the fiscal year 1908			6,780,642.02
BALANCE			
Cash balance in hands of collector of taxes, June 30, 1908, on account of collections made during fiscal year 1908 (deposited July 1 and July 6, 1908, on account of general fund, District of Columbia realty taxes)		16,436.69	

STATEMENT J.—*Account of E. G. Davis, collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES—continued.			
Balances due the District of Columbia, June 30, 1908, on account of:			
Uncollected realty taxes	$655,303.43		
Uncollected personal taxes	207,143.00		
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes	7,904.05		
		[a] $870,350.48	
Total balances due the District of Columbia June 30, 1908			$886,787.17
			7,637,429.19

[a] Detail of balances due the District of Columbia, June 30, 1908, on account of uncollected taxes:

Realty taxes:		Realty taxes—Continued.	
1908	$529,310.44	1885	$1,362.28
1907	18,783.47	1884	1,196.67
1906	20,951.04	1883	1,984.85
1905	3,195.56	1882	2,421.52
1904	2,441.01	1881	4,183.58
1903	2,331.02	1880	10,590.49
1901	2,403.53	1877	8,772.21
1900	3,267.13	Total	655,303.43
1899	3,554.18		
1898	4,103.09		
1897	4,935.46	Personal taxes:	
1896	5,831.02	1908	108,627.46
1895	4,089.07	1907	37,915.84
1894	4,294.41	1906	21,929.65
1893	2,783.77	1905	15,779.13
1892	2,336.41	1904	13,736.75
1891	2,380.18	1903	9,144.17
1890	2,082.40	Total	207,143.00
1889	1,628.14	Special reimbursable taxes	7,904.05
1888	1,503.37	Grand total	870,350.48
1887	1,498.23		
1886	1,086.90		

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT K.—*Showing the one-half of certain collections made by the District of Columbia, covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of the general revenues of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

One-half of collections for permit fees for sewer and gas connections, and for excavations for repairs to sewer and gas mains (act Apr. 23, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 21)	$2,778.00
One-half of collections for permits for water connections and for excavations for repairs to water mains (act Apr. 23, 1892, supra)	1,564.00
One-half reimbursement of cost of advertising taxes in arrears, appropriation for such advertising being payable one-half from revenues of the United States	1,871.20
One-half of collections for inspecting gas and meters (act July 18, 1888, 25 Stat., 316)	1,429.35
One-half of collections on account of sale of old material (act Mar. 2, 1899, 25 Stat., 808)	2,483.43
One-half of collections on account of rent of wharves, street termini and buildings (act July 18, 1888, 25 Stat., 316, act Aug. 7, 1894, 28 Stat., 252, act Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat., 1378)	8,671.45
One-half of judgment recovered in favor of District of Columbia	12.97
One-half of proceeds of sale of old houses on property acquired by the District of Columbia, the appropriations for the purchase of said property being payable one-half by the United States	98.08
One-half of amount of collections on account of tuition of nonresident pupils in the public schools of the District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat., 1056; public act No. 98, approved Apr. 14, 1906)	211.94
One-half of collections on account of reimbursement for board and care of insane patients at the Government Hospital for the Insane, appropriation for such care and maintenance being payable one-half from revenues of the United States	1.21
Proceeds of sale of part of lot 3, square 733, alley	625.25
Reimbursement on account of advances made out of United States revenues, on account of appropriation for water meters, District of Columbia, as provided by act of June 27, 1906	10,000.00
Total	29,746.88

ACCOUNTS OF SINKING FUND OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT L.—*Balances on certain accounts, June 30, 1908, kept in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, of which duplicate accounts are kept in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia.*

	Debits.	Credits.
CASH OTHER THAN CONTRACTORS' RETENTS.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash covering sundry items other than those affecting contractors' retents	$5,797.34	
Cash collections, special improvement tax		$901.50
Principal, 3-year Emery bonds		100.00
Interest, 3-year Emery bonds		10.95
Interest, 6 per cent permanent improvement bonds		181.50
Interest, 7 per cent permanent improvement bonds		217.00
Interest, 20-year funding bonds		30.00
Interest, 30-year funding bonds		120.00
Interest, 10-year Bowen bonds		51.00
Interest, Washington registered stock		773.38
Interest, registered canal stock		22.50
Interest, Georgetown registered stock		27.87
Proceeds of sale of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, to provide for payment of 8 per cent greenback certificates and residue of 2.35 per cent unpaid interest on board of audit certificates (being difference between 3.65 per cent and 6 per cent) act August 17, 1894		1,744.57
Interest on bonds held in trust for contractors pending authority to pay proper party		105.88
Contingent account, less disbursements to date		361.51
Cash received from sale of 3.65 per cent bonds		764.43
Unpaid checks held for delivery in case of Samuel Strong *v.* the District of Columbia		385.25
	5,797.34	5,797.34
SECURITIES HELD FOR COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of certain securities held for account of Commissioners of the District of Columbia	104,419.72	
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds		75,000.00
Chesapeake and Ohio certificates of indebtedness		9,270.00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, unpaid coupon		15.00
District of Columbia, board of audit certificates		20,134.72
	104,419.72	104,419.72
CONTRACTORS' RETENTS, CASH AND BONDS.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash retained and held in trust for District of Columbia contractors	161,582.20	
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of bonds held in trust for District of Columbia contractors	121,230.00	
Sundry District of Columbia contractors on account of retentions under contracts with the District of Columbia		282,812.20
	282,812.20	282,812.20
FUNDED DEBT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
District of Columbia, account of bonded indebtedness	10,602,750.00	
District of Columbia, registered 3.65 per cent $5,000 bonds		9,615,000.00
District of Columbia, registered 3.65 per cent $1,000 bonds		458,000.00
District of Columbia, 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, $50 and $500 bonds		529,750.00
	10,602,750.00	10,602,750.00
UNSIGNED BONDS.		
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent registered $1,000 bonds, Nos. 6290 to 6854		565,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent registered $5,000 bonds, Nos. 11292 to 12260		4,845,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, $50, Nos. 11027 to 11035		450.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, $500, Nos. 27402 to 27483		41,000.00
Total		5,451,450.00

MATTHEW WRIGHT LEGACY.

STATEMENT M.—*Investment of the bequest of Matthew Wright, deceased, to the city of Washington, D. C., in trust for the beneficiaries in the said city of Washington named in the will of said decedent, recorded May, 1847; the interest derived from the investment of said bequest, and the payments made from said interest, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

INVESTMENT.

Bonds in the custody of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, having been turned over to him by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, May 1, 1888, for safe-keeping and for the collection of the interest thereon:		
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 2239, 2240, 2241, and 2242, of the denomination of $5,000 each		$20,000.00
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 1665, 1666, and 1667, of the denomination of $1,000 each		3,000.00
Coupon 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 338, 3856, 5094, 6300, 6383, and 8895, of the denomination of $50 each		300.00
Total investment, being the amount of the principal of the Matthew Wright legacy		23,300.00

DEPOSIT OF INTEREST AND PAYMENTS THEREFROM.

Amount of interest derived from the above investments, deposited to the credit of miscellaneous trust fund deposits, Matthew Wright legacy account, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908		850.45
Amount of checks issued by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, charged to the interest account of the said Matthew Wright legacy during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:		
Ebenezer Station Sunday School	$60.00	
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum	395.22	
Washington City Orphan Asylum	395.23	
Total payments		850.45

WILLIAM GALT LEGACY.

STATEMENT N.—*Operations of the account of the bequest of $2,000 made by the will of William Galt, deceased, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and their successors in office, to be invested, and the income from the investments made therewith to be paid over annually to the board of trustees (board of education) of the public schools of said District, or its successors, to be used by said board or its successors in procuring medals or other suitable rewards, in the discretion of said board, for deserving scholars in said public schools.*

INVESTMENT

Potomac Electric Power Company's first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Nos. 378 and 379, at $1,000 each, maturing in 1929. Coupons payable June and December	$2,000.00

DEPOSIT OF INTEREST AND PAYMENTS THEREFROM.

Balance to credit of interest account July 1, 1907, available for expenditure for the purposes of the bequest		276.50
Amount of interest derived from the above investments, deposited to the credit of interest account of said fund, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908		150.00
Total		426.50
Amount of checks issued by disbursing officer of the District of Columbia in favor of beneficiaries under said fund, during fiscal year ended June 30 1908		100.00
Balance to credit of interest account of fund June 30, 1908		326.50

CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL FUND.

STATEMENT O.—*Operations of the centennial inaugural relief fund account for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. This fund consists of surplus receipts paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the centennial inaugural committee and by subsequent inaugural committees for investment, the interest to be used for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia.*

PRINCIPAL AND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand to credit of principal account, being amount deposited during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, by inaugural committee, per check of Charles C. Glover, treasurer, Washington Auditorium Association	$4,664.17
Investment of centennial inaugural relief fund:	
Norfolk and Western Railway Company's first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1996; 5, at $1,000 each, Nos. 4716, 5012, 5366, 21576, 31117; coupons payable April and October	5,000.00
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1995; 4, at $1,000 each, Nos. M23523, M23524, M23525, and M44609; and 2, at $500 each, Nos. D11249 and D41278; coupons payable April and October	5,000.00
Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1948; 5, at $1,000 each, Nos. M32945, M32946, M44356, M44357, and M44358; coupons payable April and October	5,000.00
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company consolidated 5 per cent bonds, with sinking fund, due 1929; 4, at $1,000 each, Nos. 221, 443, 643, and 1230; coupons payable January and July	4,000.00
Potomac Electric Company 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, due 1929; 10, at $1,000 each, Nos. 380, 381, 382, 383, 1132, 1412, 57, 58, 60, and 61; coupons payable June and December	10,000.00
Northern Pacific Railway Company prior lien 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1997; 2, at $1,000 each, Nos. M14953 and M 39748; and 6, at $500 each, Nos. D4521, D4932, D11000, D11536, D11537, and D13581; coupons payable January, April, July, and October	5,000.00
Total investment	34,000.00

NOTE.—For operations of the principal account of the centennial inaugural relief fund, see report of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, page 61.

DEPOSIT OF INTEREST AND PAYMENTS THEREFROM.

Balance to the credit of the interest account of the centennial inaugural relief fund, July 1, 1907	$360.09	
Amount deposited on account of interest derived from above investments, and interest on deposit in bank, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908	1,757.09	
		2,117.18
Amount of check issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the order of the Citizens' Relief Association of the District of Columbia, for the purchase and distribution of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908		1,360.00
Balance to the credit of the interest account of fund, June 30, 1908, available for expenditure for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia		757.18

WASHINGTON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

STATEMENT P.—*Operation of the account for the construction of the New Free Public Library for the city of Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

July 1, 1907, balance to the credit of Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, with the Central National Bank of Washington, D. C.	$917.64
Amount of checks drawn by Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, on the Central National Bank of Washington, D. C., on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908	917.64

NOTE.—The sum of $375,000 was donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the construction of the New Free Public Library for the city of Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, with recommendations deemed advisable for its betterment, together with an estimate of the expenses for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1910.

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS.

On account of—	
Realty taxes	$3,769,422.61
Personal taxes	821,933.04
Special reimbursable tax	448.63
Penalties and interest	36,777.96
Miscellaneous collections	856,315.91
	5,484,449.52
Special and trust funds	1,060,915.83
Repayments to appropriations	141,268.88
Miscellaneous receipts, United States	29,746.88
Aggregate	6,716,381.11

COLLECTIONS IN DETAIL.

Receipts from realty taxes.

For year ended June 30—		For year ended June 30—	
1908	$3,300,381.19	1894	$80.09
1907	463,428.34	1893	31.38
1906	2,050.22	1892	30.41
1905	797.67	1891	53.13
1904	390.99	1890	41.54
1903	692.44	1889	20.08
1902	89.59	1888	13.93
1901	42.66	1887	84.88
1900	99.34	1881	2.41
1899	145.91	Special reimbursable tax	448.63
1898	72.17		
1897	172.50	Total	3,769,422.61
1896	148.07		
1895	105.24		

Receipts from personal taxes.

For year ended June 30—		For year ended June 30—	
1908	$755,196.32	1904	183.97
1907	63,316.64	1903	68.47
1906	2,609.35		
1905	558.29	Total	821,933.04

Receipts from miscellaneous sources.

On account of fees:		
Sealer of weights and measures		$6,006.92
Surveyor		13,201.80
Health department		442.00
Justice of peace		28,006.25
Pound		1,764.50
Inspector of gas meters (one-half)		1,429.35
Sewer and gas permits (one-half)		2,778.00
Water permits (one-half)		1,564.00
Railings, etc		869.00
Tax certificates		3,586.50
Building permits		7,634.00
Electric permits		3,550.00
Landing and storage of wood		88.14
Public comfort stations		727.78
Bathing beach		121.35
Motor vehicle tags		2,666.00
On account of fines:		
Police court	$101,756.22	
Credited as follows—		
Police fund	$49,167.53	
Firemen's fund	32,104.97	
	81,262.50	
General fund		20,493.72
Supreme court fines		679.00
Juvenile court fines		2,837.10
On account of licenses:		
Liquor—		
Wholesale		42,849.70
Retail		425,348.10
Transfers		150.00
Plumbers		45.00
Insurance		75,359.86
Insurance transfers		52.32
Engineer		303.00
Dog taxes	$21,452.73	
Credited as follows—		
Polies fund	21,424.08	
General fund		28.65
Miscellaneous		109,219.75
Miscellaneous transfers		85.00
On account of rents:		
Eastern Market		4,252.50
Western Market		6,954.87
Georgetown Market		647.70
Washington Market		7,500.00
Wholesale Market		5,874.50
Hay scales		1,509.75
Fish wharf		207.90
Wharves, street termini, etc		9,482.01
On account of miscellaneous items:		
Penalties and interest on taxes		36,776.96
Advertising		1,874.80
Street extension benefits		49,134.58
Interest, street extension benefits		3,751.61
Sale of old material		2,688.68
Proceeds of labor (municipal lodging house)		167.53
Tuition, public schools		211.93
Board, asylum for insane		1.21
Judgments in favor of District of Columbia		12.98
Sale of old houses		98.07
Sale of manure		57.50
Conscience fund		1.00
Reimburse appropriation for water meters		10,000.00
Total		893,092.87

Receipts from special and trust funds.

On account of water fund:		
Water rents		$488,669.32
Water main taxes—		
Principal		55,977.05
Interest		1,485.34
On account of redemption fund:		
Principal		82,948.38
Interest		8,305.62
On account of—		
Permit fund, District of Columbia		21,612.37
Industrial Home School		3,582.97
Sale of old material		1,376.24
Surplus fund		24.00
Escheated estates		429.13
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits		291,201.49
On account of police relief fund:		
From police court fines	$49,157.53	
From fines, etc	1,073.25	
From dog tags	21,424.08	
Sale of property	1,414.09	
		73,068.95
On account of firemen's relief fund:		
From police court fines	32,104.97	
From fines	130.00	
		32,234.97
Total		1,060,915.83

Miscellaneous receipts (being one-half of the collections).

On account of—	
Inspector of gas meters	$1,429.35
Sewer and gas permits	2,778.00
Water permits	1,564.00
Advertising	1,871.20
Tuition public schools	211.94
Sale of old material	2,483.43
Board, asylum for the insane	1.21
Rents	8,671.45
Judgments	12.97
Sale of property	723.33
Reimburse appropriation for water meters	10,000.00
Total	29,746.88
Deposits to repay appropriations	141,268.88

Revision of assessments.

Realty tax:	
Increase	$40,487.48
Reduction	7,161.90
Personal tax:	
Increase	982.88
Reduction	6,549.03

Balance of unpaid taxes, July 1, 1908.

Realty taxes for year ended June 30—	
1908	$529,310.44
1907	18,783.47
1906	20,951.04
1905	3,195.56
1904	2,441.01
1903	2,331.02
1902	.....
1901	2,403.53
1900	3,267.13
1899	3,554.18

Realty taxes for year ended June 30—Continued.	
1898	$4,103.09
1897	4,935.46
1896	5,831.02
1895	4,089.07
1894	4,294.41
1893	2,783.77
1892	2,336.41
1891	2,380.18
1890	2,082.40
1889	1,628.14
1888	1,503.37
1887	1,498.23
1886	1,086.90
1885	1,362.28
1884	1,198.67
1883	1,984.85
1882	2,421.52
1881	4,183.58
1880	10,590.49
1877	8,772.21
Reimbursable	7,704.05
Total	663,207.48
Personal taxes for year ended June 30—	
1908	108,627.46
1907	37,915.84
1906	21,939.65
1905	15,779.13
1904	13,736.75
1903	9,144.17
Total	207,143.00

Increases are noted in the receipts for the fiscal year 1908, as follows:

Realty tax	$59,573.38
Personal tax	54,816.58
Arrears of realty tax	57,807.55
Arrears of personal tax	14,623.87
Penalties and interest	3,754.53
Miscellaneous collections	17,527.66
Special and trust funds and repayments	81,562.92
Total	289,666.09

The following tables have been prepared with a view of presenting an accurate statement of the unpaid balance due on account of the personal tax levies. Careful investigation has revealed many accounts uncollectible by reason of retirement from business, leaving the city, and death, no tangible assets discovered. The more numerous class, however, is uncollectible from the fact that we have been unable to find the parties assessed or obtain any information, after diligent search, as to their whereabouts.

The pursuit of these delinquents was taken up after the post-office returned them "not found" and has been diligently prosecuted by our collectors without result.

A correct balance of the unpaid tax can only be shown by the elimination of all accounts found uncollectible, hence the statements submitted of the several levies, barring errors, present all the facts necessary for arriving at the amount actually due of any value which appears collectible.

The net percentage of collections as shown is remarkably high, in fact exceeds the percentage of collection of realty tax, which is greatly assisted by the annual sale for delinquent taxes which is held under authority of act of Congress.

For year ended June 30, 1903.

			Number of accounts.
Personal tax levy		$563,533.06	11,612
Increase in assessments		982.76	1
		564,515.82	11,613
Reduction in assessments		7,439.84	13
		557,075.98	11,600
Collections to June 30, 1908		547,931.81	10,621
Balance unpaid July 1, 1908		9,144.17	979
Deduct uncollectible accounts, viz, not found, out of business, left city, dead, and duplicates	$1,595.78		263
Bankrupts, pending settlement	2,330.63		3
Corporation counsel, referred to	232.00		1
Probate court	1.80		1
		4,160.21	268
Balance, actual value unknown		4,983.96	711

Net percentage of collections for 1903, 99 per cent.

For year ended June 30, 1904.

Personal-tax levy		$565,723.87	11,735
Increase in assessments		72,262.39	38
		637,986.26	11,773
Reduction in assessments		3,394.52	215
		634,591.74	11,558
Collections to June 30, 1908		620,854.99	10,300
Balance unpaid July 1, 1908		13,736.75	1,258
Deduct uncollectible accounts, viz, not found, out of business, left city, dead, and duplicates	$4,095.64		441
Bankrupts, pending settlement	2,749.88		15
Probate court, pending settlement	86.54		3
Corporation counsel, referred to	914.84		3
		7,846.90	462
Balance, actual value unknown		5,889.85	796

Net percentage of collections for 1904, 98 per cent.

For year ended June 30, 1905.

Personal-tax levy		$666,247.20	12,890
Increase in assessments		353.96	35
		666,601.16	12,925
Reductions in assessments		3,023.26	206
		663,577.90	12,719
Collections to June 30, 1908		647,798.77	11,055
Balance unpaid July 1, 1908		15,779.13	1,664

			Number of accounts.
Deduct uncollectible accounts, viz, not found, out of business, left city, dead, and duplicates.	$7,183.13		713
Bankrupts, pending settlement	2,981.58		18
Probate court, pending settlement	148.20		9
Corporation counsel, referred	1,380.20		2
		$11,693.11	742
Balance, actual value unknown		4,086.02	922
Net percentage of collections for 1905, 98 per cent.			
For year ended June 30, 1906.			
Personal-tax levy		$724,334.69	13,976
Increase in assessments		474.23	42
		724,808.92	14,018
Reduction in assessments		3,763.83	385
		721,045.09	13,633
Collections to June 30, 1908		699,105.44	11,256
Balance unpaid July 1, 1908		21,939.65	2,377
Deduct uncollectible accounts, viz, not found, out of business, left city, dead, and duplicates.	$6,558.11		969
Bankrupts, pending settlement	1,827.47		25
Probate court, pending settlement	312.86		25
Corporation counsel, referred to	1,956.20		4
		10,654.64	1,023
Balance, actual value unknown		11,285.01	1,354
Net percentage of collections for 1906, 98 per cent.			
For year ended June 30, 1907.			
Personal-tax levy		$805,688.00	15,304
Increase in assessments		1,315.95	75
		807,003.95	15,379
Reduction in assessments		5,391.73	410
		801,612.22	14,969
Collections to June 30, 1908		763,696.38	11,531
Balance unpaid July 1, 1908		37,915.84	3,438
Deduct uncollectible accounts, viz, not found, out of business, left city, dead, and duplicates.	$10,575.16		873
Bankrupts, pending settlement	5,113.06		44
Probate court, pending settlement	381.66		34
Corporation counsel, referred to	1,173.51		5
		17,243.39	956
Balance, actual value unknown		20,672.45	2,482
Net percentage of collections for 1907, 96 per cent.			
Personal-tax levy		$863,882.10	15,295
Increase in assessments		83.62	13
		863,965.72	15,308
Reduction in assessments		141.94	13
		863,823.78	5,295

			Number of accounts.
Collections to June 30, 1908		$755,196.32	6,947
Balance unpaid to July 1, 1908		108,627.46	8,348
Deduct accounts filed in—			
Bankrupt court	$5,381.03		45
Probate court	311.63		16
Corporation counsel	511.74		2
		6,204.40	63
Balance, actual value unknown		102,423.06	8,285

Net percentage of collections for 1908, 88 per cent.[a]

My interest in the welfare of the office and my experience as to its exacting duties induce me to again recommend a small increase of salaries, which I sincerely hope will have your careful consideration and hearty cooperation.

The added responsibilities and increase of work are some of the reasons justifying the increase in salaries asked for. It would only be a just recognition of faithful, competent services rendered and should be granted. They are positions of trust and responsibility and the salaries attached are inadequate and are less than those paid for similar positions under the District government of less responsibility. Reasons for these small increases could be multiplied, but I feel that it is unnecessary to enumerate.

The renewal of the appropriation of $3,500 for the collection of overdue personal taxes is recommended. The facilities obtainable by means of this appropriation are necessary for the collection of this tax when delinquent, and while a larger sum could be used to advantage, the method proposed for a permanent appointment will make an increase in this appropriation unnecessary.

The amount appropriated for the preparation of tax-sale certificates, $800, has heretofore proven inadequate and should be increased to $1,200. The increase is necessary, and it is hoped will meet with your approval.

The object sought to be obtained by the creation of the position of chief bailiff, is that there may be inaugurated a system for collecting arreas of personal taxes with a responsible head who has the time to make investigations and with proper facilities at hand to enforce collections at once.

The office of the collector of taxes from the very nature of its business comes in contact with the citizens, the taxpayers, and the supporters of the government, and for this reason every facility should be given them to transact their business with the least possible delay. Recognizing this fact, it has been my constant aim since assuming the duties of this office to increase its efficiency, and with that object in view I have annually submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners such recommendations as experience has taught me would accomplish this end, and have respectfully urged the necessity of obtaining from Congress certain additions to the force, and legislation whereby the duties of the office could be more satisfactorily performed, and the defects in the laws in relation to taxation be cured or new

[a] This 1908 tax was not delinquent until July 1, 1908; $36,000 has been collected since then on this levy and collections still being made on this and previous years.

laws enacted where the old ones were found ineffectual. My efforts in this direction have met with but indifferent success. With the exception of a new tax-sale law, a measure which has proved of incalculable value to the District, little has been accomplished. Amendment to the personal-tax law was recommended, and notwithstanding the fact that same was practical and necessary to a better enforcement of the law, it failed of adoption.

For increased facilities the average yearly increase in the appropriation for expenses for the past twenty years has been only 2 per cent, a sum insufficient for the purpose, nevertheless, with the hearty cooperation of an efficient force, the demands of the office have been successfully met.

Since my incumbency, such changes have been made in the methods of the office, in keeping the records, rendering reports, and handling the daily receipts, as were deemed necessary, not only to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing business but at the same time to furnish to the taxpayer the most prompt and efficient service consistent with accuracy and good business methods; how well I have succeeded in this I leave the public to determine.

The increase in the business of the office during my term of service has been great, even greater than the amounts collected would indicate, as numerous farms have been subdivided into building lots, which necessitated the multiplication of bills for collection of taxes, and thus increased the work without materially increasing the revenues. At present nearly the entire District has been subdivided and each subdivision requires hundreds of bills where one heretofore was sufficient for the purpose.

The receipts of the office in 1888 were $2,647,410.09, in year 1908 $6,716,381.11 and during that time $90,025,511.13 has passed through the office and all duly accounted for.

In 1888 I was charged with the levy for realty taxes $1,657,317.34, personal taxes $164,151.87, total $1,821,469.21, and in 1908 realty taxes $3,500,381.19, personal taxes $755,196.52, total $4,255,577.51.

When I entered the office in 1888 the balance of unpaid taxes, exclusive of 1888, aggregated $709,986.09 and in 1908 the balance of unpaid taxes exclusive of 1908 aggregated $224,508.53, showing the arrears of taxes to be $485,477.56 less than when I assumed the duties of the office, a reduction of nearly a half million dollars, and that notwithstanding the fact that the assessment has been steadily increasing yearly until it is now more than double what it was in 1888.

In conclusion I desire to testify to the faithful and efficient services rendered by the employees of this office. Most of them have had that long experience necessary to make them familiar with the duties and responsibilities of their positions; they are capable, painstaking, and trustworthy, and it is due to their loyalty, in a great measure, whatever success I may have attained in the administration of the affairs of this office and I part with them with sincere regret.

Very respectfully,

E. G. DAVIS,
Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, *November 25, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the disbursing office of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Very respectfully,

L. C. WILSON,
Disbursing Officer District of Columbia.

OPERATIONS OF THE DISBURSING OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

The disbursing office is charged with the proper disbursement of approximately 150 appropriations, trust funds and special funds. For this purpose, moneys are advanced by the Secretary of the United States Treasury to the disbursing officer upon requisitions prepared by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and signed by the District Commissioners, the disbursing officer being duly notified by the Treasury officials when the warrants for such advances have been signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and countersigned by the Comptroller of the Treasury thus placing the amount named to the credit of the disbursing officer. The latter is charged with these advances, under the various heads, upon the records of both the District auditor and of the division of bookkeeping and warrants of the United States Treasury, and is accountable for their proper disbursement or repayment. The total amount thus advanced to the disbursing officer during the fiscal year 1908 was $10,605,262.73, which, together with the balance to his credit on July 1, 1907, viz, $262,735.74, made the total sum to his credit for the year 1908, subject to expenditure by his check, $10,867,998.47. In addition to this, the disbursing officer, acting as special disbursing agent for the Municipal Building commission and disbursing agent under the board of control of Rock Creek Park, was credited during the year with the respective totals of $512,278.72 and $21,117.72. The total expenditures from the disbursing-office funds proper were $10,068,470.28; from the Municipal Building fund, $498, 159.18; and from the Rock Creek Park fund, $17,239.38. The grand total disbursed, viz, $10,583,868.84, is nearly $1,000,000 in excess of the disbursements for the preceding year. The unexpended balances of these various funds, repaid to the Treasurer of the United States, were as follows: Miscellaneous appropriations, $684,343.91; Municipal Building fund, $13,000; and Rock Creek Park fund, $1,676.12. The respective balances to the credit of the disbursing officer and subject to his check were, on June 30, 1908: Miscellaneous appropriations, $115,184.28; Municipal Building commission, $1,119.54, and Rock Creek Park fund, $2,202.22.

The moneys placed to the credit of the disbursing officer are subject to his official checks, which, to be valid, must be countersigned by the auditor of the District of Columbia. The total number of checks issued from the funds of the disbursing office proper, and in payment

of contracts, merchants' bills for supplies, salaries paid by check, etc., was 55,975, or nearly 4,000 more than those issued during the year 1907. All checks issued in payment of bills are based entirely upon vouchers which have been audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, who transmits them to the disbursing office, taking a receipt therefor. If no reason appears for refusing payment, the check in payment is signed by the disbursing officer and either delivered to the known or identified payee or mailed. In addition to the checks issued in payment of contracts, supplies, etc., the school teachers, policemen, firemen, employees of the Board of Children's Guardians, Washington Asylum, Public Library, industrial home schools, and charitable institutions are paid by check. Out of the nearly 60,000 checks issued during 1908 only four were reported as undelivered to the payees by the mail or lost after their receipt, and in these cases duplicates were issued, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United States Treasury, after payment on the originals had been stopped.

Payments in cash for salaries are made to the annual employees located in the District building; laborers on the public works, the street-cleaning forces, the parking commission employees, and the physicians to the poor, all of whom aggregate over 3,000 in number and are paid, with few exceptions, twice a month. The money for these cash payments is drawn from the Treasury by the disbursing officer's check for the total amount of each roll as certified by the officials in charge of the department and examined by the District auditor, to whom, after receipted by the various payees, the rolls are returned for final audit. In addition to the employees above named, cash payments are made for fees to witnesses, jurors, and police court collaterals to be refunded, and these payments are duly accounted for by subvouchers in the nature of receipts from the persons paid, all of which are subsequently audited by the District auditor.

The total number of cash payments during the year 1908 was over 100,000 and represented $1,835,570.37, an increase of $213,083.53, or about 13 per cent over the year 1907.

About 23,000 vouchers passed through the disbursing office during the year. All such vouchers in duplicate are received from the District auditor and are promptly paid and returned to the auditor, who receipts therefor and who also verifies the list of unreceipted items on pay rolls. An abstract is prepared every month showing all the payments in detail under each appropriation or fund and signed by the auditor and disbursing officer and certified by the District Commissioners. A further statement is also prepared each month setting forth the exact status of each fund or appropriation, the balance on hand at the beginning of the previous month, and the available balance at the end of that month, which is signed by the auditor and the disbursing officer and transmitted, together with the original vouchers, to the Auditor for the State and other Departments for examination and certification, the duplicate vouchers being filed in the auditor's office.

A cash book is kept by the disbursing officer, in which he is debited with all cash coming into his official charge and credited with all payments therefrom, so that the exact balance is at all times immediately ascertainable and comparable with the actual cash on hand.

A daily balance sheet is prepared and a comparison had with the records of the auditor's office and the accounts are closed at the end of every month. Every up-to-date method for the honest and businesslike conduct of the office is in vogue; the entire official and clerical force is bonded; a careful and frequent audit of its accounts is maintained by the district auditor and finally reviewed by the officials of the United States Treasury, and these facts, combined with the establishment of the office in the new District building, where adequate facilities are afforded, place this branch of the service upon a plane sufficiently high to warrant the assertion that the disbursing office is administered in a manner which is in keeping with its responsibility for the proper disbursement of the District's funds. The working force of the department is not only efficient, but is zealous in expediting the payment of merchants and contractors' bills, as well as the payment of the 6,000 and more employees of the District, whose pay days are distributed among thirteen days of the month.

A detailed statement of the account of the disbursing officer for the fiscal year 1908 follows.

Very respectfully,

L. C. WILSON,
Disbursing Officer District of Columbia.

Cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand Total.
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1907, on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	$217,688.61		
Water department	21,724.22		
Washington redemption fund	1,142.10		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	19,532.69		
Permit fund	810.20		
Industrial Home school fund	1,513.92		
Surplus fund	324.00		
		$262,735.74	
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	9,498,490.75		
Water department	607,009.98		
Washington redemption fund	90,500.00		
Permit fund	3,800.00		
Surplus fund	1,850.00		
Industrial Home school fund	12,200.00		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	270,000.00		
Guarantee fund	62.60		
Police relief fund	82,904.16		
Firemen's relief fund	37,303.00		
Outstanding liabilities	73.95		
Canceled checks	1,068.29		
		10,605,262.73	
			$10,867,998.47
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	8,972,705.20		
Water department	593,895.12		
Washington redemption fund	87,705.47		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	279,566.16		
Permit fund	3,091.50		
Industrial Home school fund	10,358.08		
Police relief fund	82,492.69		
Firemen's relief fund	36,865.51		
Surplus fund	1,654.00		
Guarantee fund	62.60		
Outstanding liabilities	73.95		
		10,068,470.28	
Amount of canceled checks and unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the several appropriations and trust funds from moneys to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States		684,343.91	
			10,752,814.19
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1908, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia		94,768.93	
Water department		7,914.22	
Washington redemption fund		1,754.47	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits		8,016.45	
Permit fund		369.13	
Industrial Home school fund		2,077.08	
Surplus fund		284.00	
			115,184.28

Cash account of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

BALANCE.		
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1907.....	$2,278.72	
ADVANCES.		
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions approved by the executive officer of the municipal building commission (engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia) and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), during the fiscal year 1908.....	510,000.00	
		$512,278.72
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.....	498,159.18	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the appropriation for municipal building, District of Columbia, from moneys to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), with the Treasurer of the United States.....	13,000.00	
		511,159.18
BALANCE.		
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1908.....		1,119.54

Cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent under the board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

BALANCE.		
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, under the board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1907.....	$1,112.10	
ADVANCES.		
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions approved by the secretary of the board of control, Rock Creek Park (engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia), and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, during the fiscal year 1908.....	20,005.62	
		$21,117.72
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount of checks drawn by C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia..	17,239.38	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to appropriation from moneys to the credit of the disbursing agent.....	1,676.12	
		18,915.50
BALANCE.		
Balance to the credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1908.....		2,201.22

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1908.*

I have the honor to submit my report as corporation counsel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Litigation concerning the District of Columbia, both disposed of and pending at the close of the fiscal year, is noted in the schedules filed with the report.

In the supreme court of the District of Columbia, 24 suits at law wherein, as damages or due by contract, the amounts claimed against the District aggregated about $186,136.26, resulted in judgments aggregating $9,859.79; and 21 suits at law in that court wherein the amounts claimed against the District aggregate about $229,918.22 remained pending. The District brought a number of suits at law to collect personal taxes, and defended various other suits at law and in equity.

Twenty-five condemnation suits for extension of streets were brought and 23 were disposed of, resulting in awards of damages of $141,952.76 and assessments of benefits of $120,927.79.

Proceedings were had in 6 general condemnation suits for rights of way for sewers, sites for school houses, etc., in which the awards amounted to $12,460.61.

Twelve cases of alley condemnations resulted in awards of $17,784.60 and assessments of $21,055.73.

There were 16 justice of the peace suits brought against the District of Columbia and 1 brought by the District.

The number of lunacy petitions filed was 312, as against 321 and 336 for the two previous fiscal years.

There are 3 cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, 1 taken there by the District and the remainder on appeal and error assigned by opponents.

The most important legal work, from a lawyer's standpoint, imposed on this office during the year was the litigation growing out of the application of the Georgetown Gaslight Company and the Washington Gaslight Company to have valuation made by the supreme court of the District of Columbia of their respective plants under section 5 of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1896, for the purpose of increase of capital stock.

These proceedings have been annulled on the application of the commissioners to the court of appeals for writ of prohibition, which that court issued to the supreme court of the District of Columbia. An appeal has been taken by the Washington Gaslight Company to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the cause is now pending.

The granting of the writ of prohibition in the case mentioned is the first instance, so far as I know, where the writ of prohibition has been granted by the local courts, and there appears to be only three reported instances where it has been granted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

I am advised to state the fact that the work in these gas cases was the personal work of the corporation counsel, and that, as reported in

my estimates for the next fiscal year, the considerable clerical work required was provided wholly outside of the office force by private arrangement.

I have asked for an additional stenographer, and now renew that request. My assistants have done efficient work, and more time could be given to opinions, cases, and legal work if another assistant could be provided. I have, however, asked only for what help is absolutely needed.

More than the usual number of opinions were given the commissioners and heads of departments during the year, and it may also be noted that numerous bills introduced in Congress were prepared or examined.

During the session of Congress the corporation counsel also devoted considerable time to District legislation before the District Committee of the House by direction of the chairman of that committee.

I have the honor to acknowledge with appreciation and thanks the uniform courtesy which I have received from the commissioners personally.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD H. THOMAS,
Corporation Counsel.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Alley condemnations.

No.	Filed.	Title.	Verdict.	Confirmed.
724	Apr. 5, 1907	Opening alley in square 1046..	Award, $87; assessment, $276.59.	July 29, 1907.
738	May 31, 1907	Opening alley in block 33, Columbia Heights.	Award, $2,117.58; assessment, $3,013.72.	Jan. 10, 1908.
698	July 28, 1906	Opening alley in block 32, Columbia Heights.	Award, $3,570.75; assessment, $3,845.64.	Aug. 9, 1907, on appeal.
744	Aug. 2, 1907	Opening alley in square 1294..	Award, $590; assessment, $829.49.	Jan. 31, 1908.
745	.....do.....	Opening alley in block 35, Columbia Heights.	Award, $2,370.50; assessment, $2,576.41.	Jan. 10, 1908.
748	Sept. 25, 1907	Opening alley in square 905...	Award, $1,633.61; assessment, $1,852.25.	Mar. 3, 1908.
743	Dec. 26, 1907	Opening alley in square 743...	Award, $809.18; assessment, $1,030.	Apr. 27, 1908.
755	Jan. 7, 1908	Opening alley in square 2844..	Award, $1,789.75; assessment, $2,016.27.	Apr. 20, 1908.
761	Jan. 16, 1908	Opening alley in square 807...	Award, $1,319.04; assessment, $1,543.99.	Apr. 27, 1908.
763	Feb. 3, 1908	Opening alley in block 34, Columbia Heights.	.....	Pending.
764	Feb. 14, 1908	Widening alley in square 347..	Award, $1,900; assessment, $2,095.82.	May 22, 1908.
768	Mar. 31, 1908	Opening alley in square 2666..	Award, $1,597.19; assessment, $1,875.55.	Pending.

Pending cases in the Supreme Court of the United States.

No.	Title.	Character.	Action below.	Disposition.
117	Alice Brooke.....	To cancel water main and sewer assessment.	To quash assessment.....	For argument.
297	Washington Gaslight Co.	Writ of prohibition.....	Writ granted on petition of District of Columbia.	Do.
388	Columbia Heights Realty Co.	To vacate assessment for Eleventh street.	To sustain assessment.....	Do.
460	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.

Cases in the court of appeals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

No.	Title.	Character.	Action below.	Disposition.
1715	Jane O. Dwyer	Damages	For defendant	Reversed.
1762	Harlan & Hollingsworth Co.	Account	For plaintiff	Do.
1765	American Home Life Insurance Co.	Tax and license	For defendant	Do.
1796	John Collins	Electrical regulations	do	Affirmed.
1807	Albert M. Keen	Poultry regulations	do	Do.
1814	Frederick Behrens et al.	Vacate assessment	For District	Do.
1815	Rosa Wallach et al	Vacate assessment, Eleventh street.	do	Do.
1816	Helen Buchanan et al.	Vacate assessment, Rhode Island avenue.	do	Do.
1830	Vincent Di Giorgio	Sale of unsound fruit	For prosecution	Reversed.
1831	Eugene A. Atchison	Damages	For plaintiff	Do.
1833	Columbia Heights Realty Co. et al.	Vacate assessment, Eleventh street.	For District	Affirmed.
1841	Adams Monroe Manufacturing Co. et al.	do	do	Pending.
1844	Charles Robinson	Sunday law	For defendant	Affirmed.
1845	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Vacate assessment, Eleventh street.	For District	Do.
1848	Lessie R. Farran	Damages	For plaintiff	Settled.
1849	Jas. H. Johnson	Cruelty to animals law	For prosecution	Affirmed.
1851	M. L. Garrison	Plumbing law	do	Reversed.
1858	Howard C. Russell	Status on police force	For plaintiff	Affirmed.
1859	Jno. C. Fay et al	Vacate assessment	For District	Pending.
1863	Wm. Dewalt	Veterinary law	For defendant	Reversed
1866	Elizabeth Moore et al.	Assessment, Second and W streets.	For District	Pending.
1874	Harrison G. Brewer	Damages	For plaintiff	Do.
1881	Thomas Blackman	do	do	Argued and submitted.
1885	Dennis C. Shea	Injunction	For defendant	Pending.
1886	Arthur Briscoe	do	do	Do.
1895	James Elverson	Right of way for sewer in "Clifton."	do	Do.
1910	International Text Book Co.	Injunction	do	Do.
1918	Wm. F. Burns	Pure-food law	do	Do.
a 283	Washington Gaslight Co.	Petition by Commissioners for writ of prohibition.		Granted.

a Original number.

Suits at law brought in the supreme court of the District of Columbia by the District of Columbia.

No.	Filed.	Amount	Character.	Defendant.	Disposition.
49444	May 31, 1907	$374.00	Debt—personal taxes.	Potomac Building and Loan Association.	Pending.
49905	Nov. 2, 1907	2,000.00	Penalties	Georgetown Gaslight Co	Proceedings enjoined.
49906	do	2,900.00	do	Washington Gaslight Co	Do.
50443	Apr. 9, 1908	653.68	Debt—personal taxes.	International Building and Loan Association.	On demurrer.
50615	May 29, 1908	3,417.23	do	Washington National Building and Loan Association.	Do.

Suits wherein the District is a defendant now pending on the law dockets of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

No.	Filed.	Character.	Name of plaintiff.	Amount.	Disposition.
45216	Feb. 1,1902	Damages	Jane O'Dwyer	$10,000.00	For trial.
46364	Aug. 1,1903	Account	James K. Murphy	36,875.45	Before auditor.
48061	Oct. 31,1905	Damages	Chas. H. Potter, administrator.	10,000.00	On demurrer.
48941	Nov. 17,1906	do	Eugene A. Atchinson	43,500.00	For trial.
49099	Jan. 22,1907	do	W. H. G. Scott	10,000.00	Do.
49215	Feb. 25,1907	Ejectment	Wm. H. McBlair		Do.
49229	Feb. 28,1907	Account	Geo. A. Fuller Co	7,122.77	Before auditor.
49560	June 24,1907	Damages	M. B. Richmond	10,000.00	On demurrer.
49893	Oct. 29,1907	do	Harry Tolstoi	10,000.00	For trial.
49896	Oct. 30,1907	do	Edward A. Fay	920.00	Pleadings pending.
50118	Jan. 7,1908	do	Millard Harry *v.* Giles	10,000.00	For trial.
50131	Jan. 13,1908	do	Alvin T. Gregory	10,000.00	Do.
50136	Jan. 14,1908	do	Ann E. Patterson	10,000.00	Do.
50143	Jan. 16,1908	do	Wm. A. Bolden *v.* Kramer et al.	10,000.00	Pleadings pending.
50175	Jan. 27,1908	do	Phoebe A. Shipperly	10,000.00	Demurrer filed.
50185	Jan. 30,1908	do	Robert E. Jackson	5,500.00	For trial.
50483	Apr. 22,1908	do	Luther Hawkins	2,000.00	Do.
50485	do	do	James Stevens *v.* Lee	10,000.00	Do.
50515	Apr. 17,1908	do	Charles B. Yader	10,000.00	Do.
50674	June 17,1908	do	Eleanor M. Steward	2,000.00	Do.
49942	Nov. 14,1907	To quash assessments under drainage law.	M. F. Manigan		Do.

Suits on the law dockets of the supreme court of the District of Columbia wherein the District is a defendant disposed of as indicated in this report since July 1, 1907.

No.	Filed.	Character.	Name of plaintiff.	Amount.	Disposition.
34526	July 26,1893	Damages	Harrison G. Brewer	$10,000.00	Verdict $1,000. Appealed.
44777	July 2,1901	do	Walter V. R. Berry	5,000.00	Judgment for defendant. Appealed.
44991	Oct. 21,1901	do	Franklin P. Nash	2,000.00	Verdict $250. Settled.
46039	Feb. 24,1903	Trespass	Thomas Martin et al	15,000.00	Stricken from calendar.
46364	Aug. 1,1903	Account	James K. Murphy	36,875.45	To auditor.
47128	Aug. 16,1904	Damages	Julia A. L. Hall	5,000.00	Stricken from calendar.
47927	Aug. 28,1905	do	Mary Agnes Kelley	5,000.00	Verdict $300. Settled.
48008	Oct. 12,1905	do	Joseph N. Bell	1,000.00	Judgment for defendant. Appealed.
48009	do	do	Fay C. Bell	2,000.00	Dismissed.
48061	Oct. 31,1905	do	Charles H. Potter, administrator.	10,000.00	On demurrer.
48067	Nov. 1,1905	do	Fred Kemp *v.* H. R. Groce	10,000.00	Dismissed.
48255	Jan. 18,1906	do	Hyman H. Friedman	15,000.00	Judgment for defendant.
48453	Apr. 3,1906	do	Priscilla Merritt	10,000.00	Verdict $500. Settled.
48464	Apr. 4,1906	do	Sophia K. Wells	10,000.00	Settled by codefendant.
48662	July 9,1906	Certiorari	Isaac Butler		Dismissed by the court.
49076	Jan. 16,1907	Damages	Aline M. Wood	5,000.00	Verdict $150. Settled.
49190	Jan. 10,1908	do	William A. Bolden *v.* Kramer et al.	10,000.00	Dismissed.
49229	Feb. 28,1907	do	Geo. A. Fuller Co	7,122.77	To auditor.
49270	Mar. 12,1907	do	May A. Thayer	10,000.00	Verdict $220. Settled for $110.
49406	May 6,1907	Possession	American Ice Co		Verdict for possession and $1,950 rent. Settled.
49417	May 7,1907	Damages	Marion Ryan	10,000.00	Verdict $250. Settled.
49423	May 8,1907	do	Alice J. Betz	5,000.00	Verdict $400. Settled.
49438	May 10,1907	do	Thomas Blackman	5,000.00	Verdict $2,500. Appealed.

Suits on the law dockets of the supreme court of the District of Columbia wherein the District is a defendant disposed of as indicated in this report since July 1, 1907.—Con.

No.	Filed.	Character.	Name of plaintiff.	Amount.	Disposition.
49459	May 15, 1907	Account	New York Continental Filtration Co.	6,136.26	Verdict $1,089.79. Appeal by plaintiff.
49488	May 25, 1907	Damages	Sarah H. Pritchard	10,000.00	Demurrer of District Commissioners sustained.
49560	June 24, 1907	do	M. B. Richmond	10,000.00	Demurrer filed.
49603	May 27, 1907	do	Ann A. Pryor	10,000.00	Verdict $500. Settled.
49657	July 20, 1907	do	Edward S. Kimball	5,000.00	Do.
49676	July 26, 1907	Mandamus	N. Guy Miller		Writ quashed.
49712	Aug. 7, 1907	Damages	John W. Wallach	10,000.00	Verdict $2,400. Settled.
49756	Aug. 23, 1907	do	William F. Free	10,000.00	Settled by codefendants.
49799	Sept. 20, 1907	Mandamus	Bates & Co. *v.* Drake		Granted.
49850	Oct. 18, 1907	do	Howard C. Russell		Do.

Suits in equity brought by the District of Columbia.

No.	Filed.	Character.	Defendant.	Disposition.
27411	Apr. 11, 1907	To appoint guardian	Board of Insanitary Buildings.	Guardian appointed.
26774	Dec. 20, 1906	Injunction	Charles E. Myers	Dismissed by direction of Commissioners.
26807	Jan. 5, 1907	do	Peters et al	Do.

Equity suits on the supreme court of the District of Columbia docket wherein the District was defendant, disposed of since July 1, 1907.

No.	Filed.	Character.	Defendant.	Disposition.
26851	Feb. 4, 1907	Injunction	International Text Book Co.	Demurrer sustained. (Appeal by complainant.)
27168	Jan. 17, 1907	Claim title lot 6, square 6	Amelia Jones	Dismissed.
27475	Nov. 20, 1907	Injunction	Samuel Trippett	Do.

Suits wherein the District of Columbia is a defendant now pending on the equity dockets of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

No.	Filed.	Character.	Complainant.	Disposition.
25645	Aug. 21, 1905	To declare title	Patrick H. Sheehy	Pending.
25802	Nov. 3, 1905	Injunction	American Home Life Insurance Co.	Do.
26629	Oct. 23, 1906	do	Frank Pitzer et al	Do.
27187	Oct. 4, 1907	For increase of stock	Georgetown Gas Light Co.	Pending decision of No. 27445.
27321	Aug. 3, 1907	Injunction	Robert Barr et al	Pending.
27382	Oct. 21, 1907	To pay money due by co-defendant to receiver.	Jos. M. Wheatley *v.* D. C. and North Penn Iron Co.	Settled.
27388	Oct. 4, 1907	Injunction	Mary A. Ford	Pending—argued and submitted.
27445	Nov. 5, 1907	For increase of stock	Washington Gas Light Co.	Granted.
27564	Jan. 15, 1907	To restrain collection of tax	do	Pending.
27565	do	do	Georgetown Gas Light Co.	Do.
27792	May 16, 1908	Reform contract	John A. Mead	Do.

Street extensions.

No.	When brought.	Title.	Verdict.	Present status.
555	May 31, 1899	Sherman avenue		Hearing on supplemental petition set for Oct. 6, 1908.
556	.....do.....	Eleventh street		Reassessment, verdict affirmed by court of appeals, appeal to United States Supreme Court pending.
653	Apr. 19, 1900	Nineteenth street		Pending on objections by Commissioners.
687	July 28, 1906	Euclid street (Meridian Hill).	Award, $9,975; assessment, $10,861.94.	Confirmed July 23, 1907.
711	July 8, 1907	Columbia road		Pending.
712	Feb. 8, 1907	Second and W streets		Case dismissed, appeal pending. Hearing on supplemental petition set for Oct. 9, 1908.
713	.....do.....	Meridian place		Pending.
714	Feb. 20, 1907	Fourth street ne	Award, $759.70; assessment, $1,132.58.	Confirmed June 10, 1908.
715	Feb. 21, 1907	Kenyon street		Pending.
717	Mar. 7, 1907	Twenty-third street	Award, $11,255; assessment, $11,653.92.	Confirmed June 24, 1908.
718	Mar. 9, 1907	Seventh, Sixth, and Franklin streets ne.	Award, $6,548.10; assessment, $6,948.30.	Confirmed May 26, 1908.
720	Mar. 11, 1907	Macomb street nw	Award, $6,081.78; assessment, $6,416.10.	Confirmed Dec. 5, 1907.
721	Mar. 21, 1907	Harvard street	Award, $21,320.21; assessment, $21,825.25.	Confirmed May 26, 1908. Appeal by J. B. Henderson and Flora B. Thompson.
722	Mar. 22, 1907	Fessenden street	Award, $6,889.33; assessment, $7,303.09.	Confirmed Mar. 4, 1908.
723	Mar. 29, 1907	Park Road and Waterside Drive.	Award, $5,574.08; assessment, $5,931.50.	Confirmed June 11, 1907.
725	Apr. 8, 1907	School street	Award, $18,834.83; assessment, $19,220.50.	Confirmed Aug. 1, 1907.
726	Apr. 9, 1907	Geneseo place and Summit place.	Award, $3,511.03; assessment, $3,904.	Confirmed June 10, 1908.
727	Apr. 11, 1907	Monroe street, Anacostia.	Award, $27,670.57; assessment, $300.	Confirmed; appeal by District of Columbia.
728	Apr. 24, 1907	Warren and Forty-sixth streets.	Award, $2,179.40; assessment, $2,645.30.	Confirmed Mar. 13, 1908.
729	Apr. 27, 1907	T street nw. (formerly W).		Awaiting verdict.
730	.....do.....	Forty-fifth street	Award, $474; assessment, $797.08.	Confirmed Jan. 22, 1908.
731	Apr. 30, 1907	Monroe street ne	Award, $13,245.18; assessment, $13,858.	Confirmed Mar. 4, 1908.
732	.....do.....	Mills avenue ne	Award, $7,634.55; assessment, $8,130.23.	Confirmed Oct. 7, 1907.
733	Apr. 30, 1908	Albemarle street	Award, $9,330; assessment, $9,834.55.	Verdict vacated and new jury sworn.
735	May 7, 1907	Piney Branch parkway.	Award, $80,232.74; assessment, $3,352.	Verdict confirmed Dec. 18, 1907, and Jan. 6, 1908.
739	May 31, 1907	Opening Park place		Dismissed May 15, 1908.
766	Mar. 8, 1908	Widening Bladensburg road		Pending.
769	May 16, 1908	W and Adams streets		Awaiting verdict.

General condemnations.

No.	When brought.	Title.	Verdict.	Present status.
716	Mar. 5, 1907	Falls Branch sewer	$550	Confirmed July 11, 1907.
736	May 7, 1907	Municipal almshouse	$6,200	Confirmed Dec. 5, 1907.
742	June 24, 1907	McCormick public school.	$2,847.02	Confirmed July 26, 1907.
747	Sept. 11, 1907	Arizona avenue sewer		Settled by compromise.
749	Oct. 7, 1908	Trunk sewer in 39/2, 52/2, and Clifton.		Dismissed Mar. 2, 1908, appeal by District Commissioners pending.
767	Mar. 30, 1908	Site for truck house, square 542.	$2,863.59	Confirmed June 5, 1908.

Justice of the Peace suits against the District.

Filed.	Character.	Plaintiff.	Amount.	Disposition.
June 28, 1906	Damages	Isaac Butler	$300.00	Certiorari to Supreme Court.
June 11, 1907	do	Jos. Heath	300.00	Pending.
July 11, 1907	Debt	Chas. Charaukas	300.00	Settled.
July 22, 1907	Damages	Bessie Williams	300.00	For plaintiff for $300.
July 24, 1907	Debt	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.	108.00	For plaintiff for $108.
Oct. 15, 1907	do	Wm. B. Fowler	40.00	Nonsuit.
Oct. 30, 1907	Damages	Masonic Hall Building and Loan Association.	300.00	Dismissed.
Dec. 12, 1907	do	Jonas Perkowitz	300.00	Do.
Dec. 31, 1907	Garnishment	Philipsborn *v.* McCracken		Quashed.
Jan. 11, 1908	do	Barber & Ross *v.* McCracken.		Do.
Jan. 21, 1908	Debt	J. V. N. & T. B. Huyck	14.18	For plaintiff.
Mar. 11, 1908	do	National Capital Investment Co.	293.10	For plaintiff (appeal).
Mar. 21, 1908	Replevin	Samuel Sacks	Furs.	For plaintiff.
Apr. 16, 1908	Damages	G. W. Shelhorn and Chas. E. Sniff.	300.00	For plaintiffs for $135.
Apr. 25, 1908	Debt	W. X. Stevens	300.00	For plaintiff.
May 29, 1908	Damages	John Scott	300.00	For defendant.

Justice of the Peace suits brought by the District.

Apr. 29, 1908	Debt	Henry Wolff	$22.00	Paid.

Lunacy proceedings in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Number of peitions filed	312
Number of petitions dismissed	15
Number of cases tried	297
Number of cases found to be insane	279
Number of cases found to be sane	18

Of the above persons found to be insane 60 had dementia precox, 42 had delusions, 4 acute confusional insanity, 12 melancholia, 6 paranoia, 44 maniac depressive insanity, 10 exhaustive psychosis, 39 senile dementia, 3 presenile dementia, 14 alcoholic psychosis, 3 Korsakow, 5 epileptic dementia, 14 paresis, 1 juvenile paresis, 11 toxic psychosis, 6 imbecility, 2 idiocy, 3 dementia, 4 organic dementia, and 3 acute mania.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,
Washington, October 17, 1908.

Honorable COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of the assistant corporation counsel, Mr. Pugh, at the police court.

Very respectfully,

E. H. THOMAS,
Corporation Counsel.

OCTOBER 16, 1908.

Hon. EDWARD H. THOMAS,
Corporation Counsel District of Columbia.

SIR: I transmit herewith the business done in the municipal branch of the police court for the year ending June 30, 1908.

During this period your assistant filed 15,846 informations charging various offenses under the regulations and laws of a municipal character. The amount of cash taken in from these cases was $72,409.64.

I desire in this communication to commend the services of my assistant, D. E. Langley, a private of the Metropolitan police department, who has been in my office for more than six years, and has proven himself efficient, polite, and painstaking.

Very respectfully,

JAMES L. PUGH, Jr.,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the electrical department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

GAS LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

NOTE.—(*) Lamps on patrol posts.

Northwest:	
Alley between Ninth and Tenth, L and M streets	6
L street between First and North Capitol streets	3
Alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, H and I streets	1
Alley between Ninth and Tenth streets, G street and Grant place	2
Alley between Sixth and Seventh, O and P streets	1
Alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, New York avenue and H street	1
Alley between Third and Fourth streets, R street and Florida avenue	2
West side of Fifth street between O and P streets	1
Alleys between Ninth and Tenth streets, R street and Rhode Island avenue	4
Alley between First and Third, P and Bates streets	1
Southwest corner of First and Bates streets	1
Alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, W street and Florida avenue	1
Northeast corner of Twenty-second street and Newport place	*1
West side of Nineteenth street between Pennsylvania avenue and I street	*1
Southwest corner of First and O streets	*1
South half of alley between P and Franklin streets, Fifth street and New Jersey avenue	2
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and L street	*1
North side of O street between Sixth and Seventh streets	*1
North side of Adams street between First and North Capitol streets	4
V street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	1
Alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, U and V streets	3
South side of S street between Seventh and Eighth streets	1
Alley between Fifth and Sixth streets, K street and Massachusetts avenue	1
Alley between North Capitol and First, G and H streets	1
Alley between C street and Indiana avenue, Third street and John Marshall place	3
West side of Fifth street between L and M streets	1
North side of Riggs place between New Hampshire avenue and Eighteenth street	1
East side of Vermont avenue between Iowa Circle and Q street	1
West side of Vermont avenue between Iowa Circle and Q street	1
West side of Eighteenth street between M street and Jefferson place	1
Southwest corner of Eighteenth street and Jefferson place	1
East side of Fifteen-and-a-half street between N street and Massachusetts avenue	1
West side of Kingman place between P and Q streets	1
Alley between P and Q streets, Kingman place and Thirteenth street	1
Alley between Massachusetts avenue and M street, Eleventh and Twelfth streets	2
North side of L street between Eleventh street and Massachusetts avenue	1
North side of Massachusetts avenue between L and Twelfth streets	1
D street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets	5
M street between Fourth and Fifth streets	2
Twelfth street between I and L streets	4

Northwest—Continued.	
West side of Sixth street between M and N streets	1
East side of Sixth street between Q and R streets	1
Southeast corner of Madison and N streets	1
Alley between First and Third, P and Bates streets	1
Alley between Nineteenth and Twentieth, M and N streets	1
West side of Tenth street between New York avenue and K street	1
West side of Tenth street between K street and Massachusetts avenue	1
North side of P street between Seventh and Eighth streets	1
North side of Rhode Island avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets	1
South side of Rhode Island avenue between Sixth and Marion streets	1
South side of Rhode Island avenue between Marion and Seventh streets	2
East side of Eighth street between L and M streets	1
West side of Eighth street between M and N streets	1
East side of Eighth street between O and P streets	1
Northwest corner of Twenty-third and N streets	1
West side of Twenty-third street north of N street	1
East side of Twenty-fourth street north of N street	1
Alley between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, P street and Rhode Island avenue	1
East side of Eleventh street between P street and Rhode Island avenue	1
North side of F street at intersection of Virginia avenue	1
Northeast:	
Alleys between Twelfth and Thirteenth, D and E streets	4
North side of Maryland avenue intersection of B street	1
Southwest corner of Seventh and D streets	1
Decatur street between North Capitol and First streets	1
Alley between Eleventh and Twelfth, H and I streets	3
Ames place between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets	6
Northwest corner of Fifteenth and A streets	1
Second street between G and H streets	2
Second street between F and G streets	5
Second street between E and F streets	3
Second street between Massachusetts avenue and E street	1
F street between Second and Third streets	1
D street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets	3
Southeast corner of Eleventh and C streets	*1
Southwest corner of First and K streets	*1
Northwest corner of First and Myrtle streets	1
Northwest corner of First and Fenton streets	1
Alley between Eleventh and Twelfth, East Capitol and B streets	2
Alley between North Capitol and First streets, New York avenue and O street	2
Northeast corner of First and B streets	1
I street between Second and Third streets	3
I street between Third and Fourth streets	2
Alley between Massachusetts avenue and B street, Ninth and Tenth streets	1
Northwest corner of Ninth and E streets	1
Alley between East Capitol and B streets, Twelfth street and Tennessee avenue	2
Alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, Duncan and E streets	1
Southeast:	
Alley between Fourth and Fifth, A and B streets	2
Ivy street between New Jersey avenue and Canal street	2
Southeast corner of Ivy and Canal streets	1
Southeast corner of New Jersey avenue and E street	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and E street	1
South side of E street between Canal street and New Jersey avenue	1
Northwest corner of South Capitol and E streets	1
G street between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets	6
South Capitol street between D and Canal streets	2
G street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	2
Alley between Sixth and Seventh, A and B streets	1
South Carolina avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets	3
Potomac avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets	4

Southeast—Continued.	
Potomac avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	4
Thirteenth street between G street and Potomac avenue	2
Virginia avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets	3
Fourteenth street between Potomac avenue and K street	4
South side of Virginia avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets	1
East side of Tenth street between I and K streets	1
East side of Tenth street between K street and Virginia avenue	1
Southeast corner of Sixth and L streets	*1
Ninth street between G and K streets	3
K street between Fifth and Seventh streets	4
West side of square 881, between K and L streets, facing reservations 15 and 16	1
West side of square 881, at northeast corner of L street and public fronting reservations 15 and 16	1
Alley between Potomac and Pennsylvania avenues, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	1
South side of B street between Third and Fourth streets	1
Alley between Twelfth and Thirteenth, B and Walter streets	3
Southwest:	
South side of C street between Seventh and Eighth streets	2
D street between Thirteenth street and Linworth place	1
D street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets	2
D street between Linworth place and Fourteenth street	1
Virginia avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets	1
South side of D street between Ninth and Tenth streets	1
Alleys between Canal and E streets, Delaware avenue and South Capitol street	2
Eighth street between B and C streets	2
Sixth street between D and School streets	1
Southwest corner of Sixth street and Virginia avenue	1
Northwest corner of Third and O streets	1
North side of K street between Seventh and Eighth streets	1
On Eighth street between H and K streets	2
South side of I street between Seventh and Eighth streets	1
North side of F street between Sixth and Seventh streets	1
Northwest, county:	
Eighteenth street between Monroe and Newton streets	1
Ingleside terrace (north of Newton street) between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets	7
Nineteenth street between Newton and Monroe streets	3
Monroe street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets	1
Lanier place east of Ontario road	2
Northwest corner of Park road and Warder street	1
Southeast corner of Warder street and Manor place	1
Manor place between Warder street and Park place	2
Southwest corner of Manor and Park places	1
West side of Park place between Manor place and Park road	1
West side of Park place between Park road and Luray place	1
Northwest corner of Luray and Park places	1
West side of Park place between Luray place and Lamont street	1
Northwest corner of Park place and Lamont street	1
Luray place between Park place and Warder street	2
Southeast corner of Luray place and Warder street	1
East side of Warder street between Luray place and Park road	1
Northeast corner of Eleventh street and Columbia road	1
Decatur street between Fourteenth street road and Fourteenth street	7
Fourteenth street south of Decatur street	3
Sixth street between Butternut and Cedar streets, Takoma Park	4
Longfellow street between Georgia and Oregon avenues, Brightwood Park	14
Ninth street between Kennedy and Longfellow streets, Brightwood Park	1
Seventh street between Kennedy and Longfellow streets, Brightwood Park	1
Fifth street between Kennedy and Longfellow streets, Brightwood Park	2
East side of Second street north of U street	1
Fifth street between Randolph and Shepherd streets, Petworth	1
Illinois avenue between Shepherd and Upshur streets, Petworth	5

Northwest, county—Continued.	
Shepherd street between Georgia avenue and Seventh street, Petworth	3
Varnum street between Eighth and Ninth streets. Petworth	2
Eighth street between Shepherd and Webster streets, Petworth	7
Kansas avenue between Varnum and Webster streets, Petworth	1
South side of Oak street east of Center street	2
Massachusetts avenue and Sheridan circle between Twenth-second and Twenty-fourth streets	16
East side of Twenty-third street between Q street and Massachusetts avenue	1
Northeast corner of Eleventh street and Otis place	1
Shepherd street between Georgia and Kansas avenues	5
Spring road between Tenth and Fourteenth streets	9
Holmead place between Spring road and Otis place	1
Quincy street east of Fourteenth street	1
Southeast corner of Champlain and Euclid streets	1
Lamont street between Park place and Warder street	3
First street between Channing street and Soldiers' Home gate	12
Bryant street west from First street to Pumping station	6
Adams street between Flagler place and Second street	2
Adams street between First and North Capitol streets	2
North Capitol street between U and V streets	1
Northeast corner of Second street and Randolph place	1
Southwest corner of Third and T streets	*1
Northwest corner of Twenty-fourth street and Massachusetts avenue	*1
Southeast corner of Eighteenth street and Park road	*1
Northeast corner of Nineteenth street and Kalorama road	1
East side of Twentieth street between Wyoming avenue and Kalorama road	1
Northeast corner of Twentieth street and Wyoming avenue	1
Wyoming avenue between Twentieth street and Connecticut avenue	2
Wyoming avenue between Connecticut avenue and Twenty-third street	3
Kalorama road between Twentieth street and Connecticut avenue	2
Alley between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Kilbourne place and Lamont street	3
Alley between Eighth and Ninth, Shepherd and Taylor streets	2
Alley between First and North Capitol streets, T street and Rhode Island avenue	3
North Capitol street between T street and Rhode Island avenue	2
Alley between Seaton place and T street, North Capitol and First streets	4
West side of Fourteenth street north of Newton street	2
South side of Newton street between Holmead place and Fourteenth street	4
Northeast corner of Fourth and V streets	*1
Holmead place between Otis place and Spring road	3
Alley between Quincy place and R street, First and North Capitol streets	4
Southeast corner of Sherman avenue and Barry place	1
East side of Sherman avenue between Barry place and Euclid street	1
Alley between Bryant and College streets east of Fourth street	1
Kenyon street east of Georgia avenue	5
South side of Harvard street east of Georgia avenue	1
South side of Dahlia street between Fifth street and Piney Branch road, Takoma Park	1
Southeast corner of Fifth and Dahlia streets, Takoma Park	1
Southeast corner of Carroll and Maple streets, Takoma Park	1
Southwest corner of Fifth and Cedar streets, Takoma Park	1
South side of Cedar street between Fourth and Fifth streets, Takoma Park	2
South side of Carroll street between Cedar and Maple streets, Takoma Park	2
North side of Carroll street between Maple street and Eastern avenue, Takoma Park	1
South side of Eastern avenue between Willow and Laurel streets, Takoma Park	2
Ingraham street between Illinois and Georgia avenues, Brightwood Park	2
Southeast corner of Carroll avenue and Willow street, Takoma Park	1
South side of Eastern avenue between Willow and Laurel streets, Takoma Park	1
Alley between Twenty-fourth and California streets and Massachusetts avenue	1

Northwest, county—Continued.	
Clifton street between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets	4
North side of Park road east of Nineteenth street	1
North side of Park road west of Nineteenth street	4
West side of Ninth street between Varnum and Webster streets, Petworth	1
Alley between Sherman avenue and Eleventh street, Lamont street and Park road	2
Alley between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets, Harvard street and Columbia road	4
Alley between North Capitol and First, Bryant and Channing streets	4
Alley between University place and Fifteenth street, Clifton and Euclid streets	2
Alley between North Capitol and First, Adams and Bryant streets	3
Alley between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Monroe street and Otis place	1
Eleventh street between Monroe street and Spring road	3
Northwest corner of Kalorama road and Champlain street	1
South side of Kalorama road between Eighteenth and Champlain streets	1
East side of Fifth street between Elm and V streets	1
East side of Fourteenth street between Monroe and Newton streets	1
Alley between Fourteenth and Sixteenth, Monroe and Newton streets	1
Newton place between Warder street and Park place	2
Northeast, county:	
Alley between First and Second streets, R street and Randolph place	2
East side of First street between R street and Randolph place	1
Girard street between Twelfth and Fifteenth streets	6
North Capitol street between U and V streets	1
Fifth street between T and V streets, Eckington	3
Fifth street between V and W streets, Eckington	2
Southeast corner of Fourth street and Rhode Island avenue, Eckington	*1
Adams street between Second and Fourth streets, Eckington	1
Q street between Lincoln road and Eckington place, Eckington	9
Quincy place between Lincoln road and Eckington place, Eckington	8
R street between Lincoln road and Fourth street, Eckington	19
Randolph place between Second and Fourth streets, Eckington	9
S street between Second and Fourth streets, Eckington	10
Seaton place between Second and Fourth streets, Eckington	10
T street between Second and Fourth streets, Eckington	10
First street between Q and R streets, Eckington	2
Second street between R street and north of T street, Eckington	6
Third street between R and T streets, Eckington	4
Fourth street between Randolph place and T street, Eckington	3
Fourth street between T street and Central avenue, Eckington	25
V street between Third and Fourth streets, Eckington	4
Third street between V and W streets, Eckington	1
W street between Fourth and Fifth streets, Eckington	1
Channing street between Lincoln road and Fourth street, Eckington	6
Third street between Bryant and Channing streets, Eckington	2
Northeast corner of Lincoln road and R street, Eckington	*1
North Capitol street between T street and Rhode Island avenue	1
Alley between Quincy place and R street, Lincoln road and First street, Eckington	2
Alley between R street and Randolph place, Lincoln road and First street, Eckington	3
Alley between First street and Eckington place, Quincy place and Q street, Eckington	2
Alley between Quincy place and R street, First street and Eckington place, Eckington	2
Alley between Second and Third streets, Quincy place and R street, Eckington	1
West side of Lincoln road between Randolph place and S street, Eckington	1
West side of Lincoln road between S street and Seaton place, Eckington	1
West side of Lincoln road between Seaton place and T street, Eckington	1
Neal street west of Montello avenue, Trinidad	1
Penn street west of Montello avenue, Trinidad	1
Genoa street west of Montello avenue, Trinidad	1
Alley between Todd place and U street, North Capitol street and Lincoln road	2
Southeast corner of North Capitol and Channing streets	1

Southeast, county:	
Chester street south of W street, Anacostia	1
V street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Anacostia	2
Northeast corner of V and Fourteenth streets, Anacostia	1
Twenty-second street between Anacostia road and Railroad avenue, Twining City	6
	6
Prout street between Twenty-second and Nicholson streets, Twining City	1
V street west of Nichols avenue, Anacostia	1
U street west of Nichols avenue, Anacostia	1
High street between Valley and Mapleview places, Anacostia	2
West side of Shannon place between W and Chicago streets, Anacostia	1
Northeast corner of Good Hope road and Nichols avenue, Anacostia	1
Chester street between Valley and Mapleview places, Anacostia	1
Chicago street west of Nichols avenue, Anacostia	2
Talbert street east of Nichols avenue, Anacostia	2
Georgetown:	
Southeast corner of Wisconsin avenue and Thirty-fifth street	*1
Reservoir street between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets	4
Thirty-sixth street between Reservoir and R streets	2
Northwest corner of Thirty-sixth and R streets	1
West side of Thirty-fourth street between R street and Wisconsin avenue	1
Northeast corner of Thirty-fifth and S streets	1
S street between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets	3
T street between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets	2

NAPHTHA LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest:	
Alley between First and Third streets, Second street and Florida avenue	1
Northeast:	
First street between D street and Massachusetts avenue	2
First street between K and M streets	13
N street between North Capitol and First streets	4
Third street between Florida avenue and L street	7
Southeast:	
B street east of Nineteenth street	5
I street between South Capitol and First streets	5
Alley between M and N, Tenth and Eleventh streets	3
Alley between M and N, Eleventh and Twelfth streets	3
Southwest:	
Virginia avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets	3
Corners of Sixth and D streets	2
Virginia avenue between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets	2
Delaware avenue between O and P streets	1
Northwest corner of Delaware avenue and P street	1
P street between Delaware avenue and Four-and-a-half street	2
Northwest, county:	
Upshur street between Eighth and Illinois avenue, Petworth	6
Twenty-third street between Wyoming avenue and Bancroft place	5
California street between Twenty-third street and Phelps place	1
Wyoming avenue between Twenty-third street and Connecticut avenue	3
Rittenhouse street between Georgia avenue and Ninth street	2
Northeast, county:	
Harewood road at east gate to Soldiers' Home	2
Woodridge street, West Woodridge	2
Myrtle avenue between Central and South Dakota avenues	2
Mills avenue from Rhode Island avenue eastwardly	4
Mount Olivet road and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing	1
Corner of Sixteenth and Hamlin streets	1
West side of Twenty-ninth street north of Franklin street	1
Sixteenth street north of Meigs place	1
Southeast, county:	
Q street north of Twenty-third street	1
West side of Railroad avenue south from Pennsylvania avenue, Twining City	4
Young street, Twining City	2
Nicholson street between Anacostia road and Railroad avenue, Twining City	4

Southeast, county—Continued.

Prout street between Nicholson street and Pennsylvania avenue, Twining City	1
Northeast corner of Twenty-third and Second streets	1
South side of Twenty-third street between Q street and Park place	1
Northwest corner of Twenty-third street and Park place	1
Park place north of Twenty-third street	2
Naylor road from Anacostia road to Railroad avenue	8
Morris road between Pomeroy road and Fifteenth street	2
Fifteenth street south of Morris road	1
Pennsylvania avenue extended between Branch avenue and Bowen road	14
South Bowen road between Bowen road and District line	5

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (25-CANDLEPOWER) LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest, county:

West side of Thirty-eighth street north of Woodley road	2
Western avenue and Rittenhouse street from Chevy Chase circle to Broad Branch road	11
Broad Branch road from Grant road west to District line	44
Rock Creek Ford road from Broad Branch road southeast to Military road	30
Rock Creek Ford road from Military road southeast to Broad Branch road	9
Newark street between Thirty-third and Highland places	2
Tilden street east of Connecticut avenue	3

Northeast, county:

Benning road east of Central avenue	18

Southeast, county:

Howard road west of Nichols avenue	3
Giesboro road from lamp No. 966 to entrance to Home for the Aged and Infirm	3
Alabama avenue opposite Ninth place, Congress Heights	1
Ninth place south of Alabama avenue	1
Tenth place south of Alabama avenue	2
Raleigh street east of Waclark place	5

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (25-CANDLEPOWER) LAMPS DISCONTINUED.

Northeast:

K street subway between First and Second streets	2

Northwest, county:

Connecticut avenue and Calvert street from bridge to Cathedral avenue	18
Calvert street bridge	33
Wisconsin avenue from Newark street to District line	51
Wisconsin avenue between Tunlaw road and south side of Newark street	17
Macomb street between Ross place and Connecticut avenue	5
Northwest corner of Connecticut avenue and Macomb street	1
Southwest corner of Connecticut avenue and Newark street	1
Newark street between Connecticut avenue and Highland place	5
Newark street between Highland and Thirty-third places	7
Highland place between Newark street and Thirty-third place	4
Thirty-third place between Newark street and Highland place	1
Newark street between Thirty-third place and Wisconsin avenue	9
Thirty-fourth street north of Newark street	1
Thirty-fourth place north of Newark street	2
Thirty-sixth street between Macomb and Newark streets	1
Corner of Thirty-sixth and Macomb streets	1
Macomb street between Thirty-sixth street and Wisconsin avenue	1

Northeast, county:

Q street between Lincoln road and First street	4
Quincy place between Lincoln road and Eckington place	7
R street between Lincoln road and Fourth street	18
Randolph place between Second and Fourth streets	8
S street between Second and Fourth streets	8
Seaton place between Second and Fourth streets	6
F street between Second and Fifth streets	11

Northeast, county—Continued.	
First street between Q and R streets	2
Second street between R street and north of T street	6
Third street between R and T streets	5
Fourth street between Randolph place and T street	3
Fourth street between T street and Rhode Island avenue	8
Fourth street between Rhode Island and Central avenues	7
V street between Third and Fourth streets	4
Channing street west of Fourth street	3
Georgetown:	
Aqueduct Bridge	69
South side of Reservoir street between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.	3

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (40-CANDLEPOWER) GEM MULTIPLE LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest:	
Alley between Fifteenth street and Madison place, Pennsylvania avenue and H street	2
Armory Bridge, Reservation No. 7	2
Southwest corner of Thomas circle and M street	1
Northwest, county:	
Connecticut avenue between Calvert street and Cathedral avenue	30
Calvert Street Bridge	24
Wisconsin avenue from Newark street to District line	89
Garfield street west of Connecticut avenue	4

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (40-CANDLEPOWER) GEM MULTIPLE LAMPS DISCONTINUED.

Northwest, county:	
Wisconsin avenue, first pole north of Newark street	1

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (50-CANDLEPOWER) GEM MULTIPLE LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest:	
Fifteenth street between F and G streets, front of Metropolitan National Bank (two special posts)	6

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (75-CANDLEPOWER) GEM MULTIPLE LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest:	
On four ornamental posts around Thomas circle	12
Southwest:	
Eleventh Street Bridge over railroad tracks crossing Maryland avenue	4
Twelfth Street Bridge over railroad tracks crossing Maryland avenue	4
Tenth Street Bridge over railroad tracks crossing Maryland avenue	4
Georgetown:	
Aqueduct Bridge	23

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (100-CANDLEPOWER) GEM MULTIPLE LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest:	
On four ornamental posts around Thomas circle	4

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (40-CANDLEPOWER) TUNGSTEN SERIES LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGTED.

Northwest, county:	
Wisconsin avenue between Tunlaw road and north side of Newark street	42
Ross place north of Macomb street	2
Northwest corner of Macomb street and Ross place	1
Macomb street between Ross place and Connecticut avenue	8

Northwest, county—Continued.

Northwest corner of Connecticut avenue and Macomb street	1
Connecticut avenue between Macomb and Newark streets	1
Southwest corner of Connecticut avenue and Newark street	1
Newark street between Connecticut avenue and Highland place	9
Corner of Newark street and Highland place	1
Highland place between Newark street and Thirty-third place	7
Corner of Highland and Thirty-third places	1
Newark street between Highland and Thirty-third places	6
Corners of Newark street and Thirty-third place	2
Thirty-third place between Newark street and Highland place	2
Newark street between Thirty-third place and Thirty-fourth street	2
Corners of Newark and Thirty-fourth streets	2
Newark street between Thirty-fourth street and Thirty-fourth place	2
Corners of Newark street and Thirty-fourth place	2
Newark street between Thirty-fourth place and Thirty-fifth street	1
Corners of Newark and Thirty-fifth streets	2
Newark street between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets	4
Corners of Newark and Thirty-sixth streets	2
Newark street between Thirty-sixth street and Wisconsin avenue	2
Thirty-sixth street between Macomb and Newark streets	2
Corners of Thirty-sixth and Macomb streets	2
Macomb street between Thirty-sixth street and Wisconsin avenue	2
Thirty-fourth place, north of Newark street	4
Thirty-fourth street, north of Newark street	2

ELECTRIC NERNST (FOUR-GLOWER) LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest, county:

Connecticut Avenue Bridge	60

STREET-DESIGNATION LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT.

On fire-alarm posts, northwest, county:

Twenty-ninth and Newark streets	1
Northwest corner of Highland place and Ashley terrace	1
Southwest corner of Thirty-third place and Newark street	1
Northwest corner of Thirty-sixth and Newark streets	1
Southwest corner of Wisconsin avenue and Woodley road	1

GAS.

On fire-alarm posts, northwest:

Southeast corner of Twenty-second street and Newport place	1
Southwest corner of Twenty-first and F streets	1
Southeast corner of Twentieth and I streets	1

On fire-alarm posts, northeast:

Northeast corner of Ninth and G streets	1
Northwest corner of Ninth and A streets	1

On fire-alarm posts, southeast:

Northeast corner of Eleventh street and South Carolina avenue	1
Northeast corner of Eleventh and B streets	1
Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and E street	1

On fire-alarm posts, southwest:

Northeast corner of Thirteenth and C streets	1
Northwest corner of Fourteenth and D streets	1

On fire-alarm posts, northwest, county:

Southeast corner of Fourth and W streets	1
Northeast corner of Euclid street and Messmore place	1
Southwest corner of Eighteenth street and Park road	1
Northwest corner of Thirteenth and Harvard streets	1
Northeast corner of Thirteenth and Fairmont streets	1
Southeast corner of Twenty-second street and Decatur place	1
Southwest corner of Ontario and Kalorama roads	1

On fire-alarm posts, northeast, county:	
Northeast corner of Second and R streets	1
Southeast corner of Third street and Seaton place	1
Northeast corner of Fourth and W streets	1
On fire-alarm posts, Georgetown:	
Southeast corner of Thirty-fifth and U streets	1
Southwest corner of Wisconsin avenue and Jewett street	1
West side of Wisconsin avenue, near Observatory lane	1
On patrol post, northwest:	
Little Ninth street, opposite C street	1
On patrol post, northwest, county:	
Southeast corner of Connecticut and Wyoming avenues	1
On patrol posts, Georgetown:	
Southwest corner of Jefferson and M streets	1
Southwest corner of Wisconsin avenue and M street	1
On plain posts, northwest:	
Northwest corner of First and H streets	1
Northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and H street	1
Northeast corner of Second and H streets	1
Northwest corner of Third and H streets	1
Northeast corner of Fourth and H streets	1
On plain posts, northeast:	
Northwest corner of Delaware avenue and C street	1
Northeast corner of North Capitol and H streets	1
On plain post, southwest:	
Southwest corner of Seventh and C streets	1

STREET-DESIGNATION LAMP REERECTED AND RELIGHTED.

GAS.

On fire-alarm post, northwest, county:	
Northwest corner of Connecticut and Wyoming avenues	1

NAPHTHA LAMPS CHANGED TO GAS.

Northwest:	
Alley between V and W, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	3
Northeast:	
East side of Fourteenth street between A street and North Carolina avenue.	3
Alley between Eleventh and Twelfth, East Capitol and B streets	2
East side of Third street between H and I streets	1
Northeast and southwest corners of Third and I streets	2
Southeast corner of Fifth and I streets	1
North side of I street between Fifth and Sixth streets	1
Southwest corner of Sixth and I streets	1
Southeast:	
Southeast corner of South Capitol and E streets (east)	1
Southeast corner of South Capitol and E streets (west)	1
Corner of Canal and E streets	1
G street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	1
Potomac avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	2
North side of Virginia avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets	1
Northwest corner of Tenth street and Virginia avenue	1
North side of Virginia avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets	1
South side of Virginia avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets	1
North side of Potomac avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets	1
South side of square No. 881 on K street between public space and Seventh street	2
Alley between D and E, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	2
South side of Walter street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets	1
Southwest:	
Second street subway between E street and Virginia avanue	2
Southeast corner of Tenth and D streets	1
East and west sides of Tenth street between C street and Maryland avenue.	2
Virginia avenue between Four-and-a-half street and Sixth street	2

Southwest—Continued:	
Corners of Sixth and D streets	2
Northwest and northeast corners of Tenth street and Maryland avenue	2
West side of Third street between McLean avenue and O street	1
West side of Third street between McLean avenue and N street	1
Eighth street between H and K streets	5
Southeast corner of Ninth and I streets	1
South Capitol street between D and Canal streets	1
Northwest, county:	
Eleventh street between Columbia road and Irving street	2
Longfellow street between Georgia avenue and Oregon avenue, Brightwood Park	4
Eighth street between Jefferson and Kennedy streets, Brightwood Park	2
Seventh street between Kennedy and Longfellow streets, Brightwood Park	3
Fifth street between Kennedy and Longfellow streets, Brightwood Park	1
V street between Second and Fourth streets	4
Fourteenth street between Spring road and Randolph street	5
South side of Fuller street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	1
Southwest corner of Fifteenth and Fuller streets	1
West side of North Capitol street between Bryant and Channing streets	1
Northwest corner of North Capitol and Channing streets	1
Corner of Fourteenth and Randolph streets	1
Fourteenth street between Randolph and Shepherd streets	2
Corner of Fourteenth and Shepherd streets	1
Fourteenth street between Shepherd and Taylor streets	2
Southeast corner of Fifth and V streets	1
Northeast, county:	
Girard street between Twelfth and Fifteenth streets	4
Southeast corner of North Capitol and Bryant streets	1
East side of North Capitol street between Bryant and Channing streets	1
Southeast, county:	
Chester street south of W street, Anacostia	2
V street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Anacostia	1
Mount View place between Valley street and Mapleview place, Anacostia	1
Thirteenth street between U and V streets, Anacostia	1
Georgetown:	
Thirty-fourth street between R street and Wisconsin avenue	4

ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest:	
South side of Florida avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets	1
Southeast corner of Fifth street and Florida avenue	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey and Florida avenues	1
South side of Florida avenue between New Jersey avenue and S street	1
Intersection of Florida avenue and S street	1
Northeast corner of Florida and Rhode Island avenues	1
Southeast corner of Fourth street and Florida avenue	1
Southwest corner of Third street and Florida avenue	1
Florida avenue between Second and Third streets	1
Florida avenue opposite Second street	1
Intersection of Florida avenue and R street	1
Florida avenue between R and First streets	1
Southwest corner of First street and Florida avenue	1
Florida avenue between First and Q streets	3
Intersection of Florida avenue and Q street	1
Southwest corner of North Capitol street and Florida avenue	1
South side of Pennsylvania avenue between Thirteenth and Thirteen-and-a-half streets	2
E street between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street	4
West side of North Capitol street between E and F streets	1
F street between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street	4
Massachusetts avenue between New Jersey avenue and west side of North Capitol street	5
South side of E street between Seventh and Eighth streets	1
South side of E street between Eighth and Ninth streets	1

Northeast:
- Florida avenue between North Capitol and P streets 3
- Intersection of Florida avenue and P street 1
- East side of Second street between H and M streets 9
- Florida avenue between New York avenue and Fifteenth street 32
- N street between First and Second streets (around new property yards) ... 4
- Second street between N street and Florida avenue 3
- Delaware avenue between C street and Massachusetts avenue (4 underground and 4 overhead 8
- East side of North Capitol street between Massachusetts avenue and G street 2
- Massachusetts avenue between North Capitol and Second streets 11
- First street between Massachusetts avenue and Union Station 1
- First street between Massachusetts avenue and D street 2
- E street between North Capitol street and Massachusetts avenue 2

Southwest:
- Seventh street subway between C street and Virginia avenue 2
- Sixth street from Missouri avenue to Virginia avenue 13
- Maryland avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets 2
- Maryland avenue between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets 2
- C street between Sixth and Seventh streets 2
- C street between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets 2
- C street between Seventh and Ninth streets 4
- Ninth street between C and D streets 2
- Washington approach to the Highway bridge north of Washington Channel bridge 1

Northwest, county:
- Connecticut avenue between Wyoming avenue and Connecticut avenue bridge 8

ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS DISCONTINUED.

Northwest:
- Around Thomas circle 4

Distribution of new lamps established during the fiscal year 1908.

Kind of light.	Northwest.		Northeast.		Southwest.		Southeast.		County.		Total.
	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	
Mantle gas	52	39	46	17	43	2	65	9	455	47	775
Naphtha	.....	1	26	.....	12	.....	10	6	78	.....	133
Incandescent electric:											
25-candlepower, carbon filament	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	134
40-candlepower, metallized filament	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	152
40-candlepower, tungsten	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	115
50-candlepower, metallized filament	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
75-candlepower, metallized filament	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	47
100-candlepower, metallized filament	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
4-glower Nernst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60
Electric arc	40	.....	78	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	155
Street-designation lamps:											
On fire-alarm posts—											
Electric	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Gas	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	14	.....	24
On patrol posts, gas	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4
On plain posts, gas	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total	126	42	154	17	99	2	78	15	1,042	47	1,622

The changes have been as follows:

Kind of light.	Added.	Discontinued.
Mantle gas	775	147
Naphtha	133	187
Incandescent electric:		
25-candlepower, carbon filament	134	332
40-candlepower, metallized filament	152	1
40-candlepower, tungsten	115	.....
50-candlepower, metallized filament	6	3
75-candlepower, metallized filament	47	.....
100-candlepower, metallized filament	4	.....
4-glower Nernst	60	.....
Electric arc	155	7
Street-designation lamps:		
On fire-alarm posts—		
Electric	5	.....
Gas	24	1
On patrol posts, gas	4	.....
On plain posts, gas	8	3
Total	1,622	681

Net increase during the year, 941 lamps.

Lamps of all kinds in use July 1, 1908, as compared with July 1, 1907.

Kind of light.	1907.	1908.
Flat-flame gas	31	31
Mantle gas	7,909	8,537
Naphtha	1,788	1,734
Incandescent electric:		
25-candlepower, carbon filament	1,673	1,475
40-candlepower, metallized filament	.....	151
40-candlepower, tungsten	.....	115
50-candlepower, metallized filament	.....	3
75-candlepower, metallized filament	.....	47
100-candlepower, metallized filament	.....	4
4-glower Nernst	.....	60
Electric arc	1,123	1,271
Street-designation lamps:		
On fire-alarm posts—		
Electric	.....	5
Gas	198	221
On patrol posts, gas	32	36
On plain posts, gas	184	189
On arc-light posts, electric	3	3
Total	12,941	13,882

Increase during year, 941 lamps.

DISTRICT UNDERGROUND CABLE SYSTEM.

The following connections were made to the underground system:

Fire-alarm posts (total, 25).

Twentieth and I streets northwest.
Eighteenth street and Park road northwest.
Twenty-first and F streets northwest.
Thirty-fifth and U streets northwest.
Wisconsin avenue and Observatory lane northwest.
Wisconsin avenue and Garfield street northwest.
Wisconsin avenue and Woodley road northwest.
Thirty-sixth and Newark streets northwest.
Thirty-third place and Newark street northwest.
Highland place and Ashley terrace northwest.
Newark street between Twenty-ninth street and Connecticut avenue northwest.
Eleventh and Otis streets northwest.
Euclid street and Meesmore place northwest.

Kalorama and Ontario roads northwest.
Fourth and W streets northwest.
Ninth and A streets northeast.
Fourth and W streets northeast.
Second and R streets northeast.
Third and Seaton streets northeast.
Ninth and G streets northeast.
New Jersey avenue and E street southeast.
Eleventh street and South Carolina avenue southeast.
Eleventh and B streets southeast.
Fourteenth and D streets southwest.
Thirteenth and C streets southwest.

Patrol posts (total, 22).

Eighteenth street and Park road northwest.
Thirtieth and N streets northwest.
Thirty-fifth street and Wisconsin avenue northwest.
Wisconsin avenue and Woodley road northwest.
Kalorama and Ontario roads northwest.
Fifteenth street between Church and Q streets northwest.
First and O streets northwest.
Twenty-fourth street and Massachusetts avenue northwest.
Fifteenth and F streets northwest.
Fourth and V streets northwest.
Third and Seaton streets northeast.
Fourth street and Rhode Island avenue northeast.
Seventh street and Massachusetts avenue northeast.
Second and D streets northeast.
Fifth and H streets northeast.
First and K streets northeast.
Sixth and L streets southeast.
Eleventh and B streets southeast.
Highway Bridge, southwest.
Fourteenth and B streets southwest.
Twelfth and C streets southwest.
Fourteenth street and Maryland avenue southwest.

Connections to buildings (total, 9).

Mail Bag Repair Shop, First and K streets northeast.
New Municipal Building.
Majestic Theater.
Gayety Theater.
Washington Brewery.
Carberry School.
Casualty Hospital.
Post-Office Department.
Union Terminal Station.

Connections between conduits (total, 3).

Nineteenth street from H to K streets northwest.
North Capitol and O streets.
Pennsylvania avenue from Twelfth to Fourteenth streets northwest.

Changes in posts previously erected at the following locations were made:

Thirteenth and Fairmont streets northwest.
California street and Phelps place northwest.
Ninth and C streets northwest.
Fifteen-and-a-half and N streets northwest.

In making the above-mentioned connections 11,816 feet of conduit (duct feet) and 14 manholes were built, the work being done entirely by this department.

Connections to the underground system.

	On July 1, 1907.	On July 1, 1908.
Fire-alarm posts	204	229
Police-patrol posts	151	173
Cable-terminal posts	8	8
Schoolhouses	20	21
Fire-department houses	21	21
Police-station houses	8	8
Miscellaneous District buildings	3	4
United States Government buildings	8	11
Private buildings	16	25
Cable poles	68	78
Total	507	578

Cable drawn out during the year.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.					Total.		
	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.		Conductors No. 19, B. & S.		Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.
						Pairs.	Conductors.	Pairs.	Conductors.			
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
75-pair			615	92,250						615		92,250
50-pair			48	4,800						48		4,800
30-pair	615	36,900			725	15	21,750	15	21,750	1,340	58,650	21,750
15-pair	48	1,440	330	9,900						378	1,440	9,900
12-pair	487	11,688								487	11,688	
10-pair					1,640	5	16,400	5	16,400	1,640	16,400	16,400
8-pair					1,270	4	10,160	4	10,160	1,270	10,160	10,160
6-pair					222	4	1,776	2	888	222	1,776	888
5-pair					333	3	1,998	2	1,332	333	1,998	1,332
3-pair					1,720	2	6,880	1	3,440	1,720	6,880	3,440
Total	1,150	50,028	993	106,950	5,910		58,964		53,970	8,053	108,992	160,920

1.52 miles of cable containing 51.12 miles of conductor.

Cable drawn in during the year.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.					Total.		
	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.		Conductors No. 19, B. & S.		Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.
						Pairs.	Conductors.	Pairs.	Conductors.			
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
100-pair			4,353	870,600						4,353		870,600
80-pair					[a] 625	30	37,500	50	62,500	625	37,500	62,500
75-pair			55	8,250						55		8,250
50-pair	2,533	253,300								2,533	253,300	
30-pair	1,820	109,200	462	27,720	[a] 22,695	10	453,900	20	907,800	24,977	563,100	935,520
30-pair					4,557	15	136,710	15	136,710	4,557	136,710	136,710
15-pair	1,890	56,700								1,890	56,700	
12-pair					5,434	6	65,208	6	65,208	5,454	65,208	65,208
10-pair					1,357	5	13,570	5	13,570	1,357	13,570	13,570
8-pair					7,000	4	56,000	4	56,000	7,000	56,000	56,000
5-pair					7,101	3	42,606	2	28,404	7,101	42,606	28,404
3-pair					12,932	2	51,728	1	25,864	12,932	51,728	25,864
Total	6,243	419,200	4,870	906,570	61,701		857,222		2,296,056	72,814	1,276,422	2,202,626

[a] 5,600 feet of this size cable was purchased by the water department and is used in connection with the branch telephone system of that department.

13.78 miles of cable containing 658.91 miles of conductor.

Total amount of cable laid to June 30, 1908.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.					Total.		
	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No.14, B.& S.		Conductors No. 19, B.& S.		Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.
						Pairs.	Conductors.	Pairs.	Conductors.			
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
100-pair			10,574	2,114,800						10,574		2,114,800
90-pair					480	30	28,800	60	57,600	480	28,800	57,600
80-pair					4,273	30	256,380	50	427,300	4,273	256,380	427,300
75-pair			4,565	684,750						4,565		684,750
70-pair					1,857	30	111,420	40	148,560	1,857	111,420	148,560
65-pair					2,706	15	81,180	50	270,600	2,706	81,180	270,600
60-pair					2,940	30	176,400	30	176,400	2,940	176,400	176,400
55-pair					4,431	15	132,930	40	354,480	4,431	132,930	354,480
50-pair	2,533	253,300	4,318	431,800						6,851	253,300	431,800
45-pair					6,069	20	242,760	25	303,450	6,069	242,760	303,450
45-pair					19,054	15	571,620	30	1,143,240	19,054	571,620	1,143,240
40-pair					5,388	15	161,640	25	269,400	5,388	161,640	269,400
35-pair					22,701	15	681,030	20	908,040	22,701	681,030	908,040
33-pair					4,633	17	157,522	16	148,256	4,633	157,522	148,256
30-pair					31,956	10	639,120	20	1,278,240	31,956	639,120	1,278,240
30-pair	12,541	752,460	3,036	182,160	574	15	17,220	15	17,220	16,151	769,680	199,380
25-pair			13,823	691,150	1,132	10	22,640	15	33,960	14,955	22,640	725,110
20-pair			9,411	376,440	18,482	10	369,640	10	369,640	27,893	369,640	746,080
18-pair					5,494	8	87,904	10	109,880	5,494	87,904	109,880
15-pair	19,247	577,410	240	7,200	1,693	8	27,088	7	23,702	21,180	604,498	30,902
14-pair					6,424	6	77,088	8	102,784	6,424	77,088	102,784
12-pair	12,751	306,024			19,436	6	233,232	6	233,232	32,187	539,256	233,232
10-pair	570	11,400			20,509	5	205,090	5	205,090	21,079	216,490	205,090
8-pair					73,832	4	590,656	4	590,656	73,832	590,656	590,656
6-pair					6,770	4	54,160	2	27,080	6,770	54,160	27,080
5-pair					27,166	3	162,996	2	108,664	27,166	162,996	108,664
3-pair					78,930	2	315,720	1	157,860	78,930	315,720	157,860
Total	47,642	1,900,594	45,967	4,488,300	366,930		5,404,236		7,465,334	460,539	7,304,830	11,953,634

87.22 miles of cable containing 3,647.43 miles of conductor.

Space from which cables were withdrawn.

Owner of space.	Cable.
	Feet.
District of Columbia	1,640
Washington Railway and Electric Co.a	333
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	6,080
Total	8,053

Space occupied by District cable drawn in during the year.

Owner of space.	Cable.
	Feet.
District of Columbia	15,446
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	48,511
Washington Railway and Electric Co.a	3,111
Washington Terminal Co	1,019
Western Union Telegraph Co	4,727
Total	72,814

Total space occupied by District cables July 1, 1908.

Owner of space.	Cable.
	Feet.
District of Columbia	98,726
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	344,309
Washington Railway and Electric Co.[a]	8,585
United States Government	1,536
Western Union Telegraph Co	6,165
Washington Terminal Co	1,019
Submarine cable	150
Private parties	49
Total	460,539

[a] Under this name are included the conduits of all the companies controlled by this corporation.

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

The entire central office equipment was removed from the third floor of No. 14 engine house, on Eighth street between D and E streets northwest, to the rooms provided for it on the fifth floor of the new Municipal Building. The first steps in connection with this removal were taken on March 31, 1908, and the office went in service in the new quarters on June 27, 1908. The old wooden cabinetwork in which the slate switch boards were mounted, the wooden pedestals supporting the individual transmitting and receiving apparatus, and the wooden storage battery racks were replaced with similar cabinet work made entirely of metal. At the same time the old 4-circuit joker switch board was remodeled and enlarged to a 10-circuit board, and the temporary battery charging arrangements for the police patrol circuits were altered and provided for on two 9-circuit battery charging boards.

All of this work from start to finish was performed by the employees of this office without an accident or an interruption to the service.

During the same period the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, at its own expense, moved the two telephone switch boards which it maintains for this department, and had them in service in time for the general removal of all the District government departments to the new building.

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

Fifteen new fire-alarm boxes were placed in service during the year, located as follows:

No. 141-A, Post-Office Department, Eleventh street entrance.
No. 141-B, Post-Office Department, fifth floor, Twelfth street side.
No. 155, New Gayety Theater, Ninth street between E and F streets northwest.
No. 347, Twentieth and I streets northwest.
No. 661, Ninth and G streets northeast.
No. 665, Seventh and L streets northeast.
No. 839, Thirteenth and Fairmont streets northwest.
No. 854, Twenty-second street and Decatur place northwest.
No. 981, Benning and Anacostia roads.
No. 982, Deanwood subdivision.
No. 983, Kenilworth.
No. 984, Minnesota avenue and G street northeast, Bennings.
No. 985, Benning road east of Anacostia road.
No. 986, Anacostia road south of Benning road.
No. 987, Benning race track.

Four of the 15 new boxes, Nos. 141–A and 141–B, 155, and 987, are private boxes.

Box No. 428 was moved from the harbor office building and located on the northeast corner of Sixth and G streets southwest; box No. 452 from Thirteen-and-a-half and E streets southwest to the northeast corner of Third and G streets southwest; and No. 622 from the old Baltimore and Ohio Station to the new Union Station.

One private box, No. 58, was discontinued during the year, due to the removal of the Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse.

Number of fire-alarm boxes in service.

	July 1, 1907.	July 1, 1908.
Connected by overhead wires:		
Public boxes	149	132
Private boxes	59	59
Connected by underground wires:		
Public boxes	202	225
Private boxes	24	32
Total	434	448

Number of alarms received and transmitted.

Regular box alarms	542
Alarms from telephone stations	3
Alarms from national automatic boxes	1
Local alarms	416
Second alarms	10
Third alarms	2
Fourth alarms	2
Fifth alarms	1
Sixth alarms	0
Seventh alarms	0
Special alarms	1
Total	978
False box alarms	80
False local alarms	7

Number of alarms, by the month.

Month.	Box.	Box (false).	Local.	Local (false).
1907.				
July	45	4	35	1
August	19	1	8	0
September	29	2	23	0
October	42	8	32	0
November	57	13	33	0
December	51	10	50	2
1908.				
January	49	7	45	2
February	59	3	47	0
March	52	9	54	2
April	61	13	42	0
May	27	4	27	0
June	55	6	20	0
Total	546	80	416	7

National automatic alarm.—May 23, 1908, box No. 214, Treasury Department.
Special alarm.—December 1, 1907, No. 4 Truck Company to box No. 181.

Number of alarms and tests from each box.

Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
12	0	11	138	0	10	257	0	12	439	1	12
13	3	11	139	1	10	259	0	13	451	4	10
14	3	10	141-A	0	4	261	7	12	452	1	11
15	4	11	141-B	0	3	262	0	10	453	3	11
16	3	11	142	6	10	264	1	11	454	0	11
17	3	12	143	0	10	265	0	12	456	1	11
18	0	11	144	0	12	266	0	11	512	1	11
19	2	13	145	2	8	267	4	12	513	0	11
21	0	12	146	2	11	268	5	12	514	1	10
23	3	11	147	1	11	269	2	11	515	2	11
24	8	12	148	2	12	271	2	12	516	2	12
25	0	11	149	2	11	272	2	13	517	2	11
27	2	11	152	6	10	273	0	12	518	1	12
28	1	12	153	1	11	274	2	11	519	0	10
31	1	13	154	0	10	275	1	11	521	3	11
32	0	11	155	0	11	276	3	11	522	2	5
35	0	12	156	0	11	279	1	12	523	4	11
36	1	13	157	0	11	282	0	12	524	1	11
37	1	12	158	2	9	283	3	12	525	2	12
39	4	12	159	1	10	312	1	12	526	2	12
41	5	11	162	0	11	313	0	12	527	1	11
43	3	11	164	0	11	314	0	12	528	2	11
45	1	11	165	0	12	316	2	12	529	0	11
46-A	5	11	166	0	10	317	4	12	531	1	11
46-B	0	11	167	0	11	318	1	12	533	0	11
46-C	0	1	168	4	12	319	0	12	534	0	11
48	0	11	169	0	8	321	2	12	536	0	11
49	0	11	171	0	11	322	4	14	537	0	11
51	1	11	172	1	11	323	1	12	538	3	11
52	1	11	173	2	10	324	2	13	539	1	11
53	1	11	174	0	10	325	0	12	541	2	12
54	2	11	175	3	9	326	1	11	542	3	11
55	0	10	176	0	11	327	3	12	543	0	12
57	7	11	177	0	11	328	3	12	545	0	11
58	0	6	178	0	10	329	1	12	546	0	11
59	3	11	179	2	9	341	0	11	547	1	11
62	6	12	181	3	11	342	0	13	548	0	9
63	2	9	182	4	11	343	0	11	612	1	13
64	0	12	184	3	11	344	0	11	613	2	12
67	1	11	185	0	10	345	2	12	615	0	13
68	0	10	187	0	11	346	0	3	616	4	12
69	3	13	188	0	12	347	0	12	617	0	11
71	3	10	189	0	11	348	1	12	618	2	12
72	2	11	192	1	10	349	0	6	619	0	11
73	0	11	193	0	12	351	2	11	621	3	12
74	0	11	194	0	11	353	0	11	622	0	10
75	0	10	195	1	10	355	0	12	623	2	10
76	1	11	196	0	12	358	0	12	624	0	10
78	0	11	197	0	8	359	0	12	625	2	11
79	4	11	198	0	14	365	0	12	626	0	12
81	0	13	199	0	10	366	0	12	627	5	11
82	0	13	212	7	12	367	0	12	628	2	12
83	0	10	213	1	12	368	0	11	629	1	11
84	1	10	214	8	12	377	0	12	631	1	11
85	2	10	215	2	12	378	0	13	632	1	11
86	1	12	216	1	11	412	5	11	633	2	11
87	0	12	217	1	12	413	0	11	634	1	11
89	1	11	231	3	12	414	3	11	635	0	11
91	1	9	232	3	12	415	1	11	636	2	9
92	2	9	234	1	11	416	2	11	637	5	11
93	0	9	235	3	11	417	0	11	638	4	12
94	0	10	236	1	11	418	3	11	639	10	11
96	3	9	237	4	12	419	3	11	641	0	11
97	0	9	238	5	11	421	0	12	642	0	11
98	0	9	239	2	11	422	0	11	644	0	11
121	0	10	241	6	12	423	4	11	645	0	11
122	0	10	242	1	11	424	0	11	646	2	11
123	2	11	243	2	12	425	4	11	647	2	11
124	2	10	244	2	11	426	7	11	648	3	12
125	1	8	245	2	12	427	1	11	649	0	13
126	0	10	246	0	10	428	0	12	651	4	12
127	1	11	247	0	13	429	1	11	652	0	12
129	3	10	248	0	11	431	2	12	653	2	9
131	1	8	249	2	11	432	1	12	654	0	12
132	5	13	251	1	13	433	3	11	655	2	11
133	0	11	252	0	13	434	4	11	656	0	2
134	1	11	253	0	12	435	1	11	657	0	11
135	2	10	254	2	12	436	1	11	658	0	11
136	0	12	255	0	4	437	4	11	659	0	11
137	3	13	256	0	12	438	0	12	661	2	9

Number of alarms and tests from each box—Continued.

Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	Number of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
662	0	11	714	0	9	792	1	11	855	0	12
664	0	11	715	5	12	793	0	11	861	1	9
665	2	6	716	0	10	812	0	12	862	0	11
671	5	11	717	0	12	813	2	12	863	0	9
672	0	10	719	0	11	815	2	11	864	0	9
673	0	10	722	0	11	816	0	12	865	0	10
674	0	10	723	0	11	817	1	12	867	0	9
675	1	12	724	2	12	818	2	11	868	0	9
676	0	10	729	1	11	821	2	7	869	0	9
678	1	11	731	3	10	822	3	12	871	0	9
679	4	11	732	1	10	823	0	11	872	0	9
681	0	12	735	0	11	824	1	11	873	0	9
682	2	12	751	2	11	825	0	12	889	1	10
683	0	11	752	0	11	826	6	11	891	0	9
684	0	11	762	0	10	827	6	11	892	0	9
685	0	11	763	0	10	828	0	12	893	1	9
686	0	9	764	0	11	831	2	11	894	2	9
687	1	10	765	1	11	832	0	11	895	0	9
688	0	10	766	0	10	833	1	11	913	0	9
689	1	10	767	0	10	834	3	10	951	0	9
691	1	10	769	0	10	839	0	10	952	0	9
692	0	10	771	0	11	841	0	12	953	0	9
693	0	10	772	0	11	842	0	12	954	0	9
694	0	9	781	0	11	843	0	12	956	0	9
695	0	10	782	0	11	844	1	13	962	1	9
696	0	10	783	1	11	845	0	13	981	0	5
697	0	10	784	0	11	846	0	12	982	1	5
698-A	0	10	785	0	11	847	3	12	983	1	5
698-B	0	10	787	0	12	848	0	12	984	0	5
699	0	9	788	0	10	849	0	14	985	0	5
712	1	11	789	0	11	851	1	10	986	0	5
713	2	12	791	0	11	852	0	12	987	0	3

POLICE-PATROL SYSTEM.

The following changes and new installations were made in the patrol system:

First precinct.—Box No. 43 was moved from the southwest corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue to the west side of reservation Ninth and C streets northwest. One new box, No. 27, was placed in service on the northeast corner of Fifteenth and F streets northwest and connected underground.

Second precinct.—One new improved Gamewell box, No. 42, was placed in service on the southwest corner of First and O streets northwest and connected underground.

Third precinct.—Box No. 35, located on the northeast corner of Twenty-second street and Newport place, was changed from overhead to underground connection, and No. 42 moved from Fifteen-and-a-half and N streets to the northwest corner of Fifteenth and N streets northwest. One new improved Gamewell box, No. 121, was placed in service on the west side of Fifteenth street between Church and Q streets northwest and connected underground.

Fourth precinct.—One new improved Gamewell box, No. 52, was placed in service on the southwest corner of Fourteenth and B streets southwest and connected underground. Box No. 45 was moved from the northwest to the northeast corner of Seventh and H streets southwest. Box No. 31 was moved from the northwest corner of Thirteenth and C streets to the northwest corner of Twelfth and C streets and connected underground. Box No. 43 was moved from Thirteen-and-a-half street and Maryland avenue to the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Maryland avenue and connected underground. Box No.

44 was moved to the north end of the New Highway Bridge and connected underground.

Fifth precinct.—Box No. 31 was moved from the northwest corner of Tenth and B streets southeast to the northwest corner of Eleventh and B streets southeast and connected underground. Two new improved Gamewell boxes were placed in service as follows: No. 17 on the northwest corner of One-half and O streets southeast and connected overhead from loop on N street between One-half and South Capitol streets; No. 51 located on the southeast corner of Sixth and L streets southeast and connected underground.

Sixth precinct.—Box No. 35 was moved from the northwest corner of First and Myrtle streets to the southwest corner of First and K streets northeast and connected underground. One additional box, No. 122, equipped with an old booth movement, was placed in service temporarily in the new Union Station and connected underground.

Seventh precinct.—Box No. 16 was moved from the southeast corner to the northeast corner of Thirtieth and N streets northwest and connected underground. No. 41, located at the intersection of Wisconsin avenue and Thirty-fifth street, was connected underground, and No. 14 was moved from the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Thirty-third and M streets northwest.

Eighth precinct.—Box No. 31, located on the northeast corner of Fourth and Wilson streets northwest, was moved to the southeast corner and connected underground. Box No. 43, located on the northeast corner of Lincoln avenue and R street northeast, was changed from overhead to underground connection. Box No. 45 moved from Third and R streets northeast to the northwest corner of Eckington place and Q street northeast and connected by overhead loop from the cable pole in alley between Q street and Quincy place, Lincoln avenue and First street northeast. One new improved Gamewell box, No. 52, was placed in service and connected underground on the northeast corner of Third and Seaton streets northeast.

Ninth precinct.—Box No. 21 was moved from the north side of Massachusetts avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets northeast to the northeast corner of Seventh street and Massachusetts avenue northeast and connected underground. Three new improved Gamewell boxes were placed in service as follows: No. 36 on the southeast corner of Fifth and H streets northeast, connected underground; No. 42 on the west side of Fourteenth street about 100 feet north of E street northeast, connected by overhead loop from No. 10 Engine House; No. 43 on the northeast corner of First and M streets northeast, connected by overhead loop from cable pole in alley between North Capitol and First, M and Patterson streets northeast.

Tenth precinct.—Box No. 35 was moved from Champlain avenue and Kalorama road to the southeast corner of Ontario and Kalorama roads and connected underground. Box No. 51, located on the northeast corner of Fourth street and Rhode Island avenue northeast, was moved to the southeast corner and connected underground. Four new improved Gamewell boxes were placed in service as follows: No. 27 on the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth street and Massachusetts avenue, connected underground; No. 52 on the southeast corner of Eighteenth street and Park road, connected underground; No. 54 at Second and Upshur streets northeast, connected by overhead loop from Georgia avenue and Rock Creek Church road; and

No. 126, Piney Branch road and Emerson street northwest, connected by overhead loop from Seventeenth and Newton streets.

The overhead loop at Second and Upshur streets was extended to box No. 124, Kelly's store, Rock Creek Church and Bates roads, and the old line on Bates road abandoned as far as Bunker Hill and Sargent roads.

Anacostia, subprecinct.—One new improved Gamewell box, No. 42, was placed in service at Sumner avenue and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Tennallytown, subprecinct.—Box No. 42, located on the northwest corner of Wisconsin avenue and Woodley road, and No. 43, located at Newark and Thirty-third streets northwest, were changed from overhead to underground connection. Two new improved Gamewell boxes were placed in service as follows: No. 26, Thirty-ninth and Elliott streets northwest, and No. 34, Rittenhouse street and Broad Branch road.

On July 1, 1908, the distribution of boxes among the precincts was as follows:

	Wall boxes.		Booths.	Total.
	Underground.	Overhead.		
First	25	1	.....	26
Second	19	2	.....	21
Third	22	11	.....	33
Fourth	11	15	.....	26
Fifth	14	11	.....	25
Sixth	21	.....	.....	21
Seventh	12	7	.....	19
Eighth	21	3	.....	24
Ninth	10	21	1	32
Tenth	18	12	4	34
Substations:				
Anacostia	.....	15	3	18
Tennallytown	2	10	4	16
Total	175	108	12	295

The total number of patrol boxes in service on July 1, 1908, was 295, of which 161 are of the latest improved pattern, known as the Dawson box, and 91 of the Gamewell key-break pattern, all of which are practically new; 31 of the old Gamewell brush contact pattern, which are in fairly good condition, and 12 of the old booth pattern. These old boxes, and the booths in which they are placed, should be replaced at once, as they are badly worn, far beyond the point of repair.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The following 17 telephones were added to the two switchboards of this department during the year.

Hyde School, O street between Wisconsin avenue and Thirty-third street northwest.
Fort Slocum School, Bates road northeast.
Office of director of physical training, Webster School, Tenth and H streets northwest.
Office of Supervisor Montgomery, Sumner School, Seventeenth and M streets northwest.
Cooking School, No. 607 O street northwest.
Sewing School, No. 609 O street northwest.
Ketcham School, Fifteenth and U streets southeast (Anacostia).
Kindergarten School, No. 625 Q street northwest.

Residence of Assistant Fire Marshal L. B. Seib, No. 26 R street northwest.
Residence of Assistant Machinist J. D. Leeman, No. 613 E street southeast.
No. 1 Chemical Engine Company, Benning.
District of Columbia Nursery, Nineteenth and E streets southeast.
Office of engineer of bridges, Monroe street, Brookland.
Drafting room, repair shop, U street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
Ambulance stables (extension set), Fifth street between M and N streets northwest.
Office of chief clerk, engineer department.
Engine room, Municipal Building.

The following 14 telephones were discontinued during the fiscal year:

Residence of Doctor Tindall.
Residence of Doctor Rurch.
Temporary office of engineer of bridges, Fourth and T streets northeast.
Temporary office of engineer of bridges, Sixteenth street and Piney Branch road.
Office of Coroner Nevitt, No. 221 John Marshall place northwest (2 telephones).
Residence of Assessor Trimble.
Temporary offices of engineer of bridges, Twenty-second and P streets northwest; Monroe street, Brookland, and No. 510 Second street northeast.
Residence of Assistant Assessor Nye.
Office of corporation counsel, No. 916 F street northwest.
Private line connecting the United States Treasury with the auditor's office.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL SWITCHBOARD.

During the year 6 telephones located in the various offices of the Franklin School were added to the switchboard located in the building, as follows:

Office secretary of board of examiners.
Office of librarian.
Four in office of the secretary.

One additional trunk line was also added, making three trunk lines to the general District board and one to the main exchange of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

SPECIAL POLICE SWITCHBOARD.

One additional line, connecting the police telephone booth located temporarily near the concourse at the Union Terminal Station, was placed in service. This line will later be transferred to the police bureau of information when completed.

Telephones connected to the District system on July 1, 1908.

Offices in the District building	58
Outside offices and institutions	40
Residences of officials	18
Public schools	144
Fire department	41
Police department, private branch exchange	39
Franklin School, private branch exchange	17
Water department, private branch exchange	18
Police-patrol service	306
Portable telephones used by the fire and electrical departments	12
Operators' sets	6
Total	699

The District switchboards are also connected with the private branch exchanges in the United States Capitol and the Government Hospital for the Insane.

STORAGE-BATTERY SYSTEM.

The total number of cells in use on July 1, 1908, is shown in the following table:

Circuit.	Number of cells.	Circuit.	Number of cells.	Circuit.	Number of cells.
No. 1 signal	40	No. 17 signal	40	No. 3 joker	60
No. 2 signal	34	No. 18 signal	38	No. 4 joker	60
No. 3 signal	32	No. 19 signal	32	Gong	60
No. 4 signal	26	No. 20 signal	26	Manual transmitter, office local.	
No. 5 signal	30	No. 21 signal	32	Fifth and ninth patrols (5–C cells)	24
No. 6 signal	28	No. 22 signal	40	First, third, and seventh patrols (5–C cells)	30
No. 7 signal	36	No. 23 signal	40	Second, fourth, sixth, and eighth patrols (5–C cells)	24
No. 8 signal	30	No. 24 signal	38		
No. 9 signal	28	No. 25 signal	32		
No. 10 signal	36	No. 26 signal	26		
No. 11 signal	36	No. 27 signal	38		
No. 12 signal	24	No. 28 signal	28		
No. 13 signal	30	No. 29 signal	30		
No. 14 signal	28	No. 30 signal	30		
No. 15 signal	28	No. 1 joker	60	Total	1,348
No. 16 signal	34	No. 2 joker	60		

With the exception of the 60 cells on the gong circuits, each of the above circuits is operated with one-half of the number of cells mentioned; one-half being charged while the other half is operating the lines. On July 1, 1907, there were 1,303 cells in service, 1,143 of 2-plate B. T. type, 88 cells of the old chloride battery, 60 on the gong circuits and 28 on No. 29 signal, and 72 cells of type 5–C.

The 28 cells of 3-plate chloride, operating No. 29 signal circuit, were replaced with 30 cells of 2 B. T. type; 21 cells of No. 1 signal type 2 B. T. had to be replaced during the year, and additions made to the following circuits, due to extensions: No. 7 signal, 6 cells; No. 10 signal, 4 cells; No. 17 signal, 4 cells; No. 22 signal, 6 cells; No. 23 signal, 5 cells; No. 27 signal, 4 cells; No. 29 signal, 2 cells; No. 30 signal, 4 cells, and No. 4 joker, 4 cells.

Twenty positive plates, type 5–C, operating the fifth and ninth patrol, were replaced with new plates and 6 cells of 5–C added to the circuit operating first, third, and seventh patrols.

POLES AND OVERHEAD WIRES.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1902, regulating the use of telephone wires in the District of Columbia, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company have reported the following amount of work done during the fiscal year.

WIRES.

	Miles.	Miles.
Wire erected in alleys within the prescribed area	194.512	
Aerial cable erected in alleys within the prescribed area, 8,997.12 feet of cable containing	143.960	
		338.472
Wire erected in streets within the prescribed area		1.144
Wire erected in alleys outside the prescribed area	263.426	
Aerial cable erected in alleys outside the prescribed area, 21,088.32 feet of cable containing	296.760	
		560.186

	Miles.	Miles.
Wire erected in streets outside the prescribed area	182.483	
Aerial cable erected in streets outside the prescribed area, 28,855.2 feet of cable containing	499.420	
		681.903
Total		1,581.705
Wire taken down in alleys within the prescribed area	156.913	
Aerial cable taken down in alleys within the prescribed area, 6,600 feet of cable containing	86.450	
		243.363
Wire taken down in streets within the prescribed area	1.661	
Aerial cable taken down in streets within the prescribed area, 26.4 feet of cable containing	.500	
		2.161
Wire taken down in alleys outside the prescribed area	191.195	
Aerial cable taken down in alleys outside the prescribed area, 10,222.08 feet of cable containing	126.790	
		317.985
Wire taken down in streets outside the prescribed area	122.415	
Aerial cable taken down in streets outside the prescribed area, 5,813.28 feet of cable containing	105.710	
		228.125
Total		791.634
Net		790.071

POLES.

Poles erected in alleys within the prescribed area:		
Line	69	
Guy	10	
Anchor	69	
		148
Poles erected in streets within the prescribed area:		
Guy	1	
Anchor	1	
		2
Poles erected in alleys outside the prescribed area:		
Line	148	
Guy	17	
Anchor	112	
		277
Poles erected in streets outside the prescribed area:		
Line	120	
Guy	30	
Anchor	41	
		191
Total		618
Poles taken down in alleys within the prescribed area:		
Line	63	
Guy	12	
		75
Poles taken down in streets within the prescribed area:		
Line	25	
Guy	3	
		28
Poles taken down in alleys outside the prescribed area:		
Line	34	
Guy	8	
		42

Poles taken down in streets within the prescribed area:		
Line	52	
Guy	8	
		60
Total		205
Net increase		413

MISCELLANEOUS OVERHEAD WORK.

Wires and cables erected and removed, 1907–8.

	Erected.				Conductors removed.	
	Conductors.	Cable.	Total conductors.			
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*	*Miles.*
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	3,387,463.200	58,940.640	8,351,402.400	1,581.705	4,179,827.520	791.634
Potomac Electric Power Co.	142,223.400	.....	142,223.400	26.940	20,058.000	3.795
Western Union Telegraph Co.	70.000	6,336.000	120,454.000	22.813	29,040.000	5.500
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,040.000	5.500
Washington Railway and Electric Co.	.....	[a]25,000.000	25,000.000	4.735	.....	.....
Total	3,529,756.600	90,276.640	8,639,079.800	1,636.193	4,257,965.520	805.929

[a] 600,000 circular mils.

Poles erected, taken down, moved, etc.

	Poles erected.				Poles moved.		Poles replaced.		Poles reset.	
	Line (wood).	Line (iron).	Guy.	Anchor.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	[a]337	.....	[a]58	223	30	6	23	4	23	.....
Potomac Electric Power Co.	[b]345	.....	21	6	8	1	18	.....	1	.....
Western Union Telegraph Co.	[c]1	.....	[c]4	.....	3	2	.....	.....	12	.....
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	[d]1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	[e]5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	689	.....	83	229	42	9	41	4	36	.....

	Poles taken down.			Increase.		Decrease.		
	Line (wood).	Line (iron).	Guy.	Line.	Guy.	Line (wood).	Line (iron).	Guy.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	[e]174	.....	[e]31	163	27	.....	.....	.....
Potomac Electric Power Co.	19	22	.....	326	21	.....	22	.....
Western Union Telegraph Co.	[g]1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
District of Columbia	[g]57	4	.....	.....	.....	52	4	.....
Total	273	26	31	489	52	73	26	.....

[a] 22 line transferred from the District.
[b] 4 line transferred from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.
[c] 1 line and 1 guy transferred from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.
[d] 1 line transferred from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.
[e] 1 line transferred to the District; 4 line transferred to the Potomac Electric Power Co. 1 line and 1 guy transferred to the Western Union Telegraph Co., and 1 line transferred to the Postal Telegraph Cable Co.
[f] Taken down by the District.
[g] 22 line transferred to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.

List of poles of all kinds, July 1, 1908.

	Wood.	Iron.	Guy.	Total.
District of Columbia	683	21	27	731
United States Government	297	.....	1	298
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	5,208	.....	686	5,894
Potomac Electric Power Co	2,326	817	61	3,204
Western Union Telegraph Co	1,299	.....	15	1,314
Postal Telegraph Cable Co	392	.....	8	400
Brightwood Railway Co	330	10	.....	340
Columbia Railway Co	371	90	.....	461
Anacostia and Potomac Railway Co	3	.....	.....	3
City and Suburban Railway Co	54	32	.....	86
Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Co	154	150	.....	304
Capital Railway Co	132	76	.....	208
Washington and Baltimore Transit Co	22	.....	.....	22
Maryland and Washington Railway Co	.....	158	.....	153
Capital Traction Co	157	44	.....	201
Washington and Glen Echo Railway Co	.....	8	.....	8
Steam railroads	573	.....	.....	573
Washington and Great Falls Railroad Co	385	16	.....	401
Total	12,386	1,422	798	14,606

The following table shows the amount of work performed by this department in connection with the wiring inspection:

Permits issued by the inspector of buildings authorizing electrical wiring:		
Buildings	191	
Machinery	230	
Signs	95	
		516
Permits issued by the electrical department:		
For inside electrical work	1,416	
For outside electrical work	103	
Temporary permits	188	
Without fee	24	
		1,731
Certificates issued:		
Final	1,747	
Preliminary	15	
Without fee	83	
		1,845
Number of lamps and apparatus installed:		
Incandescent lamps		65,713
Arc lamps		386
Miscellaneous lamps, fans, plugs, etc		1,406
Blank outlets		838
Motors		492
Total horsepower of motors		1,707 7/15
Dynamos		11
Total kilowatt capacity of dynamos		297.5
Gas lamps erected outside		15
Defective wiring installations repaired:		
Reported by outsiders	16	
Reported by inspectors	300	
		316
Notices of defective wiring sent		867
Requests for inspections		17
Fees paid to the collector of taxes:		
For permits	$1,526	
For certificates	1,833	
Miscellaneous fees	191	
		$3,550
Number of inspections made during the 307 working days (see note)		9,835

NOTE.—There were five inspectors engaged upon this work during the year. In addition to their outside work they are compelled to spend on the average two hours each a day in preparing their reports, making out official notices, and other clerical work of a like nature. One of these inspectors spent sixty-five days in the office preparing plans for wiring miscellaneous District buildings and in revising the wiring regulations, previous to the issue of the second edition.

Statement of services, other than day laborers, temporarily employed in connection with construction work, and the appropriations from which paid.

Class.	No.	Rate.	Appropriations from which paid.						Totals.
			General supplies.	Street lighting.	Moving fire alarm.	Extension police patrol.	Extension telephones, public schools.	Wires underground, 1907-8.	
Inspector	1	4.00			$60.00			$232.00	$292.00
Painter	1	3.50		$948.51					948.51
Lineman	1	2.75			111.37				111.37
Groundman	1	2.00				$136.00	$50.00	26.00	212.00
Groundmen	3	1.75	$43.75		382.39	340.58	131.25	65.62	963.59
Total			43.75	948.51	553.76	476.58	181.25	323.62	2,527.47

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

This department drew up plans and supervised the wiring installation for the following District buildings:

Chemical Engine No. 3, Langdon.
Engine and truck company, Lanier place.
Franklin School, first floor.
Western Market.
Eastern Market, old portion.
Street-cleaning department stables.
McKinley Manual Training School, shops and switchboard.
Police court, basement.
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, electric light fixtures.

In addition to the above, the electrical engineer, as a member of the committee on furniture and equipment for the new Municipal Building, gave a large portion of his time from September, 1907, to the close of the fiscal year to that work. The draftsman of the department was also called upon to make a large number of drawings and designs of the furniture and equipment for that building.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER C. ALLEN,
Electrical Engineer, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

STREET LIGHTING.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriations		$250,000.00	
Balance transferred from 1907		7,000.00	
Repayments by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad		[a] 549.43	
Repayments by Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad		2,245.98	
Repayments by Terminal Company		[b] 1,800.01	
			$261,595.42

EXPENDITURES.

Mantle gas lighting:			
American Street Lighting Company	$172,267.79		
Deductions for defective service	280.79		
		171,987.00	
Mantle naphtha lighting:			
Union Lighting Company	40,175.44		
Deductions for defective service	187.84		
		39,987.60	
Incandescent electric lighting:			
Potomac Electric Power Company	37,570.69		
Deductions for defective service	178.74		
		37,391.95	
Flat-flame gas lighting:			
Washington Gas Light Company	557.99		
Deductions for defective service	.78		
		557.21	
Street-designation lighting:			
Potomac Electric Power Company	56.13		
Washington Gas Light Company	5,193.87		
Georgetown Gas Light Company	186.37		
	5,436.37		
Deduction for defective service	2.82		
		5,433.55	
Automobile hire		300.00	
Paints, oils, etc		185.83	
Street signs		344,27	
Stable expenses		219.42	
Moving and erecting posts		307.50	
Repairs to cuts		123.88	
Cartage		131.55	
Rent of storeroom		240.00	
Purchase of horse		225.00	
Salaries, property clerk's office		142.70	
Labor		1,116.51	
Car tickets		10.00	
Miscellaneous		79.18	
			258,783.15

ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTING.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	$100,500.00	
Repayments by Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad	552.27	
Repayments by Washington Terminal Company	[b] 464.93	
Balance transferred from 1907	3,000.00	
		$104,517.20

[a] $115.99 of this amount not paid (August 1, 1908).
[b] Due but not paid (August 1, 1908).

EXPENDITURES.

Potomac Electric Power Company:			
Maintaining arc lamps	$102,643.78		
Deductions for defective service	273.26		
		$102,370.52	
Moving lamp posts		10.50	
			$102,381.02

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Appropriation		$15,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Office expenses	$2,047.59	
Telephone rental	4,901.08	
Stable expenses	1,441.98	
Telephone supplies	95.70	
Tools and hardware	154.96	
Batteries and battery supplies	593.87	
Wire	910.92	
Line supplies	190.00	
Instruments and apparatus	849.51	
Repairs to instruments	156.00	
Underground supplies	460.14	
Electric current	762.17	
Paints	48.94	
Rent of storeroom	120.00	
Hire of automobile	300.00	
Hire of horse and buggy	180.00	
Car tickets	215.00	
Traveling expenses	52.15	
Salaries, property clerk's office	143.08	
Repairs to pavements	11.86	
Pay roll	144.25	
Moving poles	104.00	
Miscellaneous	42.03	
		13,925.23

MOVING FIRE-ALARM APPARATUS.

Appropriation		$17,260.00

EXPENDITURES.

Lead-covered cable	$4,514.92	
Wire	344.90	
Metal cabinet, battery racks, etc	4,195.80	
Remodeling switch board and instruments	3,915.00	
Vent ducts and fan	336.93	
Storage batteries	1,334.77	
Building conduits	1,502.83	
Pay roll	646.64	
Miscellaneous	188.00	
		16,979.79

WIRES UNDERGROUND, 1907–8.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	$21,000.00	
Repayments	1,168.96	
		$22,168.96

EXPENDITURES.

Conduit, pipe, etc	697.07	
Tools and hardware	22.18	
Manhole castings and supplies	184.80	
Cable-splicing supplies	152.54	
Cement, sand, and gravel	367.67	

Purchase of horse	$235.00	
Underground cable	16,841.91	
Repairs to pavements	1,036.56	
Wire	59 13	
Oil, etc	11.68	
Pay roll	2,203.88	
Miscellaneous	8.00	
		$21,820.42

EXTENSION POLICE PATROL SYSTEM.

Appropriation $4,300.00

EXPENDITURES.

Patrol-boxes	$2,160.00	
Patrol box frames	362.50	
Cable	322.00	
Wire	733.49	
Line supplies	101.13	
Poles	138.00	
Pay roll	476.38	
		4,298.50

EXTENDING TELEPHONE SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Appropriation $800.00

EXPENDITURES.

Line supplies	$148.25	
Instruments	31.25	
Wire	438.34	
Pay roll	181.25	
		799.09

REPORT OF PROPERTY CLERK.

WASHINGTON, *September 19, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the transactions of the office of the property clerk, District of Columbia, and the amounts expended for general supplies, construction materials, etc., for the various departments and institutions of the District government, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, together with a comparative statement for the previous year, as follows:

	1907.	1908.
	Number.	*Number.*
Circular proposals sent, inviting quotation on articles not covered by annual general-supply schedules and contracts	17,313	18,769
Requisitions received for supplies and materials	9,057	10,117
Orders issued	21,041	23,353
Vouchers verified, certified, and forwarded for settlement	16,391	19,160
Letters and indorsements sent	3,819	4,822
Amount paid into the office of collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for condemned materials sold by this office by public auction and through annual bids [a] for purchase of the same:		
Horses	$1,190.50	$2,324.71
Miscellaneous items (barrels, bones,[a] vehicles, tools, etc.)	9,270.85	2,466.58
Old buildings and bridges, removed on account of extension of streets, etc.	716.00	588.78
Total amounts received	11,177.35	5,380.07

[a] Such barrels and bones as accumulate at the Washington Asylum are sold by inviting annual bids on the same, for so much each or per 100 pounds.

Attached hereto are six statements:

No.	Statement—	1907.	1908.
1	Showing amount of construction materials purchased, stored, and issued from District of Columbia property yards	$212,392.06	$228,485.54
2	Showing amount of construction materials purchased for delivery on line of work	71,570.99	73,637.45
3	Showing classified list of supplies purchased, other than construction materials	798,288.41	1,011,407.97
	Total amount expended for supplies and materials	1,082,251.46	1,313,530.96
4	Showing amounts expended on account of salaries, and wages of inspector, blacksmiths, and laborers, per diem employees in this department.	7,057.17	7,845.41
5	Shows summary of expenditures	1,089,308.63	1,321,376.37
6	Showing amounts expended for supplies for the various departments, the appropriation accounts of which, except the engineer and electrical departments, are kept in this office	628,991.97	829,667.13

The keeping of these accounts is a duty not generally devolving upon a purchasing officer, and I know of no purchasing agent under an executive department of the General Govermnent charged with the accounting of the appropriations for such department. It is a duty of a separate and distinct division, generally that of a bureau of accounts. The keeping of these accounts, showing accurately and minutely the available balances in appropriations, involves considerable labor on this office.

During the year the schedules, calling for bids on general supplies, have been generally revised. The one in which was made the greatest revision and modification was that for blank forms and printing. Heretofore bidders have quoted a flat price on forms of a given size, irrespective of whether or not they are to be printed in one or more colors, or ruled or printed on one or two sides. To quote in this manner was largely in the nature of a gamble, and it was fair to suppose, in the absence of definite information as to whether or not the form would have matter on one or both sides, the printer would, in order to protect himself, quote the maximum price, so as to cover the latter contingency.

With a view to obviating this uncertainty, and the adoption of a better and more equitable plan for their bidding in the future, I invited the leading printers of this city to a conference, at which it was decided that schedules in the future, on which are to be based bids for this class of work, should be so worded as to enable the bidders to quote separate prices for forms of a stated size, printed on one side, printed on two sides, ruled and printed on one side, ruled and printed on two sides. In the judgment of the printers doing business with the District, this is a decided improvement over the old method, and they have so expressed themselves. It is the opinion of this office that it might be to the District's interest to establish, in the near future, a municipal printing office, to be located in this building, and with this end in view I am now investigating the cost of the necessary presses, type, etc.

Since it was decided, August 22, 1903, by the Hon. C. H. Robb, Assistant Attorney-General, Post-Office Department, that the District government is not entitled to the franking privilege for mail matter, there has been expended by the District during the fiscal years 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 $6,984.78, $6,000, $7,400, and $8,999.98, respectively, for postage stamps and postal cards. The labor incident to the purchase of the same, by making requisitions, auditing and passing bills covering their purchase, properly accounting for those issued the various departments for use, and even the attaching the same to envelopes, has resulted in considerable labor, aside from the possible liability of loss of the commodity in question.

If it is possible of accomplishment, it would, in my opinion, be a saving of labor and a safeguard against loss for Congress to authorize the payment by the District government to the postal revenues of the United States a sum equal to that annually appropriated for the purchase of postage by the District, and in consideration thereof to grant to the District government the same franking privileges accorded the executive departments of the United States Government, thus obviating the labor and liability of loss above referred to.

During the year the District commenced the occupancy of the property yard at Delaware and Florida avenues NE., and the cement house and property yard at Fourteenth and D streets SW., provided for in the appropriation acts of 1906 and 1907, respectively. The first-named is admirably located and is all that can be desired for the purpose since the completion there of the dump for unloading broken stone shipped from the District government quarry at Dickerson, Md. The latter is a decided improvement on the old cement houses located at First and Canal streets, but is believed to be too small for the purpose intended, and will for this reason have to be

enlarged in the near future. The use of this house, owing to its proximity to the railroad, now enables the District to purchase cement at 32 cents per barrel less than was paid for this material delivered at the old houses, First and Canal streets.

Plans for construction of the wharf for sand yard, provided for in the last appropriation act at a cost not to exceed $4,000, are now being prepared by the engineer of bridges, District of Columbia, to whom this duty was assigned by the engineer commissioner. The wharf is to be located on the Eastern Branch, fronting ground owned by the District, south of south square No. 744. In connection with which I have included in my estimates a request for an appropriation of $5,000 with which to construct the necessary conveyors for unloading sand and gravel, for the reasons stated therein.

This office is now better equipped than ever before with modern office appliances, which will greatly facilitate the carrying on of the work.

During the past year changes have been inaugurated in the filing of requisitions. Other improvements in the methods of conducting the business of the office are receiving careful consideration, and when finally worked out and decided upon will, with the approval of the commissioners, be speedily put into operation.

The system inaugurated by Commissioner West, and now in vogue, of throwing open to general competition the purchase of all supplies for use by the District and according all dealers in the commodity desired an equal opportunity of quoting prices on the same, is far more than formerly being availed of, and by not only retailers, but by wholesale houses and by publishers of books used in the public schools, who now quote prices direct, whereas in former years they were purchased through stationers, who, it is fair to assume, added a profit to themselves over the publishers' prices. The office now keeps a file in card-record form of all dealers desiring to quote prices on the various and many commodities required by the District, and all are given an equal chance of supplying the same by having forwarded to them circular proposals inviting quotations. The firm quoting the lowest prices, other things being equal, is invariably given the order for the article or articles needed.

Now that we are in the new District Building and this office is provided with better storage facilities, having had assigned to it two rooms on the second floor for that purpose, I will, with the approval of the commissioners, inaugurate the system of purchasing in large quantities and carrying in stock such articles of stationery as are commonly used by the various departments located in this building. This will be done by paying for the articles purchased from the miscellaneous apportionment of the contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, and when the supplies are issued to the department requisitioning for the same, debiting that department's apportionment of this appropriation and crediting the miscellaneous apportionment of the same from which, as above stated, the supplies were purchased.

This method of purchasing stationery will not only do away with the present method of the office issuing an order on a contractor one day for, say, a small quantity of stationery for a department or division, and the same or next day issuing another order on the same contractor

for a like quantity of the same articles for another department, which results in the contractor having to make two deliveries and present two bills, one of each to be approved by the heads of the departments receiving the stationery referred to.

Under the method about to be inaugurated, there would be but one bill for the total quantity furnished, and put in stock for issue to the various departments. Experience of the needs of the departments should enable this office to make not more than three or four purchases of any one article during the year. Besides it would enable this office to have on hand a stock which could be drawn from immediately in cases of emergency, which sometimes occur, without the delay incident to delivery.

If the method above referred to proves satisfactory and I see no reason why it should not, the office might enlarge its scope by also purchasing in like manner other commodities, such as saddlery supplies, articles of harness, soap, brooms, brushes, etc. This should result in the District being able to purchase supplies at a less price, for it is fair to assume merchants will sell at a less proportionate price in large quantities with from one to four deliveries, and a like number of bills to be rendered, than they would charge for the same goods delivered at divers times and places, with the labor incident to the preparation and presentation of many bills covering the same quantity of articles and the resultant delay in the receipt of payment for the same.

It is my opinion that the schools, police and fire departments, and the District of Columbia repair shop should also purchase, as far as practicable, nonperishable supplies in large quantities and have the same delivered at a central depot for the respective department, thus obviating the necessity for many requisitions and requiring the contractors to deliver small articles—sometimes a single dust brush—to a building far remote from the business center of the city. To do so, I am confident would prove a saving in cost to the District. Besides, if each department, buying in large quantities, be supplied with a duplicate of all accepted samples of supplies pertaining to that department, they could on receipt of the articles compare them with the sample, thus insuring the receipt of goods equal in quality to those accepted and covered by contract and eliminating, to a large extent, the possibility of a contractor, through error or intent, delivering direct at a school, police station, or engine house to a person unfamiliar with the quality of the article covered by contract goods of inferior quality, a practice which has, I regret to say, been resorted to by a few unscrupulous contractors.

Aside from the general duties as purchasing officer for the District during the past fiscal year I have had the honor to serve as one of a committee of three to furnish and equip the fine building now occupied by offices of the District government. Notwithstanding the commissioners' estimate to Congress for an appropriation for that purpose was reduced by more than 20 per cent, the committee has, by valuable instructions from Commissioner West, been able to completely furnish the building in a manner equal to that of the executive departments of the United States Government and provide each division with such modern office equipment as to enable it to keep its files in such a manner as to facilitate and expedite the work.

In conclusion, attention is respectfully invited to the annual report of the inspector of fuel and to my estimates for the maintenance of this office during the fiscal year 1910, both of which are forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully,

M. C. HARGROVE,
Property Clerk District of Columbia.

STATEMENT No. 1.—*Showing the amount of construction materials purchased for the engineer department for issue from the District of Columbia property yards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.*

Material.	Quantity.	Value.
Terra-cotta sewer pipe:		
24-inch.....feet..	11,364	$11,079.90
21-inch.....do....	8,778	6,356.80
18-inch.....do....	14,652	6,913.08
15-inch.....do....	27,469	10,931.33
12-inch.....do....	36,969	10,794.40
10-inch.....do....	15,961	3,595.73
6-inch.....do....	8,895	622.65
Vitrified sewer invert blocks.....number..	264,424	4,191.13
Vitrified paving blocks.....do....	1,455,766	30,616.37
Portland cement.....barrels..	33,333	56,087.16
Natural cement.....do....	485	382.89
Sand:		
Paving and concrete.....cubic yards..	8,888	6,838.08
Building.....do....	603	485.57
Screened gravel.....do....	5,410	5,455.05
Granite curbing.....feet..	75,651	68,524.87
Castings.....	.....	5,610.53
Total.....	.....	228,485.54

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Showing amount of construction materials purchased for the engineer department and delivered on line of work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.*

Material.	Quantity.	Value.
Bricks:		
Red sewer.....number..	648,883	$6,676.57
Building.....do....	8,000	69.08
Press.....do....	2,200	52.50
Asphalt blocks.....do....	297,675	18,527.25
Granite binder.....cubic yards..	125	180.80
Granite sand.....do....	58	58.00
Terra-cotta sewer pipe:		
18-inch.....feet..	34	16.74
12-inch.....do....	125	30.00
8-inch.....do....	28	4.20
6-inch.....do....	16	1.44
Crushed quartz.....barrels..	1	7.00
Broken stone.....cubic yards..	21,384	21,114.37
Limestone.....do....	846	1,250.13
Freight on broken stone.....	.....	11,322.69
Castings.....	.....	14,326.68
Total.....	.....	73,637.45

STATEMENT No. 3.—*Showing classified list of miscellaneous supplies purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.*

Adding machines, and repairs thereto.	$606.75	Cable.....	$21,678.83
Athletic goods, and repairs thereto...	466.76	Car tickets.....	3,129.00
Autopsies.....	515.00	Carriages, buggies, and repairs thereto.	1,663.75
Awnings, and repairs thereto.....	266.22	Castings, special.....	361.24
Badges, and repairs thereto.....	93.56	Drugs and chemicals.....	10,908.48
Benches, work.....	506.50	Dry goods.....	18,348.81
Bicycles, and repairs thereto.....	291.95	Electric current.....	7,646.26
Blank forms and printing.....	22,982.92	Electrical supplies.....	16,001.53
Books.....	40,844.83	Expressage, freight, etc.....	443.73
Boots and shoes.....	4,991.53	Fertilizer.....	85.88

STATEMENT No. 3.—*Showing classified list of miscellaneous supplies purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908*—Continued.

Fire-alarm boxes	$250.00
Fire apparatus, and repairs thereto	28,085.07
Fire extinguishers, and charging the same	192.50
Files, metal, for supreme court	24,000.00
Flags	1,238.96
Forage	73,274.75
Fuel	153,370.20
Furniture and house furnishings	31,742.22
Gas, illuminating	17,735.40
Gas and electric fixtures	2,071.02
Glass, oils, and paints	19,943.36
Groceries	38,129.97
Hardware and tinware	42,092.68
Horses and mules	21,195.00
Horseshoeing	6,419.00
Hose, fire	26,306.80
Hauling and drayage	1,754.32
Ice	5,378.40
Ice plant, installed at Home for Aged and Infirm	2,350.00
Insignia of office	56.00
Kindergarten supplies	3,306.35
Laundry	2,234.33
Laundry plant, installed at Tuberculosis Hospital	2,794.50
Laboratory supplies	3,074.65
Lumber	43,067.40
Machinery	10,241.45
Meats	13,788.42
Meals for prisoners, police court and station houses	4,890.52
Milk and cream	4,101.35
Musical instruments, horns	27.25
Newspapers and magazines, subscriptions to	414.50
Pianos, tuning and repairing	1,312.45
Postage (including water department)	9,474.28
Paving roadway at Columbia Hospital	818.40
Plumbing supplies	52,580.30
Photographic supplies	1,429.32
Poultry, fish, and game	3,496.73
Rent of halls for school commencements	707.00
Removal of ashes and refuse	$2,838.61
Revolvers, and repairs thereto	1,233.18
Renovators (model "Invincible")	1,060.00
Saddlery	9,435.63
Safes, and repairs thereto	169.00
Scales, wagon	366.40
Seeds, agricultural	847.62
Surveyor's instruments, and repairs thereto	213.95
Stamps, rubber	368.66
Stationery	37,872.69
Stoves, ranges, and repairs thereto	1,164.20
Sewing machines	874.00
Stenographic services	1,276.88
Tar, composition	3,288.88
Tarpaulins	351.28
Telephones and parts	178.57
Telephone, rental of	4,248.87
Telephone calls and telegrams	1,110.14
Toilet rooms, installed at Garfield Hospital	6,190.00
Tiles, hexagon, silver-gray	3,180.25
Tracks, cast-iron, for sewers	677.00
Typewriters, rental of, and repairs thereto	5,176.57
Vegetables and fruits	2,457.03
Wagons, and repairs thereto	7,205.80
Water meters and parts	4,292.68
Repairs, minor, to—	
Buildings	7,634.68
Clocks	295.49
Elevators	300.50
Fire boat, Hart turret pipe	906.76
Furniture	417.60
Harbor boat	474.94
Miscellaneous	3,523.69
Shoes	569.30
Plumbing	348.95
Miscellaneous supplies	13,797.36
Furnishing and equipping municipal building (June 30, 1908)	81,792.43
Total	1,011,407.97

STATEMENT No. 4.—*Showing list of employees of the engineer department other than those on the per annum roll, amounts paid to each, and the various appropriations from which such payments were made.*

	Rate.	Improvements and repairs.	Sewers.	Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.	Elimination of grade crossings.	Sewage disposal system.	Monroe Street Bridge.
1 inspector	$3.50 / 2.75	$493.50	$269.50	$164.50	$91.00	$24.50	.....
2 blacksmiths	3.50 / 2.00	790.44	270.50	270.50	159.75	108.75	$33.00
Laborers	1.50	2,925.26	718.82	597.00	251.89	219.75	143.25
Total	.....	4,209.20	1,258.82	1,032.00	502.64	353.00	176.25

	Rate.	Connecticut Avenue Bridge.	Electrical department.	Buildings and grounds, public schools.	Public schools.	Plans, etc., valley of Rock Creek Park.	Total.
1 inspector	$3.50 / 2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,043.00
2 blacksmiths	3.50 / 2.00	$35.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,668.69
Laborers	1.50	88.25	$86.85	$61.65	$25.00	$16.00	5,133.72
Total	.....	124.00	86.85	61.65	25.00	16.00	7,845.41

STATEMENT No. 5.—*Summary of expenditures by the office of the property clerk, District of Columbia, for materials and supplies purchased and for salaries and wages of per diem employees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.*

Construction materials:	
Statement No. 1	$228,485.54
Statement No. 2	73,637.45
Miscellaneous supplies, statement No. 3	1,011,407.97
	1,313,530.96
Employees paid on per diem rolls, statement No. 4	7,845.41
Total	1,321,376.37

STATEMENT No. 6.—*Showing amounts expended for supplies for the various departments of the District government, the appropriation accounts of which are kept in the property office, except for the engineer and electrical departments.*

Contingent expense allotments:		
Assessor's office	$5,547.96	
Auditor's office	820.62	
Automobile board	59.34	
Board of Charities	3,497.04	
Commissioner Macfarland	548.57	
Commissioner West	455.34	
Collector of taxes	1,065.94	
Corporation counsel	481.07	
Disbursing office	785.06	
Executive office	2,230.05	
Compiling District of Columbia laws	5.05	
Health department	3,441.31	
Miscellaneous	7,915.41	
Street cleaning department	203.41	
Sealer of weights and measures	3,346.42	
Insurance department	1,355.88	
Engineer department	6,677.48	
Purchase of new apparatus, laboratory, inspector asphalts and cements	501.58	
		$38,957.53
Washington Asylum:		
Contingent expenses	59,789.87	
Repairs to buildings	1,366.21	
Repairs to main almshouse	2,814.83	
		63,970.91
Industrial Home School:		
Maintenance	9,407.82	
Repairs to buildings, etc	2,477.54	
Operating pumping plant	526.12	
Fund	8,839.20	
		21,250.68
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:		
Maintenance	4,977.39	
Furniture and equipment	3,992.38	
		8,969.77
Home for the Aged and Infirm:		
Contingent expenses	19,947.86	
Grading roadways, etc	140.70	
Repairs to buildings, etc	591.83	
Beds, bedding, furniture, etc	1,496.30	
Refrigerating plant	2,499.93	
Additional steam boiler	2,483.00	
		27,159.62
Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors, maintenance		3,580.00
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, prisoners' maintenance		1,262.33
Relief of the poor:		
Municipal lodging house, maintenance, medicine, etc		1,771.27
Medicine, printing, etc	1,687.34	
Coffins for indigent dead	225.01	
		1,912.35
Tuberculosis Hospital:		
Contingent expenses	10,450.68	
Furniture, etc	7,489.53	
		17,940.21
Maintenance of public crematorium		56.50
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, repairs and equipment		3,964.27
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, repairs		2,000.00
Garfield Hospital, renewal of plumbing		6,190.00
Providence Hospital, isolating ward, repairs to portico		493.75
Women's clinic		743.54
Washington Home for Incurables		3,955.30
Board of Children's Guardians:		
Contingent expenses	1,337.82	
Board and care of children	1,773.74	
		3,111.56

Free Public Library:		
Books	$7,499.99	
Binding	3,500.00	
Contingent expenses	6,990.20	
Postage	8,999.98	
Rent of District offices	9,000.00	
Rent of storeroom, property clerk	300.00	
Collections by distraint	40.00	
Judicial expenses	1,173.49	
Coroner's office	1,316.35	
Advertising taxes in arrears	1,683.42	
Game and fish laws	177.36	
Identification number tags	549.86	
Registrar of wills office, card index	27.50	
		$41,258.15
File cases, supreme court, District of Columbia		24,000.00
Streets:		
Cleaning	20,676.73	
Disposal of city refuse	401.14	
Public scales	178.48	
Public playgrounds, maintenance	262.30	
Bathing beach, maintenance	1,356.64	
Construction of bath houses, etc	10,052.52	
		32,927.80
Metropolitan police:		
Fuel	3,733.64	
Contingent expenses	31,995.81	
Flags and halyards	103.60	
House of detention, maintenance	3,422.23	
Harbor patrol, maintenance	1,947.47	
		41,202.75
Fire department:		
Repairs to apparatus	10,464.76	
Hose	14,999.80	
Fuel	10,121.55	
Horses	13,000.00	
Forage	23,474.66	
		72,060.77
Contingent expenses—		
Maintenance of houses	9,984.72	
Horseshoeing	4,387.38	
Gas and electric lighting	3,719.29	
Office	757.48	
Laundry	865.51	
Ice	415.61	
Removal of ashes	256.66	
		20,386.65
One aerial hook and ladder	4,000.00	
Two second size steam fire engines	10,000.00	
One aerial hook and ladder truck	4,000.00	
One combination chemical and hose wagon	1,999.00	
One chemical engine	3,294.75	
		23,293.75
Courts:		
Binding		1,124.00
Juvenile court—		
Repairs to buildings, furniture, etc	225.21	
Contingent expenses	728.27	
		953.48
Police court—		
Contingent expenses	2,234.03	
Repairs to furniture	198.10	
		2,432.13
Public schools:		
Night schools, contingent expenses	781.68	
Commercial instruction, night schools	374.36	
Kindergarten supplies	2,475.40	
Rents, etc., compulsory education law	7,639.67	
Rents, etc., compulsory education law, special instruction	3,015.75	
Manual training	19,971.53	
Fuel, gas and electric light	83,495.51	
Furniture—		
Eight-room building, eighth division	1,749.78	
Eight-room building, fourth division	1,748.44	
Four-room building, Brightwood Park	872.65	
Four-room building, Deanwood	873.24	
Eight kindergarten schools	1,197.07	
One manual-training shop	199.15	
One cooking school	148.42	
One sewing school	147.00	
Contingent expenses—		
Miscellaneous	38,841.61	
Books and periodicals	982.04	
Purchase of pianos	1,000.00	
Text-books and supplies	52,399.54	
United States flags	999.79	
Equipment, etc., school playgrounds	132.20	
Maintenance, etc., school gardens	298.16	
		219,342.99

Health department:		
Scarlet fever, etc., 1908	$7,647.62	
Disinfecting service	2,584.53	
Adulteration of drugs, etc	9.39	
To prevent sale of adulterated food	935.98	
Rent of stable	120.00	
Constructing roadways to smallpox hospital	83.65	
		$11,381.08
Emergency fund		469.71
Electrical department:		
General supplies	14,121.88	
Moving fire-alarm apparatus	6,881.98	
Street lighting	924.66	
Wires underground	17,546.08	
Extension police patrol	3,684.12	
		43,158.72
Public schools, extension telephone system		617.84
Buildings, fire department:		
House and furniture for chemical engine company at Benning		1,028.04
House and furniture for chemical engine company at Langdon		974.50
For combination house, north of Florida avenue		625.00
Furnishing and equipping Municipal building (to June 30, 1908)		81,792.43
Health department:		
Scarlet fever, etc., 1908-9		2,356.37
Preventing the spread of contagious diseases		2.64
Deposits:		
Washington Gaslight Company	673.24	
Georgetown Gaslight Company	47.50	
Washington Jockey Club	125.00	
W. S. Clark, for Gayety Theater	125.00	
		970.74
Grand total		829,667.13

Estimate of office of property clerk for fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated, 1910.
M. C. Hargrove	Property clerk	$2,500	$2,500
W. H. O'Neill	Deputy property clerk	1,600	1,800
	The duties of the property clerk necessarily cause his absence from the office a portion of each day, visiting property yards, inspecting supplies, materials, etc., purchased, but whether absent on account of official business, sickness, or other causes the responsibility of the executive branch of the office devolves upon this officer. This requires a man of executive ability, tact, and judgment, all of which the present incumbent possesses in a large degree. The increase is not recommended alone on account of the faithfulness he has shown to his exacting duties during the twelve years of his service, but because I feel sure he renders services to the District well worth every dollar herein recommended.		
J. W. Wimer	Clerk	1,500	1,750
	In lieu of clerk at $1,500, I recommend that this employee be provided for as deputy property clerk, an office which he fills in fact if not in title. He is now designated by Commissioners' order as assistant property clerk, this action having been taken to enable the office to have his services in the matter of signing and certifying vouchers for supplies furnished the engineering branch of the District government. He should also be required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, as is now required of the deputy property clerk already provided. My reason for desiring two deputies is that experience has taught that the work of the property division is best administered by keeping separate the executive and engineering branches. This is done for the reason that purchases of supplies for the two branches are dissimilar, one requiring immediate delivery, the other construction materials for the engineer department, requiring a proportionate delivery monthly of the total amount contracted for, purchases of materials for the latter having to be made in advance of final determination as to which of the appropriations for construction work are to be charged with the same. It is necessary, however, to make purchase in advance of this information in order to have the material on hand when needed for use. The two deputies are desired so that they may assume immediate charge of the respective divisions in the absence of the property clerk. For the engineering branch a man of executive ability and thorough knowledge of accounts is required. Mr. Wimer possesses these attainments in large degree, being an		

Estimate of office of property clerk for fiscal year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated, 1910.
	expert accountant, having had long experience as an accounting officer in the offices of two large railroads. He is a most efficient employee and one who has by strict attention to duty demonstrated that he has at heart the best interests of the District. His present salary is surely noncommensurate with the duties he performs, being not more than paid first-class bookkeepers in mercantile pursuits, whose duties are not near so responsible or exacting. I can not too strongly recommend that his salary be increased to the amount stated, for he is a man who renders services to the District well worth more than he is now paid.		
W. H. Edgar, C. H. Brashear, F. O. Beckett, J. W. McConchie, R. L. Bradshaw, W. T. Teepe, J. A. Petty.	Seven clerks, at $1,200	$8,400	$8,400
H. A. Shinn, O. L. Kenney	Two clerks, at $900	1,800	
	Clerk		1,200
	It is most earnestly recommended that the salary of this clerk be increased from $900 to $1,200 per annum. The present incumbent is an old employee, having been with the District ten years, during which time he has rendered efficient service. His duties are to keep list of and to designate on requests for quotations for supplies not covered by the annual supply contracts the names of merchants desiring to quote prices and who can best furnish the supply desired. This duty requires a man thoroughly familiar with 5,000 or more articles covered under the general supply schedules, so that prices will not be asked on an item already covered by contract. Besides, many departments desiring a quotation on an article fail, through lack of knowledge of the technical terms describing the same, to word their requests intelligently, so that all bidders will understand just what is desired. It is the duty of this clerk to revise these requests and put them in proper shape, so that it can be intelligently and without ambiguity conveyed to the prospective bidders just what they are expected to furnish under their bids. It is a duty requiring years of experience and a thorough familiarity with the many commodities which the District needs, and where the same can be purchased at least cost. This knowledge is to a large degree possessed by Mr. Shinn, who has acquired the same through close attention to his duties and study of the annual supply schedules. His position is that of a clerk whose services each year become more valuable. He is a diligent worker and knows no hours when the occasion requires. His present salary is surely noncommensurate with the services he renders, and I most earnestly ask that he be granted the small increase herein recommended, which is so well deserved		
O. L. Kenney	Clerk	900	900
H. E. Jenifer, R. M. Petty, R. M. Boardman.	3 clerks, at $720	2,160	2,160
M. Allen, M. M. Beckham, E. J. Dermody, G. W. D. Skilton.	4 clerks, at $600	2,400	2,400
J. C. Howard	Inspector of fuel	1,500	1,500
M. N. Bergen	Assistant inspector of fuel	1,100	1,200
	This man has had years of experience inspecting coal in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, and his expert knowledge of this commodity has been of much value to the District. Prior to the fiscal year 1906 he was paid by the District a per diem salary equaling $1,200 annually, since which time Congress has appropriated $1,100 annually for the salary of this employee. On account of his expert and valuable knowledge, and his fidelity to his duties—which frequently require long hours and exposure to inclement weather, I think his salary should be restored to an amount equal to that he was formerly paid, and I so recommend.		
Wm. Gordon, A. G. Trow.	2 messengers, at $600	1,200	1,200
J. H. Mathews	Driver	480	480
Amos Thomas	Inspector	900	900
S. H. Ford	....do	780	780
W. Cranford, G. W. A. White.	2 laborers, at $600	1,200	.....

Estimate of office of property clerk for fiscal year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated, 1910.
Property-yard keeper...	.....	.....	$1,000
	This man, provided for as laborer, was, up until the occupancy of the new cement house, rendering services as clerk, at the Second and N streets property yard, keeping record of daily receipts and issues of construction materials. On completion and occupancy by the District of the new cement house at Fourteenth and D streets SW., he was transferred to that point as property-yard keeper. Not only does he have to superintend the unloading from the cars by district laborers of cement and other materials consigned the District at that point, but he also has to pass inspection on all castings received there and keep book records of all materials received and issued. His duties are practically the same as those performed by the two other property-yard keepers rated at $1,000 each per annum, and for this reason it would seem equitable that he be paid at the same rate. His duties are responsible, and require accuracy in keeping the records of the quantities of cement received, for upon his reports are based the payment made to contractors for this commodity. I therefore recommend that in lieu of laborer at $600 per annum, a property-yard keeper be provided for at the salary named, $1,000 per annum.		
G. W. A. White.....	Laborer.....	$600	600
M. T. Server, B. C. Moore.	2 inspectors of property, at $936.....	1,872	1,872
W. H. Voss, J. S. Brosnan.	2 property-yard keepers, at $1,000.....	2,000	2,000
Wm. Donaldson.....	Inspector of materials.....	1,200	1,200
New.....	Clerk.....	.....	900
Do.....	....do.....	.....	1,200
	These clerks are urgently needed to assist an inadequate force to keep up the regular work of the office, which has yearly increased, by having to purchase supplies for new district institutions, every one of which increases the labor of this office. During the past two years there has been added the Home for Aged and Infirm, Industrial Home School for Colored Children, Tuberculosis Hospital, equipping McKinley Manual Training School, new school buildings, police stations, fire-engine houses, all of which procure their supplies by purchase through this office. During this time there has been no increase in the force of this office. There was, however, by the appropriation act, one laborer transferred from the executive to the property office roll, but this did not increase the office force, as this laborer had for the past five years been detailed to this office for duty. Besides the exacting regulations of the Treasury Department in the matter of the purchase of supplies and requiring certain notations on vouchers covering same, the keeping of property returns, etc., have all tended to an increased amount of labor.		
New.....	Messenger and laborer.....	.....	600
	Needed to deliver from the storeroom, to be maintained by the property office, stationery and supplies requisitioned for by the various departments located in this building. To unpack goods received and place same in cases intended for the purpose, and to sweep and keep clean the two rooms used for storage purposes.		
	For constructing conveyors, engines, etc., at District sand and gravel yard.	.....	5,000
	The wharf provided for by appropriation act approved May 26, 1908, is to be constructed on the Eastern Branch, fronting ground owned by the District government, south of square 774. While this wharf will provide dockage for barges loaded with these materials, it will be impossible to provide one large enough for the storage thereon of a supply sufficient to meet the needs of the District; therefore it will be necessary to convey the materials back onto the adjacent land owned by the District. It is fair to estimate if such appliances for unloading are provided the District can purchase sand and gravel at 10 cents per cubic yard less than if the contractors for furnishing those materials are required to place the same back in the yards by means of carts or barrows. This would mean a considerable saving annually to the District. Last year the District purchased 10,529 cubic yards of those materials and, reckoned at a saving of 10 cents per cubic yard, means $1,052.90, or more than 21 per cent on an investment of $5,000, the amount asked to construct these conveyors, etc., would be saved annually,		

Estimate of office of property clerk for fiscal year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated, 1910.
	which also means that it would pay for itself in about four years and three months. Construction contractors doing business in this city, such as the Cranford Paving Company, evidently find it a saving to invest in these appliances, for not only do they provide themselves with such, but they also provide tunnels under which are driven carts or wagons for the purpose of loading. These tunnels are so constructed that the materials stored will descend into hoppers, which upon removal of a slide enables a cart to be filled with sand or gravel without shoveling the same, thus saving, it is estimated, an additional cost of 10 cents per cubic yard. The cost of constructing such a tunnel at the District yard would be about $8,000. I refrain from recommending an appropriation for this purpose at this time, but firmly believe that Congress should provide an appropriation for the construction of the necessary conveyors, engines, etc., for by so doing it would undoubtedly prove a good investment and save to the District more than $1,000 annually in the purchase of these commodities.		

Employees of property clerk's office paid from general appropriations.

[To accompany estimates for fiscal year to end June 30, 1910.]

Title of appropriation and rating.	Per diem.		Total.
1 inspector, C. C. Donaldson, 298 days, at	$3.50		$1,043.00
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia		$493.50	
Sewers		269.50	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits		164.50	
Elimination of grade crossings		91.00	
Sewage-disposal system		24.50	
			1,043.00
1 blacksmith, James Kelly, 244 days, at	3.50		854.00
Improvements and repairs		413.00	
Sewers		133.00	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits		171.50	
Elimination of grade crossings		91.00	
Sewage-disposal system		45.50	
			854.00
1 blacksmith, Louis Beck, 296½ days, at	2.75		814.69
Improvements and repairs		377.44	
Sewers		137.50	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits		99.00	
Elimination of grade crossings		68.75	
Sewage-disposal system		63.25	
Monroe Street bridge		33.00	
Connecticut Avenue bridge		35.75	
			814.69

Employee appropriated for in this office and detailed to another.

A. G. Trow, messenger, detailed to office of assessor $600

Employees appropriated for in other departments and detailed to this office.

G. W. A. White, laborer,[a] detailed from executive office 360
J. E. Poole, clerk, detailed from office of assessor 900
H. B. Childs, private, class 2, detailed from fire department 1,080

[a] This laborer is now provided for in the property division at $600 per annum.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FUEL.

OFFICE OF PROPERTY CLERK,
Washington, September 14, 1908.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

I have weighed and inspected for use of the various departments of the District government—

	Tons.
Anthracite coal	13,924 749/2240
Bituminous coal	13,297 920/2240
Splint coal	39 1120/2240

and measured and inspected 615¼ cords wood.

I have inspected and condemned 1,473 tons anthracite coal.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. HOWARD,
Inspector of Fuel, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
(Through Mr. M. C. Hargrove,
Property Clerk, District of Columbia.)

REPORT OF BOARD OF FLOUR COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 23, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: Reporting for the board of flour commissioners, I respectfully beg to state that the board has not been called upon during the year to decide any cases of disputed quality on flour.

Yours, truly,

RALPH L. GALT.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE CORONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the report of the coroner's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, classified as to the cause of death, as follows:

CLASSIFICATION.

The number of violent deaths shows a steady increase from year to year. Many of these cases demand an investigation before a coroner's jury. These inquests are in marked contrast to those of seven or eight years ago. Circumstances to-day require much more systematic and searching investigations, which I believe have been conducted satisfactorily to those directly concerned, as well as to the General Government. It has been my purpose to divest this office of its useless customs, and I believe that its methods have been improved accordingly. The celerity and thoroughness with which criminal cases can be investigated by coroner's jury, and the great importance of early testimony, I think, are fully appreciated.

There have been several cases of death by anesthesia during the past year. The medical profession recognizes the serious responsibility attending the administration of anesthetics, and I advise and urge that only licensed physicians be permitted to act in this capacity.

The elimination of grade crossings in the District has prevented the loss of many lives and serious accidents of various kinds. It is pleasing to note that during the past year no death has been caused by reckless automobile driving, which circumstance, considering the number of machines operated here, is a tribute to the carefulness of chauffeurs and conclusive evidence of the rigid enforcement of police regulations governing the same. I respectfully direct your attention to the item of "stenographer," at a salary of $1,000 per annum. Permit me to repeat that this office has no means of recording the proceedings of inquests except by "long-hand notes." The average expense entailed in the occasional employment of contract stenographers is approximately equivalent (plus the cost of long-hand work) to the salary of the stenographer applied for. Again, there have been cases before the coroner's jury where the interest of the District could not have been anticipated, but which has been disclosed in testimony. Furthermore, the present method of keeping statistics in this office should be revised by substituting a more comprehensive and up-to-date system. At present, in order to inaugurate such a change, with his manifold duties, the coroner (who has no assistant) would be obliged to take a still greater part of his time from the more important branch of his work, i. e., the medico-legal investigation of sudden death, for which service he is compelled to be ready at all times.

The stenographer could also be used as bookkeeper, attend to the increasing correspondence, accompany the coroner to all important cases—especially homicidal—and make notes of the preliminary

investigation, thus obtaining statements generally proving more reliable than subsequent testimony, and recording certain circumstances and conditions revealed by said investigation, all of which would be of considerable value to the United States district attorney's office.

I, too, recommend the appointment of a hostler or janitor for the morgue, at a salary of $365 per annum. Two men are required to go with the morgue wagon, as it is impossible for one person to remove a body, especially from the upper floors of high buildings. Response to such service by the morgue keeper and his assistant would leave the morgue building unattended, and as it is visited every day and at all hours by those seeking information concerning the dead and missing, some reliable person should constantly be in attendance. Ever since the new morgue has been occupied the present keepers have, at their own expense, employed a man to help in the stable and to go with them to handle bodies.

I desire also to call your attention to the item of "increase in salary of the morgue keeper and his assistant" from $60 and $40 to $75 and $60 per month, respectively. They work practically twenty-four hours every day and under existing conditions can be granted no leave of absence. They must be intelligent and courteous to all who apply to them at the morgue, as well as to those whom they meet when their duties take them to the house of the citizen.

May I submit for your favorable consideration a detailed man from the police department for duty in the coroner's office? Much time and expense would be saved in the matter of summoning witnesses for the coroner's jury, as by due inquiry superfluous ones would be rejected and important ones produced at the specified time. In cases of homicide, supposed suicide, and other violent deaths this man would be instantly dispatched to the scene of action and, with an intelligent and studious regard for detail, gain information that might otherwise be lost. But even with a detailed man the cooperation of the police department in general would be essential, as in the present régime. It is not reasonable to suppose that any man in the police department would be competent to recognize and appreciate certain features associated with many coroner's cases. Here, as in other jurisdictions, I am convinced that a trained man is absolutely necessary for the work.

Respectfully,

J. RAMSAY NEVITT, M. D.,
Coroner, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Coroner's office.

Salary of coroner	$1,800	Horse feed (morgue horse)	$140
Salary of morgue keeper	900	Repair to morgue building	100
Salary of assistant morgue keeper	720	Repair to morgue wagon	50
Salary of hostler and janitor	365	Ice	90
Stenographer and clerk [a]	1,000	Telephones	140
Taking testimony	550	Lighting and heating morgue	90
Horse hire and livery	270	Supplies for morgue	100
Witness fees	550	Making autopsies	600
Juror's fees	1,200		
Laundry	10	Total	8,693
Horseshoeing (morgue horse)	18		

Expenses of the coroner's office, year ending June 30, 1908.

Salary of coroner	$1,800.00	Ice	$74.60
Salary of morgue keeper	720.00	Making autopsies	490.00
Salary of assistant morgue keeper	480.00	Telephone	120.00
Taking testimony (long-hand)	335.00	Lighting and heating morgue	80.27
Taking testimony (stenographic)	127.50	Stationery and incidentals and supplies for morgue	96.69
Horse hire and livery	255.00	Repair to morgue wagon	53.00
Witness fees	540.00	Feed (morgue horse)	132.68
Jurors' fees	1,170.00		3,824.30
Laundry	4.11	Salaries of office	3,000.00
Horseshoeing (morgue horse)	15.88		
Repair to morgue building	329.57	Total	6,824.30

Natural causes, deaths.

Abortion	1	La grippe	5
Alcoholism	18	Malnutrition	15
Angina pectoris	6	Meningitis	2
Appendicitis	2	Nephritis	29
Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage)	30	Neuritis	2
Bronchitis	11	Pertuseis (whooping cough)	3
Cancer	11	Premature birth	43
Diarrhea, chronic	5	Puerperal hemorrhage	2
Diphtheria	1	Pneumonia	37
Heat exhaustion	3	Peritonitis	1
Epilepsy	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	43
Fatty heart (degeneration of)	4	Pulmonary congestion	12
Gastritis	15	Pulmonary hemorrhage	8
Gastro-enteritis	55	Senile debility	15
Gastric hemorrhage	2	Syphilis	1
Heart disease	113	Typhoid fever	3
Intestinal obstruction	1		
Indigestion	14	Total	525
Infantile convulsions	2		

[a] If stenographer is allowed, deduct from general expenses, estimate of $550 for taking testimony.

Violent causes—Deaths.

Accidental injuries, falls, blows, etc.	72
Wagons, run over by, and falls from, and horse	6
Gunshot wounds, accidental	5
Steam railroad accidents in District of Columbia	15
Steam railroad accidents not in District of Columbia	3
Electric railroad accidents in District of Columbia	18
Electric railroad accidents not in District of Columbia	4
Elevator accidents	5
Electric shock	3
Total	131
Burns of body, accidental	23
Drowning, accidental	45
Chloroform narcosis, accidental	2
Scalds, accidental	3
Smothering, accidental	4
Strangulation, accidental	2
Suffocation, accidental	4
Tetanus traumatic	9
Total	223
Accidental poisoning by—	
Carbolic acid	3
Gas illuminating	15
Ptomain	1
Mercury bichloride	1
Strychnine	1
Total	21
Suicides by—	
Drowning	8
Gunshot wounds	20
Jumping	2
Gas (illuminating)	16
Hanging	2
Cutting throat	2
Opium poison	2
Carbolic acid	11
Alcohol	1
Aqua ammonia	1
Unknown cause	1
Total	66
Abortion, criminal	5
Homocides in District of Columbia	26
Homocides not in District of Columbia	3
Legal hanging	2
Total	36
Number of autopsies, District of Columbia cases	49
Number of autopsies, United States cases	33
Number of inquests	67
Number of bodies received at morgue	512
Number of natural deaths	525
Number of violent deaths	346
Stillbirths	172
Grand total	1,043

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request the board of medical supervisors respectfully submits its eleventh annual report, which shows the receipts and expenditures for the year, and in tabulated form shows the number of candidates examined, the results of the examination, and the licenses issued to the successful candidates, as well as those issued by virtue of reciprocity.

The board held eight meetings during the year. They considered 136 applications for licenses, 125 sought licenses through examination, and 11 by virtue of reciprocal relations existing between the District of Columbia and the several States. Of the 125 applicants, 1 was refused admission to examination because of lack of qualifications, 2 withdrew after the examination commenced, and the board has at the close of the year 27 applications awaiting decision.

As a result of examination 62 licenses were granted, while 33 of the applicants failed to meet the required standards. Eight licenses were issued by virtue of reciprocity and 2 refused.

The board would call attention, especially, to the fact that $26\frac{4}{10}$ of those who entered for examination failed to meet the standards of the District of Columbia. After careful study of the tables of this year and preceding years, and comparison with the results, and papers used in other States, we find that this failure is not due to the fact that the standards of the District of Columbia are too high. The effort has been made, and successfully, to meet the requirements of the States and organizations which represent the leading spirits of the medical profession. The examination papers of the board are carefully prepared and the questions are eminently practical. Not more than 1 per cent of the questions in any examination can be properly objected to by anyone entitled to certification and possessing a diploma, without which he is not eligible to enter the examining rooms.

That the percentage of failure is large shows, first, the necessity for the examining board itself; second, that the standards of the colleges represented by the applicants are not uniform; and, third and most important, the evident demand for a higher standard in the entrance examinations for the medical schools, which should not be allowed to matriculate students excepting upon a certificate issued by a board not connected with any of the institutions teaching medicine. The experience of the board leads them to believe that failure in this point works an injustice to the students who are encouraged to pursue a four years' course of study which will not give them the privileges of the practice of medicine because of their unfitness to receive, comprehend, and digest the instructions required to obtain the license to practice medicine according to the standards of to-day. And further, they believe that much of the effort made to lower the standards of the medical profession, to evade the laws, and often, to secure legislation through which the privileges of the profession can be exercised, can be traced to those who fail to receive licenses to lawfully practice because of

lack of qualification, which should have been discovered before they were allowed to matriculate in any medical school. The board will cheerfully cooperate with the commissioners, the faculties of the several colleges, and the school board to bring about the passage of such laws as will strike at the root of the evil complained of.

The report will show that we are in reciprocal relations as to the granting of licenses without examination with the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Ohio, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Kentucky, and as the special features of our law become better understood the list of States will be greatly increased, and we hope the law will become the model for the legislation in all the States, as it has been proven more equable and practical than any in the statute books.

Unfortunately, the board of supervisors have not been able to avail themselves of any space in the new Municipal building, and by courtesy the fire department, which is hereby acknowledged, still have in their office the files and letter box of the board. This condition should be corrected, but can not be wholly corrected until the board is given a secretary whose sole business shall be to attend to the duties of this board, with others of similar character. The board has refrained from making any estimates for this or other purposes for the reason that, previously, they have failed of favorable recommendation by the commissioners. They would respectfully renew the recommendations of the last three years, in the hope that the honorable commissioners and Congress will not only recognize the value of the work done, but also the fault in the policy which allows the District government to accept the services of the examiners without adequate compensation.

The president of the board is again glad to commend the members of the several boards of examiners for their continued unselfish and conscientious devotion to their duties and also to call attention to the great harmony existing between the boards. It is a further pleasure to thank the commissioners for the courtesy shown the members of the supervising board personally, the chief of the fire department for the care of our files and records, and the Georgetown University for the use of their room in which the examinations have been held.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. GREGG CUSTIS, M. D.,
President Board Medical Supervisors, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of work done by the board of medical supervisors during the year ended June 30, 1908.

Purpose of application.	Applications on hand July 1, 1907.	Applications received during year.	Total.	Refused admission to examination.	Licenses issued.	Licenses refused.	Applications withdrawn.	Applications on hand June 30, 1908.	Total.
For license to practice medicine:									
Class B. By virtue of reciprocity	2	9	11	.....	8	2	1	.....	11
Class C. Through examination	35	90	125	1	62	33	2	27	125
Total	37	99	136	1	70	35	3	27	136
For licenses to practice midwifery:									
Series A. By virtue of registration at the health department	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Series C. Through examination	2	4	6	.....	.....	2	.....	4	6
Total	2	5	7	.....	1	2	.....	4	7

Statement of work done by boards of medical examiners and by examiners in midwifery during the year ended June 30, 1908.

Name of board.	Refused admission to examination.	Passed.	Failed.	Withdrew.	Total.
Board of medical examiners	1	58	32	2	93
Board of homeopathic medical examiners	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Board of eclectic medical examiners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	62	32	2	97
Examiners in midwifery	.....	.....	2	.....	2

Statement of results of examination of applicants for licenses to practice medicine during year ended June 30, 1908.

College of graduation.	Refused admission to examination.	Passed.	Failed.	Withdrew.	Total.
American Medical Missionary College	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Baltimore Medical College	.....	2	2	.....	4
Boston University School of Medicine	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Georgetown University	.....	9	.....	.....	9
George Washington University	.....	31	12	1	44
Hahnemann Medical College	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Howard University	.....	8	7	.....	15
Jefferson Medical College	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Johns Hopkins University	.....	2	1	1	4
Leonard Medical School	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Maryland Medical College	.....	.....	1	.....	1
National University	.....	.....	2	.....	2
New York Homeopathic College and Hospital	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New York University	.....	1	1	.....	2
Niagara University	.....	1	.....	.....	1
St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Tufts Medical School	.....	.....	1	.....	1
University of Edinburgh	.....	1	.....	.....	1
University of Maryland	1	.....	.....	.....	1
University of Pennsylvania	.....	2	.....	.....	2
University of Virginia	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Womens' Medical College	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Yale Medical School	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	1	65	30	2	98

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of pharmacy of the District of Columbia herewith have the honor to submit their annual report, as provided for under section 9 of the act of May 7, 1906, and as amended February 27, 1907, of its proceedings, of its receipts and disbursements, and of all licenses and permits issued.

Mr. F. T. Hafelfinger having been appointed to succeed himself for five years beginning July 1, 1907, the board organized, at a meeting held July 14, 1907, by electing the following officers: Frank C. Henry, president; S. L. Hilton, secretary; Lewis Flemer, treasurer.

All information that has been requested and all communications received have been answered promptly.

The deficit shown in the last annual report has been paid and all bills and obligations of the board have been settled and the treasurers report shows a balance of $60.72 now on hand, the greater portion of which will be necessary for the purpose of purchasing necessary supplies for the use of the board the coming year. We therefore recommend that this balance be carried over and the same be applied to the necessary expenses of 1909.

The board has closed and established reciprocal exchange relations with the following States: Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Michigan. These States now recognize licenses issued by this board and we in return recognize their licenses.

The amount determined due the board of pharmacy from the funds received by the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy from the commissioners of pharmacy, and approved by your honorable body, and ordered paid at a hearing requested by said supervisors before you in June, at which hearing the officers of the board of pharmacy were present, has not as yet been received; nor has the board been able to obtain a portion of the records relating to reregistration of pharmacists under the act of May 7, 1906, although formal demand has been made several times.

The mandamus proceedings instituted by Mr. N. Guy Miller were not carried to a definite conclusion, his attorney evidently being unable to produce any authorities to the court. He, however, took the examination of the board held in January, passed, and was registered.

The board called upon your honorable body three times the past year for expression of legal opinions of the corporation counsel, all of which have been received, presented to the board and filed, the same very materially assisting us in properly carrying out the law.

The board held during the year ending June 30, 1908, four regular and one special examination, with the result as tabulated below:

	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.
July	11	7	4
October	14	7	7
January (regular and special)	11	10	1
April	11	3	8
Total	47	27	20

Four applications for licenses by reciprocal exchange were received, all of which have been granted, making a total of 31 licenses issued to practice pharmacy the past year. Three applications for permits to sell poisons for use in the arts and as insecticides were received, all of which were granted.

Below is a detail statement of the treasurer, showing the receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Receipts.

Receipts from applicants for examination	$480.00	
Receipts from applicants for reciprocal exchange	40.00	
Receipts from applicants for permits	3.00	
Total		$523.00

Disbursements.

Deficit July 1, 1907	47.56	
Engraving licenses	90.00	
Material, apparatus, etc., for examinations	110.00	
Clerical services	100.00	
Printing (pharmacy law, etc.)	35.25	
Advertising (examinations, in local papers)	16.77	
Stenographer (case referred by supervisors)	12.25	
Stationery	8.85	
Engrossing licenses	8.50	
Stamps (secretary's office)	8.00	
Moving safe, records, etc., and incidentals	5.10	
Dues, National Association Boards of Pharmacy	10.00	
Refund of fee to applicant (left city)	10.00	
	462.28	
Cash on deposit, National Capitol Bank, to balance	60.72	
Total		523.00

Appended is a sample set of questions used at the examinations held January 8 and 9, 1908.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK C. HENRY, *President.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

(Thursday, January 9, 1908, 9 to 11 a. m.)

MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY.

1. Give the botanical name of each of the following: Dandelion, licorice, Virginia snakeroot, foxglove, and bloodroot.
2. Give an example of an official—
   Alkaloid;
   Glucoside;
   Essential oil;
   Gum; and
   Gum resin.
3. Give the active principle of each of the following, with the usual dose: Belladonna, nux vomica, colchicum, jalap, and aconite.

4. Name a drug used as a—
   (a) Diuretic;
   (b) Styptic;
   (c) Vesicant;
   (d) Anthelmintic;
   (e) Aperient.
5. Castor oil:
   (a) Give Latin name of the plant from which it is obtained;
   (b) In what country does the plant grow?
   (c) From what part of the plant is the oil obtained?
   (d) What are its medicinal properties?
   (e) How would you detect the admixture of other fixed oils?

TOXICOLOGY.

1. Give dose and antidote of each of the following:
   Tincture aconite, arsenious acid, corrosive sublimate, sugar of lead, and tincture iodine.
2. Name the poisonous principle in essential-oil almonds.
   What is the antidote for this principle?
   Will the same antidote answer for potassium cyanide?
3. Give average dose of the following:
   Heroin, extract nux vomica, mercuric iodide, extract belladonna, chloral.
4. Define a chemical antidote.
   Name a chemical antidote for silver nitrate.
   What is formed?
   What potassium salt is recommended as an antidote for morphine?
5. The adult dose of a drug is 20 grains. What would be the proper dose of same for a child 6, 8, or 12 years old?

PHARMACY.

(Thursday, January 9, 1908, 11 to 1 p. m.)

1. (a) What is medicated water? How many are official?
   (b) What waters consist of gaseous substances in solution?
   (c) What is the process usually employed for making a water containing a volatile oil?
   (d) What are the objections to the use of magnesium carbonate?
   (e) What waters involve a chemical reaction in the manufacture?
2. (a) What is a tincture?
   (b) By how many different methods are the official tinctures prepared?
   (c) What is the strength of tincture aconite root, tincture opium, tincture digitalis, tincture belladonna, tincture nux vomica?
3. (a) What is an excipient?
   (b) Name some of the most useful of solid excipients.
   (c) What excipient may be used for such substances as permanganate of potassium; oxide of silver?
4. (a) What is camphor and from what obtained?
   (b) What are the principal solvents of camphor?
   (c) With what other solid substances does camphor liquefy when triturated together?
   (d) How may camphor be powdered?
   (e) Into what official compounds does camphor enter?
5. (a) Write a complete prescription calling for at least two solids and two liquids, using the metric system.
   (b) Rewrite the above prescription, using apothecaries' weights and measures.
6. (a) What is salol?
   (b) What is heroin?
   (c) What is phenacetine?
7. (a) Give a test to identify free iodine.
   (b) Name a good decolorizer for iodine.
8. (a) What are the ingredients of the following U.S.P. preparations:
   Compound licorice powder?
   (b) Dover's powder?
9. What chemical decomposition would follow the mixing of chloral hydrate with liquid potassæ or liquid sodæ?
10. What would be the probable result of attempting to combine chromic acid with glycerin, sugar, or alcohol?

CHEMISTRY.

(Thursday, January 9, 1908, 1 to 3 p. m.)

1. Iron:
   (a) How found in nature?
   (b) How are the ferrous salts transformed to ferric salts, and mention one process by which an important medicinal ferric solution is prepared from a ferrous salt?
   (c) What is reduced iron?
2. Arsenic:
   (a) What is arsenous acid chemically?
   (b) Describe Marsh's test.
   (c) What reaction occurs in making Fowler's solution, and why is compound spirits of lavender used?
3. (a) What is meant by a chemical incompatibility and a mechanical incompatibility?
   (b) Give examples and mention how the latter may be surmounted.
4. Write three equations correctly involving chemical reactions, each of a different type, and explain the reactions.
5. Specific gravity:
   (a) What is meant by the term?
   (b) What use has it in pharmacy?
   (c) How would you take the specific gravity of glycerin?
6. We are told that molecules differ as the atoms differ in kind, number, or relative position. What is meant by this, and give examples of each of the three mentioned differences?
7. By what special tests would you identify—
   (a) Borax from bicarbonate of soda?
   (b) Sugar of lead from epsom salt?
   (c) Morphine from quinine?
   (d) Cream of tartar from precipitated chalk?
8. Carbon:
   (a) Mention the allotropic forms.
   (b) What general term is applied to the study of the carbon compounds?
   (c) How is it found and applied to the uses of mankind?
9. Give detail of manufacture and probable chemical change in the manufacture of any two of the following: Glycerin, muriatic acid, Basham's mixture, hydriodic acid, or ether.
10. Give a short description of volumetric solutions and reagents, their make-up and uses.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

First half.

(Friday, January 10, 1908, 9.30 to 12 m.)

Prescriptions can not be compounded but once. You will make such notes and criticisms of the prescriptions as you may deem necessary and turn in same to the examiner in charge.

1. ℞.
   Extractum opii..... Gr. ii
   Camphora..... Gr. iv
   Oleum theobromatis, q. s.
   M et fiat suppositories No. iv U. S. P. 1900.
   (No lycopodium or dusting powder of any kind allowed.)
2. ℞.
   Codeine sulphatis..... Gr. ii
   Terpin hydrate..... Gr. xii
   Glycerinum..... ℥ iv
   Elix. aromatic, q. s..... ℥ ii
   M et fiat Sol.
   Sig: ℥ i every 2 or 3 hours.
3. ℞.
   Cerati canthardis, q. s.
   Spread a plaster for the back of right ear.

4. ℞.
Phenylis salicylatis ..... Gr. xviii
Camphoræ ..... Gr. vi
Pulv. opii ..... Gr. iii
Misce et fiat capsules No. vi.
Sig: One every 3 hours.

(What would you do if this prescription was brought back to be renewed?)

5. ℞.
Iodi.
Potassii iodidi ana 1
Extracti belladonna 2
Adeps benzoinati 30
M fiat unguentum.
Sig: Apply twice a day.
(Describe method.)

The above first half of the examination will close promptly at 12 o'clock, the second half will begin at 12.30 p. m.

Second half.

Friday, January 10, 1908, 1 to 3 p. m.

Prescriptions can not be compounded but once. Ten drugs will be given for identification.

Neatness and expedition will be given credit.

6. ℞.
Sulphonethylmethani ..... 2.
Diacetyl-morphinæ hydrochlor ..... .05
Misce et fiat pulvis et divide in chartulas No. vi.
Sig: Unam in aqua fervente omni nocte.
(Give trade names of the above compounds.)

7. ℞
Magnesia carbonatis ..... ℥ i
Ol. eucalypti ..... ℥ iv
Mentholis .....
Thymolis a a ..... Gr. v
Aqua destillatæ as ..... ℥iii
M et Sig: One teaspoonful to a pint of boiling water as an inhalant.
(Describe method of compounding.)

8. ℞.
Iron in fine wire ..... .63
Iodine 2.07
Dil. hypophosphorous acid ..... 1. Cc.
Sugar ..... 30.
Distilled water, q. s ..... 50. Gm.
Misce secundum artem.
(Describe the process.)
You may consult the U. S. P., if you desire.

The examination closes promptly at 3 o'clock p. m.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 17, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I hereby submit for your consideration the transactions of the board of dental examiners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Certificates entitling holders to registration with the health officer as legally qualified to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia have been granted to 22 applicants. Twenty-nine applicants were examined under the law as amended February 5, 1904, as to their qualifications by this board. Twenty-one applicants were certified for registration and 8 failed to pass the examination, thereby being disqualified to practice. One applicant presented a certificate from his state board certifying as to his having been in legal practice five years, also as to his competency and moral character, which applicant, under the law approved February 5, 1904, is entitled to a certificate for registration with the health officer without examination as to his qualifications by this board.

By these additions the list of certificates now number 693.

Receipts during the year, $291; disbursements during the year, $291.

Very respectfully, WILLIAM B. DALEY,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1908.*

SIRS: Complying with request of June 16, I inclose herewith a detailed report of the work of the nurses' examining board of the District of Columbia for the last fiscal year.

Very respectfully, yours,

KATHERINE DOUGLASS, *Secretary.*

At the annual election of officers for the present fiscal year Miss Lily Kanely and Miss Katherine Douglass were elected president and secretary and treasurer, respectively.

On July 1, 1907, Miss Georgina Graham was appointed a member of the board to succeed the late Mrs. Sara I. Fleetwood, whose term as a member had expired.

Report for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Meetings held	11
Applications pending	78
Applications for registration	59
Applications approved	107
Applications of graduate nurses approved without examination	78
Applications of graduate nurses approved with examination	29
Applications under consideration	20
Fees registered for application papers unfiled	2
Registered fees refunded	8
Training schools registered (of which three were pending)	8
Training schools disapproved	2

FINANCE.

Amount of application fees and money accumulated	$1,638.78
Expenses	875.90
Balance	762.88

The work of the nurses' examining board since the beginning of the fiscal year just passed has been principally the consideration of applicants who are entitled to registration without examination. Presumably, the mass of these are now registered, and the number of such will in the future be small.

Two examinations were held during the year, at which 32 applicants presented themselves, 29 of whom passed—making the required average of 70 per cent—one dropping out before finishing the examination on account of illness and two failing to obtain the percentage required. In these examinations it has been the aim of the board to follow the lines of the civil service in essential features as well as in rules for examinations. It has also been the object to make the examinations no more difficult than the final examinations of the average nurse training school, as presumably in the future the examinations will be taken on graduation. The examination papers generally show a deficiency in the knowledge of English expression, even when the technical knowledge appears satisfactory.

Three nursing schools in the District of Columbia and Virginia were visited by members of the board and reported upon. In correspondence with nurse training schools which have fallen below the standard set by the board, it has been found that they are anxious for registration and are generally willing to make the required changes in order to obtain it. It is thought inadvisable at the present time to make further changes in the standard, as was contemplated at the time of organization. The immediate need is that nursing schools should require a better English education as a preliminary to entering, but at present this is impossible, owing to the small number of applicants.

It will be seen that the expenses—$875.90—have far exceeded the application fees for the year, $295; but this is in part due to the expense of organization, purchase of office furniture, and other extraordinary expenses, which will probably not be necessary in the future. The pay as provided by law for the board from the date of organization, March 19, 1907, to June 30, 1908, is included in the expenses of the fiscal year just passed. It is hoped in the future that the yearly receipts will cover the expenses.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit the following report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and estimates for the fiscal year 1910.

I would respectfully call your attention to the class of work and amount of time put in by the District veterinarian. I was appointed twenty years ago, when the District owned about 65 horses, and to-day it owns over 600. It is necessary for me not only to attend these horses when sick or lame, but to perform all surgical operations, whether major or minor, to examine and certify to all animals bought by the different departments, to examine and condemn all horses unfit for service in any department, setting forth his condition and reasons for condemnation and for what work he is suitable, or whether he should be destroyed or sold. It has been necessary for me to be on duty twenty-four hours a day for three hundred and sixty-five days per annum in the twenty years I have been District veterinarian. Horses are injured or become ill at all hours of the day and night, and it is necessary for me to respond at once to all such calls.

The 600 or more horses owned by the District are scattered over a wide territory, and it is well nigh impossible for one man to cover it all. Horses and mules are placed practically all over the District from Blue Plains to Tennallytown one way and from the Potomac to Langdon the other.

To do this amount of work it has become necessary for the past few years for me to employ a graduate veterinarian, at my own expense, to act as my assistant.

For the time I have been District veterinarian I have furnished hospital service free of charge to the District. Last year there were in my private hospital 164 horses for a total of 2,213 days.

The clerical work of the office is also becoming important. It is necessary at present to keep track of all medicines used by the District government, to keep account of all calls, where, when, and why made, to have a man at the telephone almost constantly answering calls, giving information, and making engagements. It is also necessary to keep account of all horses bought, with vouchers, descriptions, and for what departments purchased, to write letters regarding various recommendations and certificates of condemnation of horses, and do other varied and miscellanous work.

In view of the above facts I have respectfully made various increased estimates.

I have asked an increase in pay for the District veterinarian owing to the great increase in business.

I have asked for a veterinary assistant, so that I will not have to be on duty twenty-four hours a day the entire year, and to aid in covering the great amount of territory necessary.

I have asked for a clerk to care for the constantly increasing clerical work already mentioned.

I have asked for money to build and equip a veterinary hospital, because this service has been given free of charge for a number of years and it is absolutely impossible to do without it, unless this service is given by the District veterinarian until the District has a hospital of its own.

Very respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 20, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the sealer of weights and measures department, which includes the divisions of market houses owned by the District of Columbia; inspectors of lumber, wood, and flour; public hay scales and weighmasters, and the fish wharf rights and privileges, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

This department is not only self-sustaining, but is also a source of revenue to the District. The total receipts for the year amounted to $25,559.63; expenses, including all salaries, $14,257.35; net receipts, $11,302.28; gain over the receipts for the fiscal year 1907, $881.97. The personnel of the department consists of 1 sealer, 2 assistant sealers, 1 clerk, 4 market masters, 3 assistant market masters (designated as laborers), 1 watchman, 4 laborers, 7 weighmasters, 3 lumber inspectors, 3 wood inspectors, 1 flour inspector, and 3 members of the flour commission—33 persons in all.

Division of weights and measures.

Kind of scales sealed:	
3 railroad scales, at $24.50 each	$73.50
21 railroad scales, at $2 each	42.00
442 wagon scales, at $2 each	884.00
1,400 platform scales, at $1 each	1,400.00
45 abattoir scales, at $1 each	45.00
12 lever beam scales, at $1 each	12.00
29 dormant scales, at $1 each	29.00
14 butcher beams, at $1 each	14.00
20 counter platform scales, at $1 each	20.00
1 hopper scale, at $1	1.00
496 counter platform scales, at 50 cents each	248.00
4,301 spring balance scales, at 25 cents each	1,075.25
5,161 counter scales, at 25 cents each	1,290.25
Total	5,134.00
Liquid measures sealed:	
16 liquid measures, at 25 cents each	4.00
1,283 liquid measures, at 10 cents each	128.30
627 liquid measures, at 8 cents each	50.16
1,231 liquid measures, at 7 cents each	86.17
2,001 liquid measures, at 6 cents each	120.06
Total	388.69
Dry measures sealed:	
27 dry measures, at 25 cents each	6.75
777 dry measures, at 10 cents each	77.70
124 dry measures, at 9 cents each	11.16
179 dry measures, at 8 cents each	14.32
1,012 dry measures, at 7½ cents each	75.90
Total	185.83
1,856 weights sealed, at 10 cents each	185.60
1,128 yard measures sealed, at 10 cents each	112.80

	Number.
Condemned and destroyed:	
Spring-balance scales	66
Counter scales	18
Weights	87
Liquid measures	91
Dry measures	175
Total	437
Condemned for repairs:	
Dormant scales	1
Abattoir scales	1
Wagon scales	25
Platform scales	43
Counter platform scales	6
Spring-balance scales	84
Counter scales	14
Total	174
Inspections made by request and within the time limit for which no fees were collected:	
Wagon scales	22
Platform scales	8
Counter platform scales	4
Spring-balance scales	12
Counter scales	1
Total	47
Inspections of government scales for which no fees were collected:	
United States—	
Platform scales	266
Counter platform scales	73
Spring-balance scales	13
Balance scales	8
Hopper scales	1
Abattoir scales	2
Dormant scales	26
Counter scales	24
Wagon scales	55
Railroad scales	9
Weights	76
Total	553
District of Columbia—	
Platform scales	59
Counter platform scales	1
Spring-balance scales	2
Counter scales	1
Wagon scales	8
Hopper scales	3
Weights	13
Dry measures	4
Total	91
Government scales condemned for repairs:	
United States –	
Railroad track scales	1
Platform scales	1
Spring-balance scales	1
Wagon scales	1
Total	4

Government scales condemned for repairs—Continued.		Number.
District government—		
Weights		2
Wagon scales		1
Counter platform scales		1
Total		4
Scales reported not in use and sealed down:		
Wagon scales		10
Platform scales		15
Counter platform scales		2
Abattoir scales		1
Total		28

Summary of inspections.

Sealed:		
Scales	11,945	
Liquid and dry measures	7,277	
Yard measures	1,128	
Weights	1,856	
		22,206
Condemned and destroyed:		
Scales	84	
Weights	87	
Measures	266	
		437
Condemned for repairs: Scales		174
Inspections by request, for which no fee was due		47
For the United States Government:		
Sealed—		
Scales	477	
Weights	76	
		553
Condemned for repairs, scales		4
For the District of Columbia:		
Sealed—		
Scales	74	
Weights	13	
Dry measures	4	
		91
Condemned for repair—		
Scales	2	
Weights	2	
		4
Scales reported not in use and sealed down		28
Total inspections		23,544

Summary of receipts and expenditures.

Receipts:		
Western Market, for rent of stands	$6,367.17	
Eastern Market, for rent of stands	3,548.50	
Georgetown Market, for rent of stands	563.50	
		$10,479.17
Farmers' street markets—		
Wholesale Producers' Market	5,874.50	
Eastern Market	689.40	
Georgetown Market	84.20	
Western Market	602.30	
		7,250.40
Weights and measures		6,006.92
Sale of the use of the public hay scales for one year from August, 1907		1,525.00
Sale of the use of the fish wharf rights and privileges		210.00
Fees for the hauling and storage of wood at the Thirtieth street wharf		88.14
Total		25,559.63

Expenditures:		
Eastern, Western, and Georgetown markets—		
Salaries, market masters	$2,400.00	
Hire of laborers	1,920.00	
		$4,320.00
Farmers' street markets—		
Wholesale Producers' Market—		
Salaries	2,280.00	
For cleaning streets	480.00	
For removal of waste matter	600.00	
Eastern and Western markets, for hire of laborers	480.00	
		3,840.00
Weights and measures, salaries		6,080.00
Commission on sale of use of public hay scales		15.25
Commission on sale of use of fish wharf rights and privileges		2.10
Total		14,257.32
Amounts collected by the several divisions of the department, as follows:		
Salaried officers		25,559.63
Fee officers and retained by them for services		4,754.64
Total collections		30,314.27

Comparative statement of receipts showing increase since 1897.

Fiscal year.	Receipts, weights, and measures.	Sale use public hay scales.	Sale fish wharf rights.	Markets.	Storage of wood, Thirtieth street wharf.	Total for year.
1897	$4,139.43					$4,139.43
1898	4,975.77					4,975.77
1899	6,232.76					6,232.76
1900	5,618.73					5,618.73
1901	5,600.26					5,600.26
1902	6,670.80					6,670.80
1903	6,333.03	$1,410.00		$11,645.49		19,388.52
1904	5,927.79	1,725.00	$210.00	11,649.96		19,512.75
1905	5,996.21	990.00	210.00	13,176.79		20,373.00
1906	5,996.88	1,745.00	210.00	14,706.50	$124.74	22,783.12
1907	6,342.40	1,730.50	210.00	16,239.80	154.96	24,677.66
1908	6,006.92	1,525.00	210.00	17,729.57	88.14	25,559.63

Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Year.	Increase.	Decrease.
1898	$836.34		1904	$124.43	
1899	1,256.99		1905	860.25	
1900		$614.03	1906	2,410.12	
1901		18.47	1907	1,894.54	
1902	1,070.54		1908	881.97	
1903	12,717.52				

A comparison with the report of operations for the fiscal year 1907 shows a decrease of 79 in the number of scales, weights, and measures condemned and destroyed. Seventy-five cases were presented to the police court for prosecution of the weights and measures law, a decrease of 54 in the number for the preceding year, and fines to the amount of $776 were imposed, a decrease of $279 in the amount imposed for similar prosecutions in 1907. One case was dismissed and personal bonds accepted in two cases.

The total number of inspections for the year numbered 23,544, an increase of 2,283 over the inspections for the preceding year.

COAL.

The conditions as to the sale of coal are more favorable each year and there is a general disposition on the part of the dealers to send out full weight. Frequent inspections of the weight of coal are made by taking up loads of coal in the streets and reweighing the same for the purpose of verifying the weight with the weight shown on the certificate. Prosecution follows what appears to be any intent to defraud. The method in vogue of selling coal by the measure is practiced generally in the localities inhabited by the poorer classes, who need all the protection they can get as regards full weight and measure. Many of this class of dealers, commonly known as "coal hucksters," are unscrupulous and need the constant vigilance of the sealer and his assistants.

ICE.

Many complaints of short weight ice have been received and investigated. In many instances the householder had weighed up against the driver of the ice wagon on scales which did not weigh correctly. Too many intended violations were found, though there was a decrease in the number found in the year preceding. All scales used in the sale of ice received special inspection by visiting the different stations at which ice is sold in quantities. Special attention was also given to wagons on the streets in looking after the condition of the scales and the weight delivered. A recommendation was made in the estimates for 1910, for an additional assistant to give special attention to the sale of ice and other commodities, inspections which are necessary under the act of Congress governing the office and which can not be satisfactorily accomplished with the present force.

CRATES AND BOXES.

The capacity of crates or boxes used in the sale of produce, shipped or brought into the District for sale, is still a source of annoyance and frequent complaints. Recommendation for the passage of the bill regulating the size of these boxes or crates, which was approved and presented to Congress at its last session, is renewed. Its passage and enforcement would result beneficially to the dealer as well as to the purchasing public.

OIL.

Attention is given to the sale of oil and prosecution follows when a sale of short measure is found.

MARKETS.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the District markets are in such a prosperous condition. The receipts have materially increased as anticipated in the last report. The addition to the Eastern Market is nearly completed and when ready for occupancy will be a source of satisfaction, both as to convenience and sanitation. Four thousand dollars was included in the estimates for the next

fiscal year, for the purpose of replacing the stands and for ice coolers for the meat stands in the old part of the Eastern Market. The present stands have been in use for more than thirty years and many of them are in a dilapidated condition and none are in a satisfactory sanitary condition. The extra revenue that would be derived because of this improvement would soon pay for the expense of same. With the addition, the Eastern Market will be over 300 feet long and 50 feet wide with 114 stands. The increased revenue will fully meet the amount estimated in previous reports. The Western Market has been occupied practically to its capacity during the year and, on account of the adjustment in the rental of stands which made them all the same price, the receipts have inrceased the full amount anticipated when the change was recommended, nearly $800 annually. Several new stands have been installed and more are being put in at this time. The painting of the interior of the markets, white in color, although not fully completed, adds very much to their appearance. The sanitary condition is also much improved and special attention is given to cleanliness.

The farmers' street markets, Wholesale Producers' Market, and those adjacent to the Eastern, Western, and Georgetown markets, have been a source of satisfaction. The receipts from each have increased, the total amount of increase being $1,217.10. This large increase was realized principally from the Wholesale Producers' Market and with the erection of sheds, which have heretofore been recommended, a greater increase would result, and the farmers and the public doing business at that market would be properly protected with the shelter they so much need. The Wholesale Producers' Market provides the consumer with produce direct from the farmers at prices very much to the advantage of the former. As a check on excess prices from others, every effort should be made to encourage trade at this market, in the way of shelter and conveniences for doing business Other large cities are expending large sums for the establishment of markets for the producer, fully realizing the advantages that will accrue to the community at large and Washington, the national capital, should not be behind other progressive cities in this respect, but should set the example.

LUMBER.

The following is the amount of lumber reported inspected and measured during the fiscal year:

Inspector.	Square feet B. M., merchantable.	Square feet B. M., condemned.	Fees, gross.	Expenses.	Net fees.
Geo. Z. Collson	3,771,327	152,642	$1,230.38	$415.05	$815.33
E. J. Daw	804,914	24,863	249.12	82.80	166.32
W. A. Middleton	2,375,276	171,700	810.05	275.50	534.55
Total	6,951,517	349,205	2,289.55	773.35	1,516.20

WOOD.

The wood inspectors reported the following number of cords of wood inspected and measured during the year:

Inspector.	Number of cords inspected and measured.	Fees, gross.	Expenses.	Net fees.
W. A. O'Meara	12,402	$1,117.80	$360.00	$757.80
W. Orndorff	5,803½	522.19	.....	522.19
W. P. Meeds	6,188	556.73	15.00	541.73
Total	24,393½	2,196.72	375.00	1,821.72

No serious complaints have been received during the year relative to the sale of lumber and the situation seems satisfactory to the buyer and the seller. Complaints relative to short-measure wood have received attention; and while in some cases sufficient explanation was made, others were prosecuted and fines imposed. A bill was passed at the last session of Congress making 128 cubic feet the legal measurement of a cord of wood in the District of Columbia. I consider that the sale of wood, as to measurement and quality, has materially improved during the past few years.

FLOUR.

The flour inspector reports the inspection of 26,837 barrels of flour and fees amounting to $268.37. Over 300,000 barrels of flour are consumed in the District annually. Only a small percentage of this amount is inspected, owing to the construction of the present law. The compensation of the inspector, who retains fees for his services, is very small and for that reason it is difficult to retain a competent person as inspector. I am of the opinion that the inspection of flour as to quality should properly come under the supervision of the health department. The matter of the weight should remain under the jurisdiction of the sealer's office and, with the passage of the bill presented to Congress at its last session, this office will be in a position to proceed with the inspection as to weight in a more desirable manner.

PUBLIC HAY SCALES.

The use of the public hay scales was sold for one year from August 1, 1907, for $1,525. Improvements have been made which have placed them in good order. Frequent inspections are made, as these scales are often used to verify weights between the seller and the purchaser. There are seven public scales located so as to best accommodate the different sections of the District.

I desire to express my appreciation of the cooperation and support given me by the employees of the several divisions of this department.

In conclusion, I desire to thank your honorable board for the consideration you have shown to me personally and to matters pertaining to my office which have been brought to your attention.

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. HASKELL,
Sealer of Weights and Measures, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BATHING BEACH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following report, covering the bathing season from July 1, 1908, to September 15, 1908:

The total number of bathers, including men, women, and children, both colored and white, was 11,560. The total money taken in and turned over by me to the tax collector, for which I hold receipts, was $130. This money was collected for the hire of suits, loss of tags, and rent of private lockers.

Upon taking hold of the beach I deemed it unwise to continue the further use of the old pools and immediately set to work to construct two small cement pools, which could be supplied with the regular city water. These pools were about 45 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, and from about the 15th of July to the end of the season this was the only facility offered to the patrons of the beach. Consequently, the number in attendance fell off considerably, as swimmers prefer deep water, and it therefore became more a swimming school than a swimming beach. I am inclined to believe, however, that the construction of the small pools and the instruction in swimming was a step in the right direction, and trust that in the coming year we may be able to do greater work along that line.

The number of boys taught to swim was approximately 350 during the bathing season. There were no fatalities.

The action of the commissioners in allowing the superintendent to furnish the children free use of suits was fully appreciated, and while it had a tendency to cut down the revenue of the beach, it enabled those children who could not otherwise provide suits for themselves to have the chance to learn to swim. I think the system in use in Philadelphia would be an ideal one here, in which tickets are furnished to boys with ten 5-cent spaces around the margin, one of which is punched upon payment of 5 cents each time the boy goes in swimming. A suit is given him, his name put on it, and when he has the ten 5-cent squares punched the suit becomes his property. While this may entail additional clerical service at the beach, I am sure the hygienic value would be worth any amount of money that might be spent.

The beach, of course, was opened early in June by Mr. Bright, and while I am not able to furnish any figures as to the number of patrons, I think that the amount of money taken in was about $100. The books are in the hands of the auditor.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. HUDSON,
Superintendent of the Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Through the chairman of the bathing beach committee of the Washington Playground Association).

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the conduct of the playgrounds during the year 1907–8.

Very respectfully,

HENRY S. CURTIS,
Supervisor.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE PLAYGROUNDS.

The fiscal year ending July 1, 1908, has been one of remarkable progress in the playgrounds of the District of Columbia, but it has also been a year of hardships, occasioned by the inadequacy of the appropriations for maintenance.

During the summer of 1906, 20 playgrounds were maintained, of which 8 were municipal and 12 were school playgrounds. During the summer of 1907, 24 playgrounds were maintained, of which 10 were municipal and 14 were school playgrounds. The playgrounds were kept open during ten and a half weeks in the summer time, during which time there was a substantial increase of attendance over the previous year, and the athletic records and the conduct of the children showed decided improvement. Fifty-three teachers and 14 janitors were employed.

After the beginning of school the municipal playgrounds were kept open from [illegible] o'clock until dark on school days and all day on Saturdays until the 1st of December, and on Saturdays during December. [illegible] of the school playgrounds were kept open from 3 to 5 after school until the Christmas holidays. On account of the lack of funds the playgrounds were not opened in the spring as it has been hoped to do. The entire attendance during the year was 323,515, of which attendance [illegible] accredited to the municipal playgrounds and 162,925 to the school playgrounds.

The [illegible] the purchase of play[illegible] school playgrounds, [illegible] playgrounds $5,000.

[illegible]

[illegible]	$31,000.00
[illegible]	14,000.00
[illegible]	30,368.35
[illegible]	3.45
	75,371.80

[illegible] Washington [illegible]

The $5,000 for maintenance of municipal playgrounds was expended as follows:

For salaries of teachers	$2,911.30
Salary of supervisor	830.00
Salary of superintendent of construction	476.67
For labor	363.30
For equipment	164.70
Playground supplies	177.54
Miscellaneous expenditures	76.06
Total	4,999.57
Balance	.43

The $1,500 for maintenance of school playgrounds was almost entirely expended on salaries of teachers and janitors. It covered only about one-third of the expenses of the school playgrounds.

Besides the $6,500 appropriated by Congress for the maintenance of the playgrounds, $6,937.52 was raised by the Washington Playgrounds Association, through private contributions, through a course of lectures given by Professor Griggs, by contributions of the school children, by lawn fetes, and various other methods, thus making a total for the maintenance of playgrounds for the year of $13,437.52.

In December the model playground equipment, which had been furnished at a cost of $1,500 by the Spaulding and Narragansett companies to the exhibit of the Playground Association of America at Jamestown, was transferred to Washington, as a gift to the local association.

In December the supervisor was asked by the Playground Association of America to make a study of sites available for playgrounds in the District of Columbia. This study included all the public property belonging either to the District of Columbia or the United States, low ground or shallow water that might be filled in, abandoned cemeteries, and vacant lots of sufficient area for playgrounds. All these possible places were then put on an outline map of the District, on which the location of all the public schools had already been indicated. The approximate value of the various private tracts was secured through the estimates of a real estate dealer, so it is now possible to say just what ground is available for playgrounds in each locality, approximately what it would cost to secure it, and, through the registration of surrounding schools, approximately the number of children residing in the locality who would make use of such a playground. After finishing this study the president of the association and the supervisor called on the officer in charge of buildings and grounds, and asked that some seven reservations or parts of reservations which were not being largely used by the public should be turned over as public playgrounds, to all of which requests favorable consideration was given, and two of the sites thus secured were operated during the past summer. It is hoped that at least three more may be made use of during the coming year if appropriations for their improvement can be secured.

Another result of this study was the turning over to this association of the bathing beach on the Monument Grounds, and the offer of a site for a new beach at the foot of Georgia avenue, on the Anacostia.

The playgrounds were not maintained during the winter, but the activity of the association did not cease.

A notable banquet was given at Rauscher's on February 8, at which Hon. James Brice, British ambassador, Judge Ben B. Lindsay, Commissioner Macfarland, and Major Sylvester spoke. These addresses were sent out by the Associated Press, and have been influential in promoting the movement throughout the country.

A course of lectures on Shakespeare were given by Prof. Howard Griggs, which netted nearly $1,000 for the playgrounds.

From the 1st of December to the 1st of April the supervisor conducted investigations of various playground problems for the Playground Association of America.

The position of the Washington Playground Association in the spring of 1908 was peculiarly difficult, inasmuch as thus far no appropriation had been made by Congress, and it was impossible to say that the necessary funds might not be supplied by Congress later. Nevertheless, a vigorous campaign was begun to raise the money, and $1,803.75, which has since been increased to about $2,000, was raised from direct appeals sent out. When Congress failed to make any appropriation for maintenance it was decided to hold a "Tag day," the same as had been done so successfully in Dallas, Tex., and Philadelphia. The funds from this amounted to $8,260.50, and $378.57 more was received from an excursion on the river and a ball game, and $3,911.16 was received from collections in the schools. This, added to the $5,000 for the improvement of Rosedale and $1,500 for equipment granted by Congress, made $21,050.23 for the maintenance of playgrounds for the fiscal year of 1908–9. With this fund vigorous measures were taken to prepare at once for the summer of 1908.

On the [illegible] of June 4 new school playgrounds—Ross, Edmonds, [illegible] and Giddings—and 3 new municipal playgrounds—Garfield Park, Industrial Home and Fifth and [illegible] were opened, making 31 playgrounds in all, of which 18 were school playgrounds and 13 were [illegible] playgrounds.

[illegible] of preparation and the lack of an appropria- [illegible] the last summer has been very satisfactory. [illegible] during ten weeks of the sum- [illegible] weeks of the summer of 1908. [illegible] a daily attendance [illegible] were open of 7,439 [illegible] this average the [illegible] ten thousand. [illegible] playgrounds and [illegible] teachers, 19 [illegible]

[illegible] than it has [illegible] more or less [illegible] alone [illegible] had made [illegible] Four [illegible] of 1907. [illegible] of New [illegible] records of [illegible] the stand- [illegible] from [illegible] the asso-

ciation may most justly be proud is that they have been on a high social and moral plane. It is believed that there have been very few contests between colleges in this country in which the opponents were treated with such uniform courtesy and where there has been so little that is objectionable as has been the case on the playgrounds during the past summer. To secure this result has required very strenuous efforts on the part of the teachers and much time and effort spent in the investigation of individual contestants, but it has been worth the effort.

The industrial work also, under the supervision of Mrs. W. K. Malcolm, has shown decided improvement over previous years, and attracted general admiration and wonder both at the tournament at Union League Park and at the public library, where it was afterwards exhibited.

The final tournament for white children this year took place on September 1 and for colored children on September 2. There were probably between three and four thousand people present on September 1, of whom about five hundred were adults. Whilst this number is not large, it is probably twice as many as ever attended the tournaments before and indicates an increased interest.

During the past summer Professor McIntire, of Springfield, Ohio, made an investigation of the playground systems of all the eastern cities and afterwards made the following report to the school board of that city:

> The playgrounds system adopted in Philadelphia and Washington I believe is the best in the world. I made the trip there principally to investigate them, and I find that the system is admirably regulated and conducted.

We should be slow in making such a statement about the Washington system ourselves, but the press comments from without on the Washington system have been uniformly favorable. It is very much to be regretted that it has been necessary to maintain the system thus far under such meager conditions. Our teachers here are paid $35 per month, as opposed to $60 and $70 in Baltimore and Pittsburg and $70 to $100 in Philadelphia and New York.

The appropriations have not permitted of landscape gardening or otherwise beautifying the grounds in our possession, and their ugliness makes them uninviting elements in the landscape and creates opposition to them from those living around them, which would be turned to vigorous approval if we were able to fence them properly against rowdyism on nights and Sundays and make them inviting with trees, hedges, and flowers. Playgrounds of this sort, which appeal to the esthetic as well as to the utilitarian sense, which make provision for adults as well as children, add to the value of real estate, and would secure the cooperation rather than the opposition of these interests.

The appropriation of $5,000 for the improvement of the Rosedale playground will make possible considerable improvements there. We are in hopes to get the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds to improve with hedge and wire fences the Virginia avenue playground and to plant a second row of trees about the one at Fifth and L streets. The Cardozo ground is still bare and uninviting and should be surrounded with a hedge; and some suitable building to contain storage facilities, shower baths, and toilets should be erected. There is at present no place to keep the equipment on the playground,

except a box which is placed on the ground, and balls, rackets, and other equipment are soon rotted from the rains.

Experience in other cities has shown that the playground which is properly lighted is much more popular during the evening than it is during the day, and that it not only secures the attendance of the children, but also of the working boys and girls who can not come out during the day. The evening has the advantage also in Washington of being a much more comfortable time for exercise than the hours of daylight.

The swimming pool is undoubtedly the most popular feature on a playground and secures the largest possible use of a small amount of space. There is such a large attendance at the swimming pools in the Chicago playgrounds that the length of stay of the children has to be limited. The Playground Association has been glad to have charge of the bathing beach during the past summer, despite its unsatisfactory condition, and hopes that there may soon be facilities for swimming at each playground.

The movement to put field houses in the playgrounds, which was begun in Chicago four years ago, has made substantial progress since then. Five new field houses have been erected during the past year in the west and north parks of Chicago, two new ones in Los Angeles, one in Dayton, Ohio, one in Dallas, Tex., and one in Pittsburg. The Noel House board, in conjunction with the board of directors of the Washington Playground Association, have raised $4,500 during the past year toward the erection of a field house on the Rosedale playground, and it is to be hoped that Washington may soon come up abreast with these progressive cities with this newest element in social recreation and education.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the study made by Mr. Allen Burns for the School of Social Service in Chicago indicates that there has been a decrease of nearly 50 per cent in juvenile delinquency about these park playgrounds of Chicago, and that there has been a nearly proportionate increase in the successful treatment of those who became delinquent.

REPORT OF THE AUTOMOBILE BOARD.

WASHINGTON, *November 30, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN. I have the honor to submit the annual report of the automobile board, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

There were 24 meetings held during the year (the first and third Fridays in each month); 1,035 recommended and given permits to operate motor vehicles; 15 rejected as not competent; 48 duplicate permits issued to persons having made affidavit that the originals had been lost; 42 changed from one class of motor vehicle to another; 2,214 motor vehicles assigned identification numbers; 151 motor vehicles brought into the District of Columbia by tourists for use during a transient sojourn only were given registration of their home numbers and permits for a stay of sixty days.

The number of applicants examined at each meeting, type of motor to be operated, the number and kinds of motor vehicles to which identification numbers were assigned, and number of motor vehicles registered from different States, is shown in detail in the following tables:

Date.	Type of vehicle to be operated, number examined, permits issued, and refused as not competent.											
	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motor cycles.	Recommended for permits each meeting.	Not competent.	Total examined each meeting.	Total examined during month.	Temporary permits issued, did not appear for examination.	Applications filed, did not appear for examination.	Permits changed to another type of vehicle.	Duplicate permits issued.
1907.												
July 7	6	25	2	1	34	....	34	83	1	1	11	4
July 19	11	29	3	5	48	1	49		2	8	....	
August 2	12	19	9	4	44	1	45	94	1	7	....	5
August 16	15	30	4	....	49	....	49		1	....	2	
September 6	10	34	6	5	55	1	56	100	....	....	....	1
September 21	9	26	7	....	42	2	44		4	....	1	
October 5	8	18	3	3	32	1	33	102	2	....	....	3
October 19	19	40	6	4	69	....	69		1	....	8	
November 1	8	34	1	3	46	1	47	89	1	....	....	3
November 15	16	22	....	....	38	1	39		2	2	4	
December 7	9	21	2	5	37	....	37	66	....	....	....	2
December 20	10	14	4	1	29	....	29		....	....	4	
1908.												
January 4	6	15	1	2	24	....	24	48	3	....	....	3
January 17	6	14	....	4	24	....	24		1	....	....	
February 7	8	27	1	1	37	....	37	67	3	....	1	2
February 21	10	17	....	3	30	....	30		....	....	....	
March 7	8	16	3	1	28	....	28	55	....	3	2	5
March 21	7	14	1	4	26	1	27		1	....	....	
April 4	5	27	1	5	38	....	38	79	....	....	....	4
April 18	6	28	1	5	40	1	41		6	2	2	
May 1	9	46	6	7	68	....	68	126	4	4	....	4
May 15	4	40	8	4	56	2	58		3	....	4	
June 6	13	44	5	7	69	....	69	144	12	....	....	3
June 20	11	46	7	8	72	3	75		1	4	3	
Total	226	647	81	82	1,035	15	1,050	1,050	49	31	42	39

Month.	Number and types of motor vehicles to which identification numbers were assigned and the revenue received therefrom.						Communications received other than applications.
	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motor cycles.	Total.	Amount paid for "identification number tags."	
1907.							
July	1	29	.....	10	40	.....	10
August	3	25	3	12	43	.....	11
September	3	22	2	15	42	.....	11
October	240	653	80	23	996	$986	24
November	107	232	39	3	381	378	10
December	23	60	7	3	93	90	5
1908.							
January	7	52	2	10	71	61	5
February	5	30	2	10	47	37	7
March	9	74	8	.....	91	92	10
April	8	48	6	38	100	228	15
May	6	106	10	87	209	424	12
June	8	11	46	36	101	370	11
Total	420	1,342	205	247	2,214	2,666	131

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles, and where from, brought into the District of Columbia by tourists or other non-residents for their use during a transient sojourn only in said District, who have complied with the law requiring registration of motor vehicles in the State of their residence and where the registration number showing the initial of such State is displayed on such vehicles:

State.	1907.					1908.					
	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.
California		...	1	...	...	...		...	...	1	...
Connecticut	...	...	1	1	...	...		...	...	2	1
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...
Illinois	3	...	...	2	...	...		...	...	1	1
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	2	...
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...
Maryland	5	5	...	3	...	...		...	5	2	2
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	3		...	1	2	1
Michigan	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	1	...	...
Missouri	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	5	1	...	...		...	...	...	1
New York	2	4	3	4	1	3	2	5	2	2	3
Ohio	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	2	3	8	6	2	1	...	...	3	5	4
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Virginia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and for other purposes, provided —

for the purchase of enamel metal identification number tags for motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, three hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to amend

the regulations controlling motor vehicles so as to provide for such identification tag and registration thereof; the owner of each motor vehicle shall pay the sum of one dollar * * *.

Public, No. 24, an act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, and for other purposes, amended the act quoted above in the following language:

For additional amount required for the purchase of enamel metal identification-number tags for motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, two hundred and fifty dollars; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to amend the regulations controlling motor vehicles so as to provide that for such identification tag and registration thereof the owner of each motor vehicle shall pay the sum of two dollars; and the secretary of the automobile board shall, after the payment of said fee to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, issue to said owner the identification-number tag.

The amendment quoted varies only from the original law as to the amount which shall be charged for furnishing the tag.

The fees received from these tags for the fiscal year amounted to the sum of $2,666, as shown by the receipt of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, filed in the office of the secretary of the automobile board.

Permits to operate motor vehicles have been issued to 4,366 persons from the date of the first examination, August 11, 1903, to the close of the fiscal year.

The board renews the recommendation of its last annual report that a fee of $1 be paid for permit to operate a motor vehicle by others than owners, members of their families, and nonresidents who use their motor vehicles during a transient sojourn only in the District; that upon issuance of said permit chauffeurs have delivered to them a badge of suitable metal with the words stamped thereon "Registered chauffeur, No. —, District of Columbia," which shall be worn upon his clothing in a conspicuous place at all times when he is operating or is in charge of a motor vehicle upon the public highway or space; that a penalty be provided making it unlawful for a chauffeur to whom such badge is issued to voluntarily permit any other person to wear his badge or for any person to wear the badge of another person or a fictitious one.

With the exception of the District of Columbia, every State having motor-vehicle laws and regulations makes a charge similar to the one recommended when chauffeur's or operator's permit or license is issued.

By order of the automobile board, District of Columbia.

H. M. WOODWARD,
Secretary Automobile Board, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 29, 1908*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the work of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

The law in regard to the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied in the District of Columbia states that "The illuminating power of the gas shall be equal to 22 candles by the Bunsen photometer, using the Bray-slit union burner No. 7, consuming 5 cubic feet of gas per hour, and such gas shall not contain more than 20 grains of sulphur in any form in 100 cubic feet, nor more than 5 grains of ammonia in any form in 100 cubic feet, and shall be free of the impurity known as sulphureted hydrogen."

The law further directs that daily tests shall be made to see that the gas supplied meets these requirements. In compliance with these regulations, one testing station is maintained in Georgetown, in the territory of the Georgetown Gas Light Company and three stations—central, northwest, and southeast—in the territory supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company.

The Georgetown company supplies a coal gas enriched with oil gas, while the Washington Gas Light Company's product is a mixture of coal gas and carbureted water gas.

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING POWER.

During the past year 751 official photometric tests were made of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, giving a mean of 23.13 candlepower, which is 1.13 candles above the legal requirement of 22 candles. The highest result obtained was 28.14 candles at the southeast testing station on July 22, 1907, and the lowest, 19.15 candles, at the northwest station on August 5, 1907.

At the central testing station 307 official photometric tests gave a mean of 22.70 candlepower, with a maximum of 25.09 candles on May 12, 1908, and a minimum of 20.32 candles on August 14, 1907.

At the southeast testing station 216 photometric tests gave a mean of 23.05 candles, with a maximum of 28.14 candles on July 22, 1907, and a minimum of 19.20 candles on November 15, 1907.

Two hundred and twenty-eight photometric tests at the northwest testing station gave a mean of 23.80 candles, with a maximum of 26.38 candles on November 27, 1907, and a minimum of 19.15 candles on August 5, 1907.

On sixty days the tests showed the candlepower to be below 22 candles at one or more stations at some time during the day.

PURITY.

Ammonia.—The mean amount of ammonia found in the gas at the central station was 0.10 of 1 grain in 100 cubic feet; the largest amount found was 1 grain on July 25, 1907, and on one hundred and six days the tests showed no ammonia present.

At the southeast station the mean amount of ammonia found was 0.89 of 1 grain in 100 cubic feet, with a maximum of 3.93 grains on July 25, 1907. On fourteen days the tests showed no ammonia present.

At no time during the year did the amount of ammonia in the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company reach the legal limit of 5 grains in 100 cubic feet.

Total sulphur.—The mean amount of sulphur found in the gas at the central station was 9.68 grains in 100 cubic feet. The maximum was 13.70 grains on January 20, 1908, and the minimum amount was 5.75 grains on July 25, 1907.

The mean amount of sulphur found in the gas at the southeast station was 8.72 grains in 100 cubic feet, with a maximum of 16.04 grains on March 20, 1908, and a minimum of 4.70 grains on July 25, 1907.

At no time during the year did the amount of sulphur in the gas supplied by this company exceed the legal limit of 20 grains in 100 cubic feet.

Sulphureted hydrogen.—On thirty-nine days the tests showed the presence at one or more stations of sulphureted hydrogen in the gas supplied by this company.

Most of the defaults in candlepower and purity mentioned above occurred from July to November, during the time new machinery was being installed at the gas works to provide for increased output of gas.

PRESSURE.

Automatic pressure registers driven by clockwork recorded continuously the pressure of the gas at the three stations. This pressure is expressed as height in inches of a column of water which would be supported by the gas pressure. The means and extremes thus recorded are as follows:

Station.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Central	2.42	3.70	1.36
Southeast	2.61	3.90	1.40
Northwest	2.36	3.76	1.32

It is only fair to state that the extremes given here were obtained as a result of some unusual conditions. As a matter of record, the daily variation in pressure was usually less than 1 inch.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Occasional determinations of the specific gravity of the gas, compared with air as 1.000, were made at the three stations. In the following table are given the means and extremes of these determinations:

Station.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Central	0.621	0.636	0.590
Southeast	.643	.662	.614
Northwest	.647	.692	.620

GEORGETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING POWER.

Three hundred and six official photometric tests were made of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company, yielding a mean of 22.62 candlepower, which is 0.62 of 1 candle above the legal requirement. The highest result obtained was 26.42 candles, on January 3, 1908, and the lowest, 17.58 candles, on January 18, 1908. On fifty-two days the gas was below the standard of 22 candles at some hour during the day. On most of these days it varied between 20 and 22 candlepower.

PURITY.

Ammonia.—The mean amount of ammonia found in the gas supplied by this company was 1.75 grains in 100 cubic feet. The maximum amount was 19.42 grains on July 24, 1907. There were five days from July 18 to August 1 when the amount of ammonia exceeded 5 grains in 100 cubic feet. The company reported that the ammonia washer was "out of order" during this period. At no time during the remainder of the year did the amount of ammonia exceed 5 grains in 100 cubic feet, and on eight days the gas was found to be free from this compound.

Total sulphur.—The mean amount of sulphur found in the gas supplied by this company was 17.94 grains in 100 cubic feet. The maximum amount was 37.44 grains on November 14, 1907, and the minimum 5.03 grains on June 15, 1908. On twenty-two days the gas supplied by this company contained more than the legal limit of 20 grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.

Sulphureted hydrogen.—On twenty-two days the gas supplied by this company contained the impurity, sulphureted hydrogen.

Most of the defaults in candlepower and purity of the gas supplied by the two companies and cited in this report occurred during the months of July, August, and September. To determine to what extent the gas companies were legally liable, the matter was referred, on October 11, 1907, to the corporation counsel, who thereupon carried the case into court. At the time this report is submitted the case has not been decided.

PRESSURE.

A continuous record of the pressure at the Georgetown testing station was obtained, which shows a mean pressure of 2.03 inches, with a maximum of 4.56 inches on November 20, 1907, and a minimum of 0.12 of 1 inch on January 29, 1908. These extremes were the results of abnormal conditions and were maintained for only a few minutes, when the trouble was remedied. The usual daily variation in pressure was less than 1 inch.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The mean of a number of determinations of the specific gravity of the gas was 0.523, compared with air as 1.000. The highest result was 0.550 and the lowest 0.490.

Monthly statements of the illuminating power, purity, and pressure of the gas supplied by the two companies will be found in Tables I to VIII.

METER INSPECTION.

During the past year 6,682 gas meters were inspected and proved for the two gas companies and the consumers in the District of Columbia.

Of this number 258 were Georgetown meters and 6,424 were inspected for the Washington Gaslight Company, or consumers in their territory.

The Washington meters were classified as follows:

Two thousand five hundred and seventy-five new meters, 1,511 repaired, 1,265 consumers' complaints, and 1,073 company's complaints.

Of the 1,265 meters inspected on the complaint of consumers, 525, or 41.50 per cent, were fast (average error, 5.48 per cent); 87, or 6.88 per cent were slow (average error, 7.31 per cent), and 653, or 51.62 per cent, were correct.

The 1,073 meters inspected on complaint of the company showed 22, or 2.05 per cent, fast (average error, 5.11 per cent); 579, or 53.96 per cent slow (average error, 26.21 per cent); 32, or 2.98 per cent, were correct, and 440, or 41.01 per cent, failed altogether to register the gas passing through them.

Fifty meters were inspected on complaint of consumers in Georgetown, of which 22, or 44 per cent, were fast (average error, 5.46 per cent); 2, or 4 per cent, were slow (average error, 5.33 per cent), and 26, or 52 per cent, were correct.

Three meters were inspected on complaint of the Georgetown Gaslight Company. One was 4.66 per cent fast, one 5.33 per cent slow, and one was correct.

Monthly data in regard to the meters inspected will be found in Tables IX and X.

FEES COLLECTED.

A fee of 50 cents is collected for each new or complaint meter inspected and 20 cents for each repaired meter. The fees thus collected during the year amounted to $2,845, which sum was deposited with the collector of taxes, to be placed to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, as directed by statute.

DISTRICT GAS BILLS.

In compliance with C. O. No. 241807, the monthly statements of all gas meters in the District buildings have been verified, and the resulting gas bills have received the certification of this office.

It is my pleasing duty to testify to the efficient and willing service rendered at all times by my associates in this office.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER G. RUNYAN,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE I.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908 (central testing station).*

Month.	Number of observations.[a]	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of days sulphureted hydrogen was present.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
July	26	22.49	24.78	20.95	0.23	1.00	None	8.26	9.59	5.75	0
August	27	22.16	23.26	20.32	.15	.73	None.	8.82	10.14	7.95	0
September	24	22.52	23.62	21.51	.18	.87	None.	8.21	10.55	6.03	1
October	27	22.79	25.05	20.93	.10	.28	None.	8.80	10.28	5.89	17
November	25	22.61	23.95	21.30	.07	.20	None.	11.22	13.56	9.32	1
December	25	22.63	23.60	22.01	.04	.22	None.	10.97	13.15	9.18	2
January	26	22.42	24.10	21.28	.05	.38	None.	11.65	13.70	10.55	0
February	24	22.57	23.72	21.44	.06	.55	None.	10.29	11.51	8.22	0
March	26	22.76	24.09	22.06	.05	.20	None.	9.76	11.37	7.54	1
April	26	22.93	25.05	22.05	.04	.20	None.	10.08	11.65	8.90	1
May	25	23.13	25.09	21.54	.09	.40	None.	9.75	10.96	8.49	0
June	26	23.47	25.05	22.05	.12	.25	None.	8.43	10.00	6.85	3
For the year	307	22.70	25.09	20.32	.10	1.00	None.	9.68	13.70	5.75	26

[a] Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer at intervals of one minute.

TABLE II.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908 (southeast testing station).*

Month.	Number of observations.[a]	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of days sulphureted hydrogen was present.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
July	21	24.18	28.14	20.72	1.78	3.93	None.	6.72	8.62	4.70	0
August	17	24.12	26.22	20.94	1.38	2.50	0.36	7.55	11.64	6.59	1
September	15	22.88	25.69	20.51	1.84	3.00	.93	8.62	10.96	7.26	2
October	19	23.12	26.57	20.24	1.44	1.44	1.43	7.32	7.44	7.19	15
November	21	21.53	24.63	19.20	1.19	1.72	.13	9.12	9.79	8.56	1
December	18	22.98	26.91	20.42	.30	1.00	None.	8.70	10.96	7.12	0
January	22	22.79	25.16	20.32	.20	.80	None.	10.07	12.92	7.77	0
February	16	23.12	24.61	22.07	.55	.71	.28	12.53	13.70	10.96	0
March	15	23.15	25.44	19.67	.55	.58	.50	13.17	16.04	10.96	3
April	17	22.41	24.22	20.03	.44	1.07	None.	10.18	11.88	7.60	1
May	18	23.14	26.29	20.66	.36	.94	None.	9.10	9.59	8.22	0
June	17	23.30	25.61	19.60	.44	1.07	None.	7.26	10.54	5.93	2
For the year	216	23.05	28.14	19.20	.89	3.93	None.	8.72	16.04	4.70	25

[a] *Each observation consists* of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer at intervals of one minute.

TABLE III.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908 (northwest testing station).*

Month.	Number of observations.[a]	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Number of days sulphuretted hydrogen was present.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
July	17	22.83	24.40	21.41	0
August	17	22.62	24.67	19.15	0
September	15	23.32	25.41	22.23	2
October	23	23.64	26.14	22.10	13
November	24	24.54	26.38	22.55	1
December	22	24.17	26.33	22.59	1
January	22	24.01	25.39	22.42	0
February	19	24.17	26.22	22.36	0
March	20	23.95	26.05	22.20	1
April	19	23.69	26.33	22.15	0
May	15	24.04	25.99	22.39	0
June	15	24.15	25.33	23.05	1
For the year	228	23.80	26.38	19.15	19

[a] Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer at intervals of one minute.

TABLE IV.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908 (Georgetown testing station).*

Month.	Number of observations.[a]	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of days sulphuretted hydrogen was present.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
July	26	22.81	24.14	20.62	7.10	19.42	0.60	15.93	18.26	14.62	0
August	27	22.55	24.81	18.97	3.45	7.00	1.25	19.13	23.02	17.63	0
September	24	22.47	24.90	20.23	1.64	3.33	0.43	19.34	26.03	16.44	0
October	27	21.79	23.03	19.46	0.80	1.40	0.18	26.79	27.40	25.58	3
November	25	22.14	25.04	19.08	0.66	1.42	0.25	27.51	37.44	18.26	7
December	25	23.33	26.06	21.05	0.61	2.75	None.	25.28	30.59	19.18	2
January	26	22.58	26.42	17.58	0.39	0.93	None.	23.06	27.84	16.84	1
February	23	22.57	24.77	18.52	0.92	1.57	0.50	16.73	17.22	15.99	3
March	26	22.37	24.55	19.09	0.53	1.08	0.10	18.73	19.18	17.36	6
April	26	23.09	25.02	19.21	0.39	1.83	None.	15.05	16.85	11.36	0
May	25	23.04	24.67	21.72	0.24	0.50	None.	10.76	14.80	7.77	0
June	26	22.80	24.85	21.49	0.41	0.64	0.14	6.17	7.04	5.03	0
For the year	306	22.62	26.42	17.58	1.75	19.42	None.	17.94	37.44	5.03	22

[a] Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer at intervals of one minute.

TABLE V.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered at the central testing station from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
July	2.27	2.86	1.58
August	2.24	2.86	1.48
September	2.48	3.70	1.60
October	2.42	3.50	1.36
November	2.47	3.38	1.64
December	2.42	3.34	1.48
January	2.40	3.20	1.60
February	2.48	3.34	1.68
March	2.42	3.28	1.54
April	2.36	3.28	1.40
May	2.56	3.46	1.70
June	2.54	3.18	1.86
For the year	2.42	3.70	1.36

TABLE VI.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered at the southeast testing station from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
July	2.46	2.94	1.88
August	2.29	2.86	1.64
September	2.25	3.54	1.70
October	2.56	3.34	1.46
November	2.52	3.40	1.60
December	2.55	3.40	1.40
January	2.43	3.20	1.60
February	2.99	3.80	2.30
March	2.98	3.90	2.22
April	2.74	3.80	1.86
May	2.86	3.70	1.60
June	2.68	3.24	2.16
For the year	2.61	3.90	1.40

TABLE VII.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered at the northwest testing station from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
July	2.29	2.96	1.56
August	2.23	2.92	1.44
September	2.48	3.76	1.42
October	2.40	3.54	1.46
November	2.38	3.46	1.40
December	2.38	3.58	1.32
January	2.32	3.30	1.36
February	2.40	3.44	1.38
March	2.37	3.30	1.56
April	2.31	3.30	1.56
May	2.38	3.30	1.38
June	2.38	3.10	1.70
For the year	2.36	3.76	1.32

TABLE VIII.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company, as registered at the Georgetown testing station from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
July	2.09	3.54	1.36
August	2.11	3.56	1.36
September	1.89	3.28	1.08
October	2.13	3.52	0.94
November	2.09	4.56	1.16
December	2.17	3.80	1.00
January	2.02	4.26	0.12
February	2.03	4.14	0.94
March	1.90	3.20	1.00
April	1.94	3.70	1.12
May	1.98	3.04	1.00
June	2.05	3.50	1.34
For the year	2.03	4.56	0.12

TABLE IX.—*Meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.*

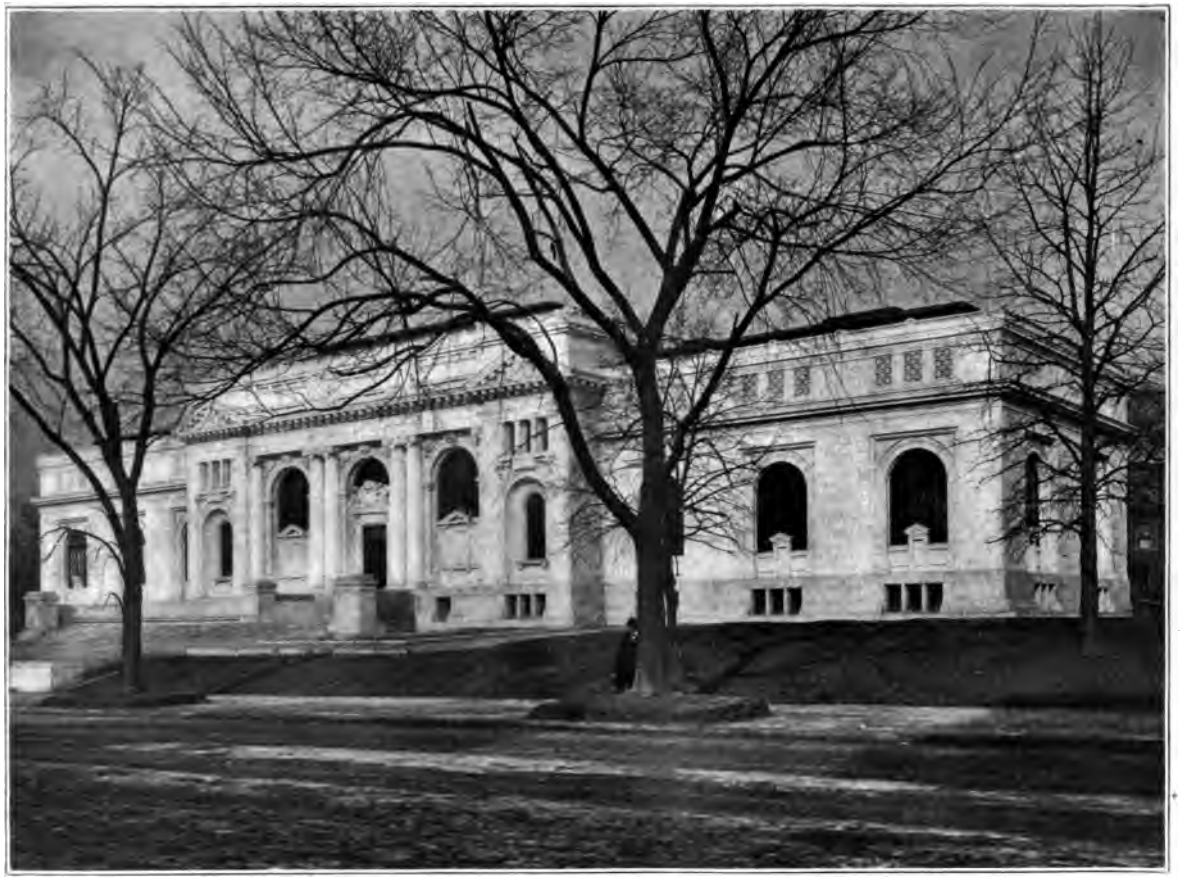
Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Did not register.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.
July	16			13		13	3		
August	3						3	2	4.83
September	52	50	50				2		
October	20	13	13				7	2	4.00
November	21			16		16	4	2	4.99
December	19			15		15	4	2	5.66
January	30	25	25				5	2	4.66
February	39	25	25				13	7	6.13
March	31			26		26	5	3	6.66
April	1						1	1	4.00
May	22			19	1	18	3	1	5.00
June	4	3	3						
Total	258	116	116	89	1	88	50	22	
Average									5.46

Month.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.
July			3						
August			1						
September			2						
October	2	5.33	3						
November			2	1			1	5.33	
December			2						
January			3						
February			6	1	1	4.66			
March			2						
April									
May			2						
June				1					1
Total	2		26	3	1		1		1
Average		5.33				4.66		5.33	

TABLE X.—*Meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.*

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Did not register.	Number correct.
July	389	203					203	81				81
August	322	10					10	88				88
September	476	341					341	79				79
October	798	567	3	3.72			564	115			1	114
November	879	556	1	4.00			549	103				103
December	551	68					68	142				142
January	850	288					288	176				176
February	616	161					161	149				149
March	518	111					111	145	1	5.00		144
April	375	55					55	167	3	4.66		164
May	415	116			1	86.00	115	160			1	159
June	357	107	1	4.00	1	25.00	105	126				126
Total	6,424	2,575	5		2		2,568	1,511	4		2	1,505
Average				3.88		55.50				4.75		

Month.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Number that did not register.
July	57	22	4.59	2	3.99	33	28	1	4.00	11	38.[illegible]		16
August	46	8	5.69	2	4.66	66	78	1	3.00	52	28.[illegible]		25
September	38	7	4.42	3	3.55	28	40			25	30.20		15
October	85	18	5.15	15	4.85	52	29			19	24.38		10
November	175	61	4.60	17	9.25	97	51	1	5.66	23	30.78	3	24
December	189	98	5.12	10	8.92	81	154	1	7.00	64	28.[illegible]	2	87
January	159	95	5.18	10	5.81	54	227	6	5.24	128	28.[illegible]	9	87
February	159	85	5.65	10	16.33	64	147	4	6.14	78	24.80	9	59
March	148	62	7.77	6	3.91	80	114	4	4.77	60	21.[illegible]	[illegible]	40
April	79	37	5.57	5	4.02	37	74	2	4.77	36	26.[illegible]	[illegible]	28
May	67	21	5.02	4	3.33	42	72	1	4.00	40	24.[illegible]	2	25
June	65	11	5.11	3	3.56	51	59	1	4.00	57	24.[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Total	1,265	525		87		663	1,073	22		579		82	440
Average			5.48		7.31				5.11		28.2[illegible]		



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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CHARLES J. BELL, term expires 1910.
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BRANCH LIBRARIES.

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The president is ex officio a member of all committees.

REPORT.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: The people of Washington appreciate more strongly and utilize more thoroughly every year the opportunities offered by the Public Library. The home circulation in the year ended July 1, 1908, exceeded half a million volumes and the attendance in the adult reading rooms was nearly 150,000, an increase in each case of about 9 per cent.

In number of volumes, the library has passed the 100,000 mark, the figure suggested as measuring the probable future size of the collection by the law of June 3, 1896, creating the Public Library, which provided that in any municipal building to be thereafter erected in the District suitable provision should be made for the library and reading room sufficient to accommodate not less than 100,000 volumes.

Through the enterprise and energy of the librarian and his assistants, the library has made notable advances in the fields which it occupies almost exclusively, and to fill which it was created. Attention has already been called to the steady growth in home circulation which has been accompanied by a marked reduction in the percentage of fiction circulated, indicating an improvement in the quality as well as an increase of the quantity of its circulation.

The open-shelf facilities of the library have been much enlarged and broadened in scope so as to cover not merely fiction, but many other branches of literature, including a new useful arts and science department; and the popularity and usefulness of the library have been correspondingly increased.

The work among the children and in the schools has also notably developed. The new children's room has been opened, twice the size of the old; a school duplicate collection of books for home circulation through the grades has been established and a beginning made in school visiting by library assistants. The children's department circulation for the year exceeded 100,000.

In the popular circulation of books, in the open-shelf, school, and children's work the Public Library occupies fields untouched by the great national reference collection of the Library of Congress, and has already fully vindicated by its usefulness in these fields and its benefits to the public the wisdom of its establishment by Congress.

A NATIONAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The miscellaneous circulating books in the departments and bureaus of the Government are beginning, under wise legislation which has been enacted, to flow into the Public Library; the uncopyrighted duplicates of this class of books in the Library of Congress are likewise being turned over to it, and in course of time also the copy-

TRUSTEES' ROOM, SECOND FLOOR.

righted duplicates of deposit volumes will, it is believed, be transferred to the Public Library, making it more and more the worthy supplement as a national circulating library of the great reference collection of the Library of Congress.

Gifts and transfers of books from the government bureaus and the National Library, numerous and valuable as they already are and may become, do not obviate the necessity for a more adequate fund for the purchase of books to meet the demands of the community. It is important that the appropriation for this purpose be made $15,000 annually. The special appropriation for the first stocking of the library is long since exhausted and the desk fund is so reduced that in the face of constantly increasing use of the library the funds available for book purchases have been smaller than in the year preceding during each of the last three years. The trustees earnestly recommend this increased fund for books, as well as appropriations for a larger and better-paid force, in accordance with the estimates.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

The wonderful growth in public use of the central library, far outstripping the increase in number of volumes and in size of library force, make such strong and reasonable demands upon the funds available for library maintenance that evidently years must pass before the main library will be so strengthened and equipped as to meet fully and satisfactorily the public demands upon it and to permit the diversion of funds necessary to branch library extension on a large scale. Development of the main library will for the next year and for several years almost monopolize attention; but while it will not be practicable in the near future to do much in the actual building and maintenance of branch libraries, it will be the height of folly for those to whose care the library's interests are intrusted to neglect to seize the opportunity offered by Mr. Andrew Carnegie to secure at this time an ample building fund available for such branches whenever in the future they may be needed and whenever the District is, in the opinion of Congress, able to maintain them. Mr. Carnegie in 1903 offered in addition to his gift of the present Public Library building to give whatever amount of money was necessary (estimated at $350,000 or more) to build branch libraries in the District from time to time when called upon so to do by the trustees of the library, such branches to be maintained like the main library by municipal appropriation. This offer is still outstanding but unaccepted. At every session since 1903 the trustees have endeavored to get from Congress—the District's national, state, and city legislature all in one—such action as would be equivalent to acceptance of the offer and would render the branch building fund available, however long the limited financial means of the District and the necessity of first fully developing the central library might postpone the actual erection of branches.

In response to the representations of the trustees, the District Committee of the House of Representatives reported favorably and the House passed the following bill (H. R. 14048, 58th Cong.)

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept from Mr. Andrew Carnegie such donations as he may from time to time make for the purpose of erecting such branch library buildings

in the District of Columibia as the said Commissioners and the said library trustees may approve; and to accept also from time to time conveyance of unincumbered land deemed desirable by said Commissioners and trustees as the site or sites of such branch library buildings; and to serve as three members of a commission of five, of which the president of the library trustees and the librarian of the public library shall be the additional members, to supervise the erection of said branch library buildings: *Provided*, That such branch library buildings shall not be opened for public use until Congress shall hereafter provide for the necessary expenses of maintaining said branch library or libraries as the same shall from time to time be completed and ready for such use.

It failed, however, to receive favorable action in the Senate, and in the library trustees' report of June 30, 1904, the following reasons for this failure were suggested:

The opposition to the measure in the Senate was based upon an indisposition to authorize by implication any undefined branch-library expenditures which might by any possibility under the 10 per cent maintenance condition of Mr. Carnegie's donation, impose an onerous burden upon both local and national taxpayers. The fact that the primary need of the present is the proper development of the main library and that branch-building expansion, with the accompanying burdens of maintenance, must, even if authorized, be postponed in execution until the future has been and is thoroughly appreciated by the Commissioners and the library trustees, and it is not believed that, if the power to specify the time of branch-library extension had been confided to them, any evil could possibly have resulted from the general acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer of funds to be available for the erection of branch-library buildings at any date or dates in the future when the District could afford to maintain them. Congress has, however, indicated its unwillingness to authorize broadly this general acceptance of the offer, and it will be necessary to seek authority separately in every instance to accept the exact amount required to build some specified branch-library building if and when the District feels that it can afford to pay or guarantee in that particular case the 10 per cent maintenance.

In accordance with the suggestion of the last sentence of the above quotation, the trustees, having vainly asked from Congress general authority to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer, sought acceptance of the offer in respect to a single branch. The bill as submitted by them on these lines was passed by the Senate June 18, 1906, and reads as follows:

AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of a branch library building in said District, and to provide for the suitable maintenance of said branch.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept from Andrew Carnegie a donation not exceeding thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a suitable branch library building at Takoma Park, subject to the approval of the Commissioners and the public library trustees, and to accept conveyance of unincumbered land considered suitable by the said Commissioners and library trustees as a site for a branch library for Takoma Park. And authority is hereby conferred upon a commission, to consist of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the chairman of the committee on branch libraries of the library trustees, and the librarian of the Washington Public Library to supervise the erection of said branch library building: *Provided*, That such branch library building shall not be opened for public use until Congress shall hereafter provide for the necessary expenses of maintaining said branch library when the same shall be completed and ready for such use.

Takoma Park was selected as the location of the first branch library (1) on account of its remoteness from the central library, and (2) on account of the excellent site for a library building which public-spirited citizens of the suburb have bought and donated for this public use.

The bill thus passed by the Senate died in the House District Committee in the Fifty-ninth Congress. It was later submitted to the

present Congress; again passed by the Senate and is again apparently dying in the District Committee, which seems to hesitate to give to the House of the Sixtieth Congress the opportunity to pass upon a proposition which the House of the Fifty-eighth Congress on even broader lines approved.

The trustees appeal for hearty public cooperation in a vigorous effort to pass through the House District Committee and in the House at the approaching session of Congress this bill, already approved by the Senate of this Congress and accepted in principle by the House of the Fifty-eighth Congress.

Until the central library is adequately developed and sustained, the work of establishing branches will proceed slowly, since it is clearly unwise at this time and will be in the immediate future to drain strength from the central library for the sake of outlying branches. It is highly desirable, however, that prompt action be taken to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer and to make a practical beginning in the branch library work to the end that the necessary funds may be set apart to meet the cost of building these branches, whenever from time to time in the future they may be needed.

If the legislation fails in this Congress, the proposed donation (estimated at $350,000 or more) will doubtless lapse.

The trustees, speaking, it is believed, for the whole community, will appeal to the House District Committee to take prompt action upon this measure; to approve it if they will, but in any event to bring it before the House, so that there may be an end of this game of legislative battledore and shuttlecock played by the House and Senate for four years in respect to this proposition. This session should bring final action by the District's legislature, either accepting or rejecting Mr. Carnegie's public-spirited offer.

LIBRARY ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The Public Library estimates for 1909–10, as submitted by the library trustees to the Commissioners of the District, are as follows:

Estimates for 1909–10.

	Appropriation 1908–9.	Estimates 1909–10.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE.		
Librarian	$3,250	$4,000
NOTE.—The trustees believe that the salary of the librarian should be fixed ultimately at $5,000 per annum. This sum will be required in order to make the salary commensurate with the services rendered and to put it on a par with the salaries paid to chief librarians of other municipal libraries of equal rank.		
Assistant librarian	1,500	1,800
NOTE.—The estimated sum is required in order to retain an officer of sufficient ability to perform the administrative duties of this position.		
Chief, circulating department	1,200	1,500
NOTE.—The responsibilities of the position require that the salary should be increased to the amount originally estimated for it.		
Children's librarian	1,000	1,200
NOTE.—The largely increased responsible work of this department which results from opening the children's room in the basement justifies this increase of salary.		
Librarian's secretary	900	1,000
NOTE.—The responsibilities of the position of business officer or chief clerk require that it be increased to the amount originally estimated.		
Reference librarian	1,000	1,200
NOTE.—The growth of the work of this department and the quality of the service rendered requires this increase for its chief.		

Estimates for 1909–10—Continued.

	Appropriation 1908–9.	Estimates 1909–10.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE—continued.		
Chief of the order department		$1,200
NOTE.—The volume and complexity of the book-order work require an adequately paid chief having business ability and knowledge of books, their prices, etc.		
Chief, useful arts department		1,200
NOTE.—The success of this new department and the importance of the service justify and require a well-educated and trained chief.		
Chief, schools and stations department		1,000
NOTE.—The growth and importance of these activities require that they should be placed in charge of a separate officer.		
Municipal reference librarian		1,200
NOTE.—The Commissioners desire that the important work of collecting and indexing material regarding municipal administration be systematically undertaken at the District building. This should be carried on as a branch of the Public Library.		
Assistant	$900	
Three assistants, at $900 each		2,700
NOTE.—One new assistant at this salary is needed to be first assistant in the circulating department. As the hours during which the department is open are long, the first assistant must approximate the chief in administrative ability. Another assistant of this grade is needed to take charge of the periodicals department.		
Four assistants, at $720 each	2,880	
Six assistants, at $720 each		4,320
NOTE.—One of these new assistants is needed to supervise the bindery work and one as first assistant in the book-order department.		
Four assistants, at $600 each	2,400	
Five assistants, at $600 each		3,000
NOTE.—The extra assistant at this rate is needed in the schools and stations department.		
Three assistants, at $540 each	1,620	1,620
Copyist	480	480
Chief, catalogue department		1,500
NOTE.—The volume and grade of work that is being done require an officer of high technical skill and good administrative ability to cope with it. At least 15 cataloguers holding subordinate positions in local libraries receive as much as, or more than, the estimated salary.		
Cataloguer	900	900
Do		840
NOTE.—In order to keep current cataloguing work up to date and to issue bulletins and class catalogues, this increase in the catalogue force is needed.		
Cataloguer	720	720
Do	600	600
Three temporary cataloguers, at $540 each	1,620	
Three cataloguers, at $540 each		1,620
NOTE.—To cut these cataloguers out because called "temporary" would demoralize the work of the library. There is no prospect that they can be spared, and they should appear in the appropriation as a part of the permanent force.		
Stenographer and typewriter	720	720
Two assistants, at $480 each	960	960
Two attendants, at $600 each		1,200
NOTE.—The increasing work of the issue department and the importance of raising the quality of the service make necessary these positions.		
Five attendants, at $540 each	2,700	2,700
Five attendants, at $480 each	2,400	2,400
Collator	360	480
NOTE.—This is the only position on the library staff proper, exclusive of building force and pages, paying less than $480. The quality of the work exacted requires the increase in salary.		
Two messengers, at $480 each	960	960
Ten pages, at $360 each	3,600	3,600
Two janitors, at $480 each	960	960
Engineer	1,080	1,200
NOTE.—The services of the intelligent man now holding this position are so valuable to the library as to justify the further increase recommended last year and repeated here.		
Fireman	720	720
Workman	480	600
NOTE.—The man holding this position is, because of his mechanical ability, so valuable to the library as to justify better payment for his services.		
Library guard	720	720
Two cloakroom attendants, at $360 each	720	720
Six charwomen, at $180 each	1,080	1,080

Estimates for 1909–10—Continued.

	Appropriation 1908–9.	Estimates 1909–10.
SPECIAL SERVICES.		
For the employment of substitutes and other special and temporary service, at the discretion of the librarian, to continue available until expended	.....	$1,000
NOTE.—The library service is often crippled by the present impossibility of employing substitutes during the illness of regular employees or of increasing the force to take care of any special stress of work.		
For keeping the library open 52 Sundays, 2 to 9 p. m.; 5 holidays, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; and for extra services on Saturday afternoons in July, August, and September	$1,700	2,500
NOTE.—The present appropriation is not sufficient to provide for the home circulation of books on Sundays. This is regarded as desirable.		
BOOKS, BINDING, CONTINGENT, ETC.		
For purchase of books	7,500	15,000
NOTE.—The increase is required to meet demands caused by the rapid increase in circulation, the need of extensive duplication, the demand for many technological books, the desirability of extending the system of circulation through the schools, the increased cost of books, and the need of extending the periodical list.		
For binding	3,500	4,000
NOTE.—The increase in circulation and the increasingly poor quality of publishers' bindings render the increased amount necessary.		
For fuel, lighting, fitting up building, purchase and maintenance of transportation vehicles, and other contingent expenses	7,500	8,000
NOTE.—The use of greater portions of the building requires increased fuel and lights and larger expenditures for new equipment and alterations. The expanding work of the library requires increased quantities of all kinds of supplies. It is desirous to print more bulletins, reference lists, and catalogues. Deliveries of books to schools, stations, etc., require funds for transportation expenses.		

New officers asked for:		
Chief, order department	$1,200	
Chief, useful arts department	1,200	
Chief, schools and stations department	1,000	
Municipal reference librarian	1,200	
Chief, catalogue department	1,500	
Cataloguer	840	
Two assistants, at $900 each	1,800	
Two assistants, at $720 each	1,440	
Assistant	600	
Two attendants, at $600 each	1,200	
		$11,980
Increases of salaries asked for:		
Librarian	750	
Assistant librarian	300	
Librarian's secretary	100	
Reference librarian	200	
Children's librarian	200	
Chief, circulating department	300	
Collator	120	
Engineer	120	
Workman	120	
		2,210
Other increases asked for:		
Employment of substitutes and other temporary service (new item)		1,000
Sunday opening		800
Purchase of books		7,500
Binding		500
Contingent fund		500
Total increases asked for		24,490

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President of Library Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AINSWORTH RAND SPOFFORD.

(Trustee 1896–1908.)

On August 11, 1908, occurred the death of Dr. A. R. Spofford, a trustee of the Public Library since August 20, 1896. At a special meeting of the library trustees held on October 2 the following resolutions were adopted:

Since the last meeting of the trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia Ainsworth Rand Spofford, LL. D., a member of the board practically from its organization, has been removed by death from further participation in their councils.

Doctor Spofford brought to the service of the Public Library in its infancy a marvelously broad and exact knowledge of books and their contents and a fine and keen appreciation of and catholic taste in literature. As chairman of the committee on books from the establishment of the library he exercised a strong influence in determining the character of the book collection as an agent of popular education, by the formulation of general policies, by drawing up lists for purchase, and by almost daily countersignature of book orders. Never absent from the meetings of the trustees, except when detained by illness, he always gave of his best, and that was founded on sound judgment and ripe experience.

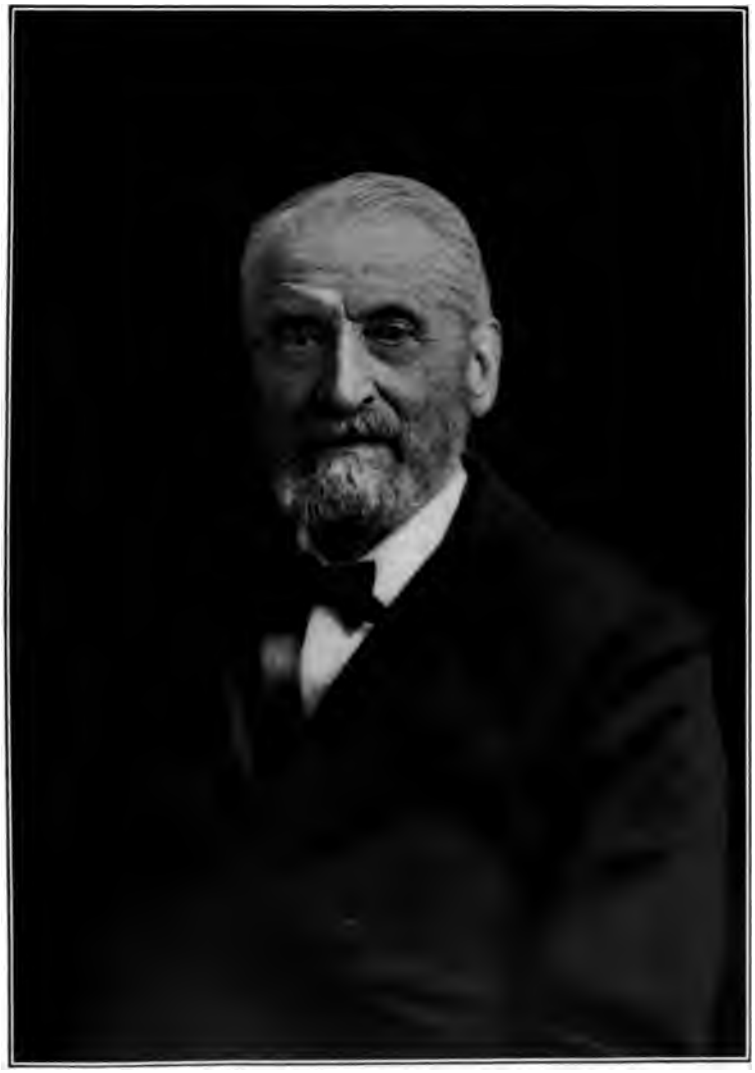
When appointed to the board he was Librarian of Congress. His remarkable career in that office and later in that of Chief Assistant Librarian; his services to legislators and to literary workers; his own contributions to literature; his large responsibility in bringing about the erection of the Congressional Library building—these are all matters of common knowledge throughout the literary world.

He was also long known to the members of this board as one of the oldest and most highly honored of public servants; he was one of the most conspicuous figures in the literary and scientific circles of the capital, where he shone as delightful conversationalist, ready debater, and polished and forceful essayist; he was a genial and courtly host and ever a fine gentleman of the old school; as citizen, neighbor, and friend he was upright and honorable, devoted and loyal.

The Public Library trustees desire to express their appreciation of his long, devoted, and valued services to the library and their admiration of his high character, and to place upon record this testimonial of their grief at his removal from their councils and from his accustomed place in the community.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this expression of their esteem and regard for him be entered upon the minutes of the Public Library trustees and that a copy, properly transcribed, be transmitted to the surviving family of Doctor Spofford.

Public Library District of Columbia, 1908.



A. R. Spofford

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1908*

GENTLEMEN: The librarian has the honor to submit his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, covering the fourth year of his service.

Hampering conditions continue to postpone the full development of an institution planted in an exceptionally intelligent community, whose citizens eagerly take advantage of all extensions of library facilities. Instead, therefore, of being able rapidly to develop a complete public library system worthy of the National Capital, the library work has thus far, by reason of insufficient appropriations, practically been limited to what can be done in the central building, and even that has not yet been fully occupied. With these limitations the past year has been one of steady and substantial progress. The book collection has passed the 100,000 mark; the home circulation has exceeded half a million volumes; the children's department circulation is now more than 100,000; and the attendance in the adult reading rooms was nearly 150,000. Among the forward steps taken were the following: The opening of a new children's room, twice the size of the former one; the opening of the new useful arts and science department; the establishment of a small but efficient school duplicate collection of books for home circulation through the grades; the beginning of school visiting by library assistants, productive of a spirit of cooperation between the two local public educational agents; the circulation of more than 17,000 mounted pictures, chiefly among the public-school teachers, and the establishment, with citizen cooperation, of a small collection of perforated rolls for use in automatic piano players.

The report of the librarian is designed to treat briefly the activities of the library. Appended are the reports of the chiefs of the various library departments, in which are given with greater detail accounts of the workings of the various branches of the service.

HOME CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

As usual, first place is given in this report to the home circulation of books, since this service is the largest and most essential one rendered to the community by this library. The total figures for the last year are 505,476 volumes. Of this number 476,293 volumes were issued from the central library, 22,580 from the 8 deposit stations and 1 playground, and 6,603 from duplicates sent to the public schools.

Comparative figures of circulation for the last five years are as follows: For 1903–4, 278,188; for 1904–5, 353,496; for 1905–6, 433,096; for 1906–7, 481,463, and for 1907–8, 505,476. The home circulation has therefore nearly doubled in four years. The increase of the

past year over that of 1906–7 is 5 per cent. In this connection it is only fair to point out that the library was closed eleven days in January by order of the district health officer, because of the discovery of a case of smallpox in the library staff. Except for this closing during one of the months of most active circulation, it is reasonable to assume that the total circulation for the year would have been about 526,000. This is estimated on the average circulation during the days of January that the library was open. On this basis, considering that the library was open for circulation three hundred and one days in 1907–8, compared with three hundred and ten in 1906–7, the circulation of the last year actually increased at the rate of 9 per cent over the previous year. Increase in the quantity of the circulation is perhaps better shown by the fact that the daily average circulation (central library only) rose from 1,499 to 1,582, and that the monthly average circulation (including also stations and schools) advanced from 40,122 to 44,911.

NOT "A FICTION LIBRARY."

It is gratifying to be able to report that the percentage of fiction circulated has been further reduced. In 1903–4, when no books except fiction were on open shelves for direct access, fiction formed nearly 84 per cent of the total circulation. Gradually during the last four years more and more books from nonfiction classes have been put on open shelves, and more and more help and guidance has been given to readers requiring assistance, with the result that the fiction percentage has been reduced to 65. The new useful arts and science room is an open-shelf room, where those classes are directly accessible to readers. The constructive changes in the delivery room by the installation of the new issue desk have made it possible to transform it from a room practically without a book to a large open-shelf room. In spite of too frequent thefts from open shelves, the value of putting the people in direct contact with the books, instead of forcing their approach through a card catalogue, is so well attested by the gradually falling fiction percentage with the increase of such open shelves as to justify the recommendation still further to extend such facilities until it is possible to have the cream of all classes of the library directly accessible to readers.

Self-congratulation on a falling fiction percentage is not to be taken as an apology for the circulation of fiction. Fiction is no doubt the prevailing form of literary expression of the present time, and most normal men and women read, together with plenty of so-called more serious literature, many novels to their great advantage. Public libraries are often unjustly criticised because of relatively high fiction percentages. A comparatively small number of a library's users borrow exclusively or chiefly fiction. Moreover, many persons who read much nonfiction borrow all of their novels from the library and exchange them frequently, whereas they either buy their books of nonfiction or, if they get them from the library, such books are read more slowly. The result is that the fiction bulks portentously in circulation statistics, whereas the time actually given to the reading of nonfiction books by library users is probably much greater than is indicated by a comparison between nonfiction and fiction circulation statistics. Though the opinion is ventured that the present

percentage of fiction circulation is not unduly high, yet at the same time it is desirable to continue the efforts to make other classes of literature accessible and attractive.

The effectiveness of the plan of having books on open shelves in stimulating circulation is strikingly shown by an experiment with a little collection of books of biography kept in one corner of the open-shelf room. The volumes of biography in the adult circulating department of the library number about 6,000. During two months 355 choice volumes of biography were kept in this special collection. From them there was a circulation of 783 volumes out of 1,538 volumes circulated from the entire subject of biography, or 45 per cent of the circulation from the subject. The marked increase in circulation in the classes of travel, social and political sciences, and literature placed on open shelves, as shown in the report of the chief of the circulating department (p. 35), argues strongly for the beneficial effects on circulation from open shelves.

In time past the librarian has frequently heard this library referred to by scientists and other highly educated citizens as a "fiction library." This judgment was probably formed by the fact that only fiction was at one time on open shelves. During the past year specimen copies of the library's monthly bulletin have been mailed to every name given in the "Directory of the Washington Academy of Science and Affiliated Societies." It is believed that by thus calling the new accessions of the library to the attention of the members of these societies, erroneous ideas of the scope of the library have to some extent at least been removed.

REGISTRATION.

At the beginning of the year under review 45,231 persons were entitled to library privileges, and at its close the "live cards" numbered 49,625, a net gain of 4,394. During the year 15,313 persons were registered as against 13,214 during the previous year. In addition to cards entitling readers to ordinary privileges, 371 ten-book cards were issued to teachers, 80 "privilege" cards were issued to persons carrying on special lines of reading, and 109 cards entitling holders to draw ten perforated music rolls at a time.

During the last three months separate figures have been kept of the sex of persons registering. Out of a registration of 3,418, 1,575, or 46 per cent, were males, and 1,843, or 54 per cent, were females. These figures do not show an undue feminization in the use of public libraries, as is so often charged, especially when it is remembered that husbands often rely on the books secured on their wives' cards, and are thus users of library books without being library visitors.

The privilege of drawing books on deposit of $5 was enjoyed by 79 strangers, 70 of whom later withdrew their deposits. (For detailed reports and tables of circulation and registration, see p. 31.)

INFORMATION BUREAU AND CIRCULATION REFERENCE WORK.

The third year's experience has deepened the conviction of the essential need of maintaining the bureau of information. The readers' assistant in charge is on the alert to welcome strangers and guide them to the right part of the library, to give instruction in the

use of the card catalogue, to find the right book, and generally to act as a reference librarian for those who wish books for home reading. Especially important is the work of aiding and guiding the reading of young people recently transferred to the adult department and generally advising those in need of courses of reading. It is evident that no statistical account can be kept or given of the work of the information bureau. It would be worth maintaining simply for the relief it gives to the attendants at the issue desk from questions involving searching and deliberation. Its main purpose is to get the right book and wherever possible the best book into the hands of inquirers.

The installation of the new central delivery desk removed from the open-shelf room the assistant who formerly charged the books drawn from that room. As the year progressed it was found that there was need for reference work in connection with the selection of fiction and other classes to be found there. The force is still too small to keep an assistant there at all hours. However, a beginning has been made at having an assistant there whenever possible. Many readers come with a very limited number of titles in mind, and these perhaps not of the best. When copies of these are not to be found they go away empty handed, select at random, or are open to the suggestion of a tactful assistant. (See p. 35 for departmental report.)

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

In the year 1906–7 the attendance on the reference room often reached the point where readers went away for lack of sittings. The vacating of the room so long occupied by the children's department made it possible to divide the reference department by the removal of books and magazines on useful arts and the physical sciences from the main reference room and placing them in a separate reading room. This has left to the reference department proper collections and reference problems in religion, economics and politics, education, history, biography, travel, fine arts, and general literature and the biological sciences. Of course the withdrawal of science and useful arts has drawn off some readers from the department. It is gratifying, however, to record an attendance on the reference room proper of 121,420, as compared with 133,059 in 1906–7, when all reference work was done in this room. For the sake of the comparison in this place with the figures of 1906–7, it should be pointed out that the total reference attendance of the year under review was 144,014, including 23,604 in the useful arts and science department.

In spite of the removal of the subjects of useful arts and science from the room, it is noted that the attendance on the part of men is still gratifyingly large. The chief advance in this department was in the work with children of the high schools and upper grammar grades, particularly those who came with debate subjects and reference problems in literature. Cooperation on the part of teachers, especially in the matter of giving advance notice that children were to be sent to look up assigned topics, has aided the library in its efforts to help the schools. (Department report, p. 36.)

READING AND REFERENCE ROOM, MAIN FLOOR.

USEFUL ARTS AND SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

Although Washington is not usually thought of as an industrial community, yet technological books and magazines when supplied here had large use. Moreover, according to the census reports, this city ranks in the value of its manufactured products with Detroit and Rochester. The opening of the new useful arts and science department on November 1, 1907, was welcomed by many library users. Its use has been large and is increasing. The chief users of the room have naturally been men who have come with the definite purpose of securing assistance in solving the problems of their every-day work.

The room, in which about 50 readers can be accommodated, contains reference and circulating books and magazines in the fields of engineering, the trades, agriculture, printing and binding and the other handicrafts, business and the useful arts generally (except medicine), the physical and mathematical sciences, the arts and crafts, architecture, photography, and decoration. One of the most useful features of the department is the collection of trade catalogues, numbering about 2,500 pieces, all gathered during the year. These cover a large number of subjects, and new subjects are included to meet demands. For example, at the request of the local Physics Teachers' Association catalogues of scientific instruments were secured from firms in this country, Germany, France, and Great Britain.

To advertise this room at its opening, news articles were furnished to the local press, circulars were sent to the members of the Washington Board of Trade, and to employers in certain industries. The librarian also addressed the Washington Society of Engineers at a regular meeting held at the library to hear of the plans for the new department and to inspect it. At the request of the librarian an advisory committee of the society was appointed. With its advice the list of periodicals for 1908 was revised and extended. The society also contributes two current engineering periodicals. Brief accounts of the new enterprise have been published in the Engineering Magazine (December, 1907), Engineering News (December 12, 1907), and Technical Literature (December, 1907).

Business affairs have been included in this department. Trade catalogues of office supplies, furniture, etc., were secured, and books were purchased on business science, advertising, and especially accountancy. The Association of American Government Accountants holds its semimonthly meetings in the library lecture hall, with public lectures on subjects connected with accountancy. By arrangement the exchanges of its journal, The Government Accountant, are turned over to this library. Its members make large demands on the library's resources in the field of bookkeeping, etc. On request, the librarian contributed to The Government Accountant, December, 1907, an article entitled "Books on Accountancy and Business at the Public Library of the District of Columbia." (Useful arts department report, p. 37.)

PERIODICALS.

The hope of occupying the separate periodicals room on the second floor must be postponed for at least another year because of the lack of the necessary assistants. The bulk of the periodicals are there-

fore still displayed in the main reference room, though about 150 have been transferred to the new useful arts and science department. The library receives regularly 436 different periodicals; including duplicates, 606 periodicals are on file. Of these duplicates 132 numbers of 20 of the most popular magazines are used for home circulation each month. The new periodicals received as gifts, including those purchased from the Henry Pastor Memorial Fund, the Woman's Anthropological Society Fund, and the local newspapers received for binding, are elsewhere listed (pp. 54–56).

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY OPENING.

The use of the library on Sundays and holidays continues to grow and strengthen the arguments for such an increase in the appropriation as to make possible the home circulation of books on Sundays. The library was open for reference on 50 Sundays and for reference and circulation on 5 holidays. The attendance in the adult reading rooms on Sundays increased from 11,000 in 1906–7 to 15,052 in 1907–8. The latter figures include 13,055 in the main reference room and 1,995 in the useful arts room. The average, with hours 2 to 9 p. m., was 301, as against a week-day average of 475, with hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and as compared with an average of 207 on Sundays in 1906–7. The visitors to the children's room on Sundays numbered 7,608, as against 7,400 in 1906–7. Here the attendance averaged 152 on Sundays (hours 2 to 8 p. m.), as compared with 337 on week days (hours 12 m. to 8 p. m.) and with 148 on Sundays in 1906–7. The steadily increasing home circulation on the 5 holidays of the last three years is noteworthy. The figures are as follows: For 1905–6, 2,373, an average of 475; for 1906–7, 2,935, an average of 587; for 1907–8, 4,279, an average of 856. The growing attendance on Sundays, coupled with the frequent disappointment expressed by readers that they are denied the privilege of drawing books on that day and the increasing holiday circulation, make it desirable that the trustees renew their recommendation to Congress to grant an increased appropriation for the Sunday circulation of books.

LECTURE HALL AND STUDY ROOM USE.

During the year 14 organizations held 41 public meetings in the library lecture hall, with an aggregate attendance of 4,450. Full records of these meetings will be found on page 48. Ten organizations held 55 smaller meetings in the study room. A record of their meetings is given on page 49. The rules governing the granting and use of the lecture hall and study room will be found on page 66.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

In September, 1907, the children's department was moved to its pleasant and commodious new quarters in the basement, where better opportunity is afforded for developing and extending its work. The home circulation from the room has increased from 93,151 volumes in 1906–7 to 98,233. To these figures should be added 5,958 volumes circulated from the grammar schools and 461 volumes circulated from the Virginia avenue playground, a total of 104,652. The

greater portion of the 22,580 volumes circulated from the stations (except the Y. M. C. A. station) is also composed of juvenile literature. The percentage of fiction in the juvenile circulation from the main library was reduced from 64 in 1906–7 to 60 for the past year.

The opening of the new room on the floor below the adult department compelled the withdrawal of the cards representing juvenile books from the main public card catalogue and the arrangement of a separate catalogue of the children's collection. This involved the rewriting of many cards in cases where adult and juvenile copies of the same title were catalogued on the same card. The installation of a lavatory, conspicuously placed in the children's room, has resulted in cleaner hands and books.

The marked increase in reference work with the children and with teachers and parents has been noted. The desk provided for teachers or parents inside the children's librarian's office is seldom unoccupied. Near it are to be found one copy each of the books included in the school duplicate collection, books recommended by supervisors for supplemental reading, books on story-telling, and other aids and guides. Larger space and a larger children's room staff have been productive of more intensive work as well as larger quantitative results. (Children's department report, page 40.)

WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

The work of school visiting and the results obtained from the establishment of the school duplicate collection have been such as fully to justify these ventures and to call loudly for continuance and extension. The children's librarian and the assistant in charge of school work visited 411 class rooms in 86 schools and talked to the children about the library, its location, hours of opening, how to secure its privileges, and the pleasure and profit of reading. More than 1,200 registrations resulted from these visits. In fact the children's room use was so stimulated that its shelves were practically swept bare of books, so that at times these visits had to be discontinued until more books could be supplied. The teachers were told of the picture collection, and were urged to apply for the 10-book cards. The growth in the use of these 10-book cards has been steady. At the end of the year 1905–6, 410 such cards were in force; at the end of 1906–7, 732 were out; and at the end of 1907–8, 1,027 teachers held such cards. These cards are used to secure books for professional reading and for class-room work, or to loan to children whenever they are unable to secure books from the school duplicate collection. The monthly educational bulletin has been continued, and is regularly distributed to principals for posting on teachers' bulletin boards. These communications, supplemented by the visits of library representatives, have helped to establish very cordial relations between the library and the schools. The teachers of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades were therefore very ready to read and emphasize the letter sent from the library on June 1 urging all children, and especially those about to drop out of school, to continue their education with the help of the library. Since the close of school large numbers of children, some from long distances, have come to the main library to register, most of them no doubt in response to this invitation.

Even though funds are altogether inadequate for the purchase of books to supply the growing demands made upon all parts of the library, including the children's room, yet it is considered very important to make at least a beginning at the work of sending out books to the schools for home circulation. It was possible to purchase during the year only 802 volumes for the purpose, and it was deemed advisable to retain 210 of them (one copy of each title) as a sort of model library in the office of the children's librarian. Consequently only 592 volumes were available for the field work. They were sent out to the grammar schools for three-month periods, in groups of about 25 volumes, with preference to applications from schools most remote from the library. In this way 1,459 volumes were sent to 85 grades in 34 schools. At least 40 applications could not be filled. Among other evidences of the value of this work are many letters received not only from the teachers, but several from the children, expressing their thanks for the books. In some cases no records of circulation were kept; in others, the records were kept imperfectly. Excluding altogether those in which no figures were kept, recorded figures and low approximate figures give a total circulation of 5,958 volumes. To show the full record of this sort of work, there should be added 461 volumes circulated from the Virginia avenue playground and 184 volumes circulated from books loaned to the Central High School.

Just before the close of the year, on invitation of the library, a conference was held between representatives of the schools and of the library, at which were present the vice-president of the board of education, four supervising principals, the director of primary work, librarians of three high schools, and several grade teachers. The superintendent of schools was unable to be present, but sent a list of school officers and teachers whom he nominated as an advisory committee. The spirit of cooperation between the schools and the library is therefore nearly all that could be desired. Except for the chronic shortage of books and the inadequacy of the library force, the way is open for the full development of this work. (School department report, p. 41.)

PICTURE WORK.

The picture collection was begun in 1906–7, and a few pictures were circulated during that year. During the past year, however, its resources have been more fully developed and its use has become somewhat extensive. The collection consists of about 13,000 mounted and a large number of unmounted pictures arranged in classified order in vertical filing cabinets. Most of this material is clipped from discarded books and periodicals, railway and steamship advertising pamphlets, etc. The pictures are mounted on cover paper of uniform size (9½ by 10½ inches), often with several pictures on a mount. Made up into collections to illustrate topics in geography, history, and literature, this material is found to be very useful in teaching, and teachers have been its largest users. Seventy schools, many of them several times, have drawn upon this collection. Its users have, however, included Sunday schools, mission classes, study clubs, newspapers (for reproduction), illustrators, and other individuals. The circulation figures for the year are 17,101 mounts.

Most of the material for this collection is received without cost. Last summer, however, the librarian bought in Paris 340 platinotype reproductions of paintings and about 200 colored post cards of great pictures, as well as 39 large photographs of paintings, architecture, and sculpture. These photographs have been framed and hung in the children's room, the various adult reading rooms, and the staff lunch room. During the year the National Society of the Fine Arts, after investigating this new branch of the library's work, contributed $50 to its funds for the purpose of art pictures for school work. This money has not yet been spent.

EXHIBITIONS.

To aid in illustrating the popular art lectures given in the library lecture hall under the auspices of the National Society of the Fine Arts, exhibitions of photographs and rare books borrowed from the Library of Congress have been installed in the exhibition cases on the second floor. Such exhibitions have included Raphael, Printing as a Fine Art, Rembrandt, Outdoor Art, Domestic Art, and Italian Renaissance Architecture. From its own collections the library had an exhibition illustrating Jamestown and early Virginia history, one including the series of "Alte Meister," colored reproductions of great paintings printed in Germany, and one consisting of nearly 600 postcard views of Washington.

As in former years, Prof. Wells W. Cooke, of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, has furnished the library with notes of spring bird arrivals, and from this data bulletins of colored bird pictures were kept up. Bird lovers seem fully to appreciate this feature.

The exhibition of books suitable for Christmas gifts was conducted from November 22 to December 31, 1907, in the west study, second floor. A handsome catalogue was issued in cooperation with two local booksellers. Many publishers' illustrated lists of holiday publications were distributed. The exhibitions was visited by 1,088 persons.

The usual collection of summer-travel pamphlets, consisting of advertisements issued by railway and steamship companies, has been exhibited in the reference room. Many citizens have come to rely on these annual exhibitions for material aid in planning their summer vacations. (Report on picture work, p. 43.)

DEPOSIT STATIONS.

A year ago seven deposit stations were reported as in operation. Early in the last year a new one was opened at the Y. M. C. A. In January, however, the very successful station at Noel House was closed. These stations are the nearest approximations to branches that the library has. All of them have been established at the solicitations of philanthropic organizations. The library simply furnishes the books (from 300 to 1,000 volumes to each), the transportation, and the necessary supplies for charging the books circulated. The library spends nothing for service in conducting these stations. All of them are conducted by persons who give their services to or are employed by the organizations receiving the deposits. Reports

of the station librarians are printed in the supplement to this report (pp. 44–47). From these reports the following summary of work is given of the stations in the order of their establishment:

1. The Neighborhood House station (468 N street SW.), established in December, 1903, circulated 2,357 volumes, an increase of 570 over the previous year.

2. The Noel House station (1245 H street NE.) in six and one-half months circulated 3,170 volumes. This was an increase of 1,792 over the corresponding period in the previous year. It is exceedingly unfortunate that this, the station with the largest circulation, had to be closed on January 17. This was necessary partly because of the removal of the settlement, but even more because of the impossibility of longer conducting a station with such large circulation by volunteer workers.

3. The Rochefort House station (324 Virginia avenue SE.) circulated 713 volumes, a gain of 169. This station has likewise been handicapped by the difficulty of securing continuity of service from volunteers.

4. Georgetown station (2726 M street NW.) circulated 2,446 volumes, an increase of 185.

5. The Colored Social Settlement station (118 M street SW.) has completed its second full year with a record of 2,228 volumes circulated, a decrease of 193 volumes.

6. The Rosedale station (1627 Fourth street NE.) circulated 1,875 volumes, a decrease of 387.

7. Recreation Center No. 1 (Western High School) shows a circulation of 5,782. This is the first full year it has been in operation. Its librarians are paid by the Washington Playgrounds Association.

8. The Y. M. C. A. station (1736 G street NW.) was opened on October 1, 1907, with about 700 volumes on its shelves. In addition the station has from time to time secured by its own messengers about 500 volumes from the central library to meet special demands. The station, which has been kept open daily, has been accessible not only to members of the association, but to others living in the neighborhood. The home circulation has been 4,009 for the nine months. In addition 749 volumes were read at the station. Its librarian is paid by the Y. M. C. A.

It should be pointed out that none of these stations (except that at the Y. M. C. A.) is open more than three brief afternoon or evening periods a week, but together they circulated a total of 22,580 volumes. The gratifying results achieved in spite of obstacles which have finally resulted in closing one of them and threaten to close others, and the urgent pleas for the establishment of other stations, enforce the need for such an increase in the central library staff as will make it possible for the library itself directly to conduct all such stations.

The library has received during the year formal or informal applications from at least six organizations of citizens requesting the establishment of other stations. These have included the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A., the Brookland Baptist Church, the Anacostia Baptist Church, the Bethany Baptist Church (Rhode Island avenue and Second street NW.), the citizens of Mount Pleasant, and officers of the District government who wish a station established in the new District building. All of these applications

were regarded as deserving of favorable action, but none the less it was necessary to decline to act favorably on them at present. It is believed to be unwise to establish any more stations until it is possible to conduct them by paid employees. Even in cases where the library has sufficient assurance that the volunteer workers will render responsible and continuous service, the library finds itself unable to supply the books owing to the meagerness of the appropriation for this purpose.

PROPOSED BRANCH AT TAKOMA PARK.

Again it is necessary to report the failure of efforts so far this session to secure favorable action on a bill designed to authorize the acceptance of $30,000 from Mr. Carnegie with which to build a branch library building at Takoma Park. A bill similar to the one which died in the House District of Columbia Committee of the Fifty-ninth Congress was introduced in the Senate early in the first session of the Sixtieth Congress and was again passed by that body. It has never been reported out by the House Committee on the District of Columbia, although such action was recommended by the subcommittee on education of that committee. The association of citizens of Takoma Park is still holding the fine site it bought for the branch and still hoping that Congress will finally be induced to take favorable action. When it is recalled that Mr. Carnegie made his offer of $350,000 or more for branches in January, 1903, and this particular section of the District has offered two different sites and almost continually for nearly six years has been trying, with the cooperation of the Commissioners and the library trustees, to secure authority from Congress for the establishment of a small branch in that suburb, the outlook is not a very hopeful one.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Reference is made elsewhere in this report to the application for the establishment of a deposit station at the new District building. This has thus far proved impracticable, because, among other reasons, of the fact that neither the library nor the District has employees who can be detailed for this purpose. Much more important is it to establish, perhaps at the District building, a library which shall be a valuable adjunct to the administration of the District government. What is needed is a municipal reference department of the sort that has recently been established in Baltimore, Milwaukee, and Chicago; one that will do for the municipality what the Wisconsin legislative reference department does for that State. Here could be collected, classified, and indexed municipal reports, ordinances, special investigations, pamphlets, magazine articles—any and all material that will serve to show the best administrative methods anywhere in vogue. The Commissioners urge that the item in the library estimates designed to establish such a library be granted.

ACQUISITION OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The report for 1906–7 showed the library's net strength to be 92,937 volumes. During the past year 15,806 volumes have been added and 5,549 volumes have been withdrawn, making the total strength of the library at the close of the year 103,194 volumes.

accessions of the year have been acquired as follows: 10,266 volumes purchased, 5,289 volumes of gifts, and 251 volumes of serials bound. The purchases were acquired from the following funds: $7,500 congressional appropriation, $2,561.22 desk fund, and $4.50 Woman's Anthropological Society fund; total, $10,065.90.

In order to show in one place the total amount spent for additions to the library a statement of subscriptions for periodicals is here given: $1,010.16 desk fund, $99.85 Henry Pastor Memorial fund, and $34.25 Woman's Anthropological Society fund; total for periodicals, $1,144.26. Attention is called to the classified tabulation of books purchased or received by gift for each class of literature (p. 50).

The total of $11,210.16 spent for books and periodicals is $1,698.27 less than was spent for the same purpose in 1906–7 and $3,837.01 less than was spent in 1905–6. It is a matter of regret that in the face of the constantly increasing book circulation and the need for more duplicates and replacements, the funds available for book purchases should not only not increase correspondingly but should actually decrease. It is highly desirable that the annual book appropriation should be increased to the $15,000 asked for.

During the year 559 volumes were added to the duplicate pay collection at a cost of $646.60. Duplicate copies of 3 magazines were purchased for this collection at a cost of $73.80. Binding of 365 volumes of pay duplicates cost $148.98. Against a total outlay of $869.38 is to be put receipts of $1,173.70 for the rental of these volumes at 5 cents a week. As has been often explained, all these rental copies, as soon as they have paid for themselves, are turned over to the free shelves. (Order department report, p. 49.)

GIFTS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—DISCARDED MATERIAL.

During the past year the library has received as gifts an unusually large amount of material that has proved of value. These gifts have included 7,412 bound volumes, 629 unbound volumes, 4,947 pamphlets, 4,504 numbers of periodicals, besides other material. This does not include 2,246 manufacturers' catalogues sent on request. All of this material has been acknowledged on its receipt. A selected list of donors, including the citizens of Washington who have sent publications, is printed elsewhere (p. 57). Especially noteworthy were the gifts of Prof. Cleveland Abbe, numbering 304 volumes, 436 pamphlets, and 1,077 numbers of periodicals, and that of the Evening Star Newspaper Company, 183 volumes and 62 pamphlets. The United States Bureau of Education transferred to this library with the consent of the Librarian of Congress 2,840 volumes. Most of these volumes had formed a part of the A. L. A. Library exhibited at the World's Fair, 1893, and although most of them proved to be duplicates, yet they were books which it is desirable for a public library to have in duplicate. The Library of Congress transferred 1,857 bound volumes and 1,700 periodicals. These were all selected from the duplicates of the Library of Congress. The periodicals so acquired helped to complete several valuable sets.

In order that no one may point to the list of gifts of books to the library and claim that the receipt of such gifts obviates the necessity for increased appropriations for book purchases, the following statement should be made. The past year has been an exceptional one, both in the number and quality of the gifts received. It is not often

CATALOGUE ROOM, MAIN FLOOR.

that the library receives so much first rate material as it has in these A. L. A. books noted above. Even such books are usually supplemental and of secondary importance. Miscellaneous gifts are always accepted and received, but often only a small percentage of them prove to be desirable new accessions or needed duplicates. Only in the rarest cases does the library receive as gifts books in active demand. Without in any way underestimating the value of the gifts received or wishing to check the flow of gifts to the library, it is still true that they do not often include books which are most continually and imperatively in demand, and consequently such gifts do not materially lessen the number of books which it is necessary to acquire by purchase.

The library continues to receive each year from Mr. James T. Du Bois, a trustee of the library, the income on $2,000, or $100. This fund, known as the Henry Pastor Memorial, is regularly spent for technological periodicals. Mr. Du Bois has announced that ultimately he expects to increase the principal to $5,000 and make it a permanent endowment.

Under the general law authorizing transfers of unnecessary books to the Library of Congress this library now regularly turns over to that library all duplicates not suited to its extension work. Several thousand were turned over during the year. Acting under the permission of the Commissioners 3,174 discarded books and many periodicals have been sent to 20 District charitable institutions and the fire department, and a large number of books and periodicals have been turned over to the Salvation Army. In these ways all material is put to the best possible use, and such use is prolonged to the utmost.

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

The cataloguing force classified and catalogued 15,162 volumes and shelf-listed 16,496 volumes. The latter number is nearly 4,000 greater than the figures of the previous year. During the year 40,714 Library of Congress printed cards were received and filed in the depository catalogue. This library catalogued 230 titles for the "W" series of the Library of Congress printed cards, including books bought by this library but not secured by the National Library. The detailed report of the chief of the catalogue department shows a vast amount of valuable work accomplished by her staff in the revision of the classification and subject headings and other improvements in the catalogue. Special mention should here be made of the plan adopted for making available the large number of reference lists, published for the most part in bulletins of other libraries. A single card for each subject is inserted in the catalogue, referring the reader to the reference or useful arts department, as the case may be, where all lists on the subject, no matter how numerous, are found arranged together in vertical filing cabinets. When a subject is once inserted in the catalogue, thereafter it is simply a question of filing the lists.

For further details of the catalogue work, including the record of the inventory, reference is made to the departmental report (p. 50.)

BINDING AND REPAIR WORK.

The library binding continues to be very satisfactory and the contract for binding remains with Mr. Emerson. New experiments are made from time to time. Among these are the sewing of magazines

for circulation into red rope paper covers and the pasting of the illustrated covers outside for easy identification, the gilding of practically all call numbers on the backs of books, instead of disfiguring them with pasted labels or ink, and the treating of old leather-bound books with vaseline. Many valuable sets of periodicals have been completed and bound. (For detail report, see p. 53.)

PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY.

The monthly bulletin of the library, though a modest four-page sheet, serves a very useful purpose and its regular publication is much appreciated by library users. As from the beginning, matter for it is first run on the Saturday book review page of the Evening Star, the proprietors of which permit the type to be used in printing the bulletin. By this means it is possible to issue it at minimum expense. The only annotated reference list issued was a revised edition of No. 3, Summer Travel, the first edition of which had proved so popular. The educational bulletin and many single-page reference lists have been printed on a new multigraph. Many blank forms are also printed by this machine.

All of the local newspapers have published news of the library's new enterprises and have maintained a friendly attitude editorially.

CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER MAIL MATTER.

During the last fiscal year a record has been kept of all letters, postal cards, and other mail matter sent out by the library. The total is 44,972 pieces. These figures include 11,020 sealed letters, 26,962 postal cards, 6,750 packets of library publications, and 240 other packages. The letters sent out included 4,861 original letters, 2,182 stenciled letters, 120 book orders, 335 vouchers, 121 engraved acknowledgments, 99 catalogue card lists, 31 issue department bills, and 3,271 notices to parents regarding children's applications. Of the postals all but 625 were printed forms, but each of them represented careful investigation in securing necessary data before mailing. The foregoing figures give some idea that the work of a modern public library does not consist, as some persons seem to think, in simply handing books out over a counter.

LIBRARY STAFF AND APPRENTICES.

During the last fiscal year 22 persons left the library service—10 library assistants, 10 messengers and pages, and 2 charwomen. As was expected, the increase in the salaries of pages from $240 to $360 has reduced the resignations. During 1906–7 there were 18 resignations from the same number of pages. The increase in the salary of messenger from $360 to $480, effective July 1, 1908, will also help to keep boys in the force longer by offering some chance for promotion. There has also been a reduction in the proportion of resignations from the library staff proper (excluding building force, messengers, and pages) from 33⅓ per cent (1906–7) to 25 per cent. It is hoped that the increases in the salaries of several of the minor positions on the library pay roll, effective at the beginning of the present fiscal year, will further reduce the resignations from the staff. If more of the better-paid positions could be created, the wastefulness of frequent resignations would be still further reduced.

The plan of having fortnightly meetings of heads of departments has been continued. At the first meeting of each month a written report from each department is presented and discussed. This keeps each department informed of the workings of all the other departments. At other meetings appointed committees present reports on new projects, changes in methods, etc. Extra copies of the professional journals are subscribed for for staff use. The staff is largely represented in the District of Columbia Library Association, whose meetings continue to be held in the library. Several members also belong to the American Library Association. The librarian, the assistant librarian, and the children's librarian attended its annual conference at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., June 22–27, two at library expense. The librarian and the children's librarian also attended the Library Section of the National Educational Association at Cleveland, July 3 and 4. In March the librarian attended the joint meeting of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey library associations at Atlantic City. The librarian has also been enabled to visit during the past year the libraries of Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn, as well as those of Paris and some of the other municipalities of northern France. He contributed to the Library Journal, January, 1908, an article entitled "The Municipal Popular Libraries of Paris."

A fourth year's experience of conducting an apprentice class and of appointing practically all of the junior assistants from those who finish the course has shown the plan to be a satisfactory one, or at least to be more satisfactory than to appoint to such positions persons who have not had any preliminary training. The training of apprentices is, however, a heavy burden to carry, and it is hoped that ultimately the library may be relieved of the necessity of giving such training, perhaps by the establishment locally of a library school, where such elementary training can be secured. Another disadvantage of the plan of training apprentices is that at best it is only superficial and can never take the place of training secured from a complete library school course. (For report on apprentice class, see p. 53.)

BUILDING NOTES.

The interior telephone system with 20 stations has at last been made to work successfully. The installation of the private branch exchange telephone system has also proved a great convenience. To have the various public parts of the library in connection with schools, newspapers, and citizens adds greatly to the effectiveness of the library.

It is a matter of congratulation that Congress finally put an item in the appropriation bill enabling the library to employ its own police officer. It is expected that the protection thus secured will reduce the theft of library property and other depredations.

The librarian is now engaged in studying the lighting of the building. At present it is expensive and entirely inadequate. The District electrical engineer has promised to help in the series of experiments with the various types of new lamps which have recently been put on the market.

ESTIMATES FOR RUNNING EXPENSES.

Scattered through this report are frequent references to the need for increased appropriations for a larger force at better salaries, for a

larger book fund, and for other increased running expenses. The following estimates are submitted:

Estimates for running expenses.	Recommended 1909-10.	Appropriation 1908-9.
I. Library and building force:		
1. Administration department—		
Librarian	$4,000	$3,250
Assistant librarian	1,800	1,500
Librarian's secretary	1,000	900
Stenographer and typewriter	720	720
Copyist	480	480
Messenger	480	480
2. Order department—		
Chief (new)	1,200	.....
Assistant (new)	720	.....
Assistant	540	540
Assistant	480	480
3. Catalogue department—		
Chief (new)	1,500	.....
Cataloguer	900	900
Cataloguer (new)	840	.....
Cataloguer	720	720
Cataloguer	600	600
3 cataloguers (now called temporary cataloguers), at $540	1,620	1,620
Assistant	480	480
4. Binding department—		
Assistant (new)	720	.....
Collator	480	360
5. Reference department—		
Reference librarian	1,200	1,000
Assistant	720	720
Assistant	540	540
Page	360	360
6. Useful arts department—		
Chief (new)	1,200	.....
Assistant	720	720
Page	360	360
7. Information bureau—		
Assistant	900	900
Assistant	600	600
8. Periodicals department—		
Assistant (new)	900	.....
Assistant	540	540
Page	360	360
9. Children's department—		
Children's librarian	1,200	1,000
Assistant	720	720
Assistant	600	600
2 attendants, at $540	1,080	1,080
Page	360	360
10. Schools and stations department—		
Chief (new)	1,000	.....
Assistant (new)	600	.....
Page	360	360
11. Circulation department—		
Chief	1,500	1,200
First assistant (new)	900	.....
Assistant	720	720
2 assistants, at $600	1,200	1,200
2 attendants (new), at $600	1,200	.....
3 attendants, at $540	1,620	1,620
5 attendants, at $480	2,400	2,400
Messenger	480	480
5 pages, at $360	1,800	1,800
12. Municipal reference librarian (District building)	1,200	.....
13. Building force—		
Engineer	1,200	1,080
Fireman	720	720
Workman	600	480
2 janitors, at $480	960	960
Library guard	720	720
2 cloakroom attendants, at $360	720	720
6 charwomen, at $180	1,080	1,080
II. Employment of substitutes and other temporary service	1,000	.....
III. Sunday opening	2,500	1,700
IV. Purchase of books	15,000	7,500
V. Binding	4,000	3,500
VI. Fuel lighting fitting up building, and other contingent expenses	8,000	7,500

In accordance with custom, the items contained in the librarian's estimates are, before publication, made to agree with the formal estimates of the library trustees as contained in their report and submitted to the Commissioners. In the trustees' report the estimates are arranged to conform to the present appropriation bill, whereas the foregoing items are grouped according to the needs of the various departments of the library service. In addition to the arguments scattered through this report for increased appropriations to carry on the work of the library efficiently, the following considerations are offered:

The library staff continues insufficient in numbers and too poorly paid. The natural increase of work requires more people; the essential new enterprises already begun are crippled by inadequacy of force, and much desirable new work can not even be attempted because of lack of people. It was a decided advantage to receive the small increases in the salaries of 10 attendants and 2 messengers. Now the salaries of the higher assistants need increasing, and there is decided need of creating more of the better-paid positions, in order to get and keep well-trained department heads and to put the positions of this library on a par with similar positions in other libraries in Washington and elsewhere. The book-order and catalogue departments need strengthening to carry the present load, and especially so if the book purchases are increased as recommended. The useful arts department was begun with an insufficient force, and has so fully justified its creation as strongly to enforce the need for a well-paid chief. The opening of the separate periodicals room on the second floor with an adequate force certainly ought not to be longer postponed. The results accomplished by the school-room libraries and by deposit stations, with insufficient force in the case of the schools and by volunteers in the case of the stations, call for the establishment of a separate department, with proper force. The constantly increasing work of the circulation department can not be properly coped with by the present staff.

Whenever there is sickness, the need of employing substitutes is very great. It is therefore highly desirable to secure the appropriation recommended for this purpose.

It is very important to secure the recommended increase in the fund for the purchase of books. The library ought not to be obliged so constantly to have to deny readers the books they seek. But with a population of 340,000, nearly 50,000 of whom are registered users of the library, and many of whom call for high-class, expensive books, this is inevitable. Surely $7,500 is too little for the purpose, and the $15,000 asked for is a modest sum to meet such needs.

In conclusion, the librarian wishes to thank the trustees for their interest in the various activities of the library and for their valued counsel and their cordial support.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Librarian.

The TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Preceding the writing of the foregoing report, the librarian requested the heads of the various departments of the library service to furnish detailed reports, including, wherever necessary, statistical tables. The following extracts from these departmental reports treat matters omitted from the librarian's report, or only briefly covered in it. They are therefore supplemented to the main report.

CIRCULATING DEPARTMENT.

Miss Grace B. Finney, chief of the circulating department, reports as follows on the home circulation, the registration, and the open-shelf rooms:

The main activities of the past year centered around the new desk, installed last July. It has meant much better concentration of work and the handling of larger crowds with more ease. The largest day's circulation was January 27, on which day 3,255 books were issued. The smallest day's circulation was January 1, when 624 books were issued. On six days the circulation exceeded 2,000; on four days it was over 2,500; and on one day over 2,900,

The main details of circulation as gleaned from the statistics of the last two years are brought together in the following table:

Statistics of circulation.	1906–7.	1907–8.
Total circulation (including stations and schools)	481,463	505,476
Circulation, central library	464,777	476,293
Circulation, deposit stations	16,369	22,580
Circulation, schools	317	6,603
Average daily circulation (central library)	1,499	1,582
Average monthly circulation (including stations and schools)	40,122	[a]44,911
Monthly increase	4,031	4,789
Yearly increase	48,367	24,013
Percentage of increase	11	5
Days open for circulation	310	301

[a] Figured on the basis of 11½ months during which library was open.

During the month of June 86 books were issued on the vacation privilege plan. I suggest that more publicity be given to this plan and the time extended to October. This would mean time saved in having to use but one date and money saved the borrower in not having to express the books back to the library. I also recommend that the number of books issued be 10, the same number as issued on teacher's and privilege cards.

Work is still progressing on the street index, 25,000 names having been written during the year. This leaves about 8,000 names to write before the index is complete to date.

Changes of addresses are so numerous that each assistant is given one registration book of 5,000 names for which she is responsible, instead of having one person responsible for this work as a whole.

The following figures show a portion of the clerical work accomplished:

Pockets of re-bound books marked	4,261
Book cards rewritten	8,240
Labels removed from seven-day books	1,256
Total	13,757

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, MAIN FLOOR.

The following table shows the number of postal notices mailed, by months:

Postals mailed July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.

	1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Reserves:						
Fiction	72	74	50	139	226	307
Nonfiction	165	141	147	228	332	174
Total	237	215	197	367	558	481
Recommended books	4	0	0	18	12	15
"Always out" books	23	0	6	4	5	11
Delinquent notices	995	806	817	977	1,091	1,335
Reregistration	375	187	534	698	497	429
Total	1,634	1,208	1,554	2,064	2,163	2,271

	1908.							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.	Per cent.
Reserves:								
Fiction	196	204	213	209	171	179	2,040	44
Nonfiction	179	231	276	336	238	155	2,602	56
Total	375	435	489	545	409	334	4,642	.....
Recommended books	1	17	9	23	44	21	164	.....
"Always out" books	16	7	7	12	46	16	153	.....
Delinquent notices	383	1,038	1,073	1,197	1,067	812	11,591	.....
Reregistration	615	682	556	853	932	864	7,222	.....
Total	1,390	2,179	2,134	2,630	2,498	2,447	23,772	.....

Books on history for the high schools were requested only by the Western and Central High schools. The Central High School reported a home circulation of 184. Both schools reported the constant use of these books in the schools, no record of which was kept.

The Y. M. C A. Station mails registrations and lists of books twice a week. These are called for the following day by messenger. These books are always promptly returned. Books are also issued to the Bureau of Education through messenger.

The health department continues to mail daily reports of contagious diseases in the District They also mail names of books belonging to the library found in homes where diseases are located and the name of borrower found on the reader's card. When the library has been in doubt about issuing cards to suspicious-looking persons with skin diseases, etc., the department has investigated the case and assured the library of the safety of issuing such persons cards. All books found in houses where smallpox exists are kept by the department, fumigated, and used by them for similar cases in the contagious hospital as reading matter.

An innovation started at the beginning of June was the issuing of music rolls. The popularity of such a collection was assured from the beginning. A special card, in addition to the regular cards, is issued each applicant. One hundred and nine cards have been issued. The total number of rolls is 488. Circulation for the month has been 1,122. Ten rolls are issued at a time, and only one member in a family is entitled to a card. The receiving and issuing of these rolls will be a serious problem with which to cope the coming winter, due to the amount of handling and stamping necessary and the delay caused regular book patrons.

The following tables of circulation, fines, etc., cover the central library, stations, schools, etc.:

Circulation, by months and classes, July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

	1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
General works	1,622	1,630	1,636	1,721	1,623	1,579
Philosophy	299	220	248	343	383	263
Religion	187	157	153	241	242	223
Christianity	172	160	192	236	285	261
Ecclesiastical history	16	37	29	63	65	69
Biography	521	574	544	885	1,088	888
History	1,139	1,128	1,259	1,903	1,786	1,442
Travel	1,064	952	869	1,476	2,232	1,811
Social and political science	451	410	477	722	1,064	1,171
Natural sciences	780	740	791	1,059	1,208	1,191
Useful arts	506	559	560	650	1,011	802
Recreative arts	280	296	281	319	377	454
Fine arts	432	488	566	733	668	549
Language	204	179	199	305	304	290
Literature	1,979	1,929	1,946	2,512	3,064	3,166
Book arts	153	206	207	331	400	368
Fiction	26,730	25,309	24,992	28,416	30,144	26,713
Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	36,535	34,974	34,939	41,915	45,946	41,240
Average daily circulation	1,405	1,295	1,398	1,552	1,807	1,650
Per cent fiction	73	72	71	68	67	65

	1908.						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
General works	1,115	1,684	1,855	1,777	1,734	1,791	19,757
Philosophy	252	365	398	292	280	284	3,639
Religion	168	287	319	272	245	213	2,705
Christianity	184	311	438	357	241	225	3,062
Ecclesiastical history	48	76	120	136	72	79	809
Biography	676	1,214	1,412	1,204	1,189	1,095	11,277
History	1,081	1,681	1,971	1,571	1,301	1,085	17,330
Travel	1,455	2,227	3,220	2,498	1,896	1,556	21,245
Social and political science	1,015	1,368	1,628	1,364	1,197	968	11,836
Natural sciences	1,059	1,432	1,755	1,552	1,289	1,152	13,994
Useful arts	657	1,012	1,336	1,043	975	897	10,016
Recreative arts	327	543	567	568	466	373	4,849
Fine arts	491	766	833	703	610	500	7,337
Language	209	349	355	320	291	322	3,323
Literature	2,267	3,533	3,979	3,416	3,079	2,591	33,445
Book arts	325	494	462	421	338	370	4,075
Fiction	20,224	29,324	33,104	29,914	28,165	27,290	330,174
Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,603
Total	31,553	46,666	53,752	47,408	43,595	40,811	505,476
Average daily circulation	1,856	1,867	2,067	1,822	1,676	1,570	1,679
Per cent fiction	64	63	62	66	65	66	65

Monthly statement of fines, etc., July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.

	1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Fines	$243.24	$207.77	$212.09	$268.85	$315.98	$353.55
Duplicate collection	117.75	104.85	89.10	94.90	108.05	102.70
Reserves	5.78	4.20	4.54	8.56	12.32	9.18
Reissued cards	7.35	7.10	9.20	14.00	19.50	14.40
Books lost and injured	4.62	5.27	2.50	14.44	2.25	1.13
Sale of catalogues	.20	.30	.25	.35	.30	.25
Money found in building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.21	.....
Total	378.94	329.49	317.68	401.10	458.61	481.21

Monthly statement of fines, etc., July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908—Continued.

	1908.						Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Fines	$160.76	$289.52	$299.23	$341.30	$315.65	$308.59	$3,316.53
Duplicate collection	69.55	101.25	103.95	91.40	89.40	100.80	1,173.70
Reserves	6.72	9.16	10.92	10.18	7.68	6.14	95.38
Reissued cards	9.65	12.20	14.75	10.30	8.05	10.40	136.90
Books lost and injured	3.65	1.55	9.32	6.02	16.41	9.35	76.41
Sale of catalogues	2.20	.25	.25	.10	.15	.25	4.85
Money found in building							.21
Total	252.53	413.93	438.32	459.30	437.34	435.53	4,803.98

REGISTRATION.

The number of registrations for the year was 15,313 as against 13,214 during the previous year. The net gain shows a decrease of 1,037, due to the closing of the library eleven days and to the fact that 3,172 more cards expired.

The reader's record is now kept on file directly back of the application instead of scattered in different places, as formerly. This prevents readers not in good standing through failure to return books from obtaining new cards. With the reopening of the library in January after being closed by the health officer it was decided to cancel all fines up to a certain date. Many delinquents of long standing took advantage of this opportunity and are now regular borrowers. At present large fines are reduced one-half.

In January the registering of children in the children's room was begun. After applications were properly signed they were sent to the adult department where all work but the actual registering was done. As it was becoming a question of more space for filing and more assistance to keep up the day's work in the department, it was proposed to have the children's registration done in the children's room. All juvenile applications were therefore withdrawn by July 1. In April records were started of the adult and juvenile, male and female, users of the library from the month's registration.

Statistical report of registration, July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.

Gross registration June 30, 1907	70,700
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1907	45,231
Registration:	
Main library	14,471
Deposit stations	842
Total additions	15,313
Nonfiction cards issued	14,399
Teachers' cards issued	371
Privilege cards issued	80
Music rolls cards issued	109
Total number of cards issued	30,272
Deductions:	
Expired to date	10,613
Left town	253
Deceased	23
Canceled	30
Total	10,919
Net increase in registration	4,394
Gross registration June 30, 1908	86,013
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1908	49,625
Average registration per day	43
Lost cards:	
Duplicates made	1,367
Amount realized	$138.70

OPEN-SHELF ROOMS.

The installation of new issue desk opened the way for shelving more nonfiction in the lobby. Selections from the following classes have been brought out: Foreign literature (French, German, Italian, Spanish), domestic science, history of literature and travel including the following countries: France, Italy, Ireland, Scotland, South Sea Isles, Switzerland, England, Europe (general), Holland. Some of the above countries will be removed in the fall to be replaced by Japan, China, India, Russia, and the United States. Social, political, and natural sciences were shelved in the open-shelf room, with the following exceptions shelved in the useful-arts room: HK to HKQ, L, M to MP. The gain of these classes over last year follows:

Increased circulation of books on open shelves.	1906-7.	1907-8.	Gain.
Travel	10,851	13,538	2,687
Social and political sciences (H, I, J, K)	6,076	10,732	4,656
Natural sciences (M, N, O P)	7,112	10,426	3,314
Literature	23,016	23,581	545
History of literature (ZY.A-ZY.G)	2,955	3,900	945

A small revolving bookcase placed in the lobby contains a selection of the newest books added, dated to circulate from this case for three months. These books are gone over daily, expired books removed, and circulation noted. The majority show a circulation of six to eight times before removal.

With the installation of the new delivery desk, books are no longer charged in the open-shelf room as heretofore. This left that room without supervision. This proved so unsatisfactory that supervision of the room was begun February 17, by having an assistant regularly assigned to it part of each day. The results have been gratifying.

Among the methods adopted to develop rapidity in choosing material for individual wants are the supplying of guides to the best fiction for assistant and reader and current reviews in periodicals; the reading of articles on directing the reading of fiction; the taking of daily notes of books out, questions asked, criticisms, and general remarks of interest; and the making of short annotated lists for distribution.

Some of the results obtained are the increase of requests for suggestions and expressions of appreciation of attention given to such requests, the duplication of books most needed, the locating of books reported "always out;" and the ability to retain those readers discouraged at not finding the few titles of inferior literature with which they have been familiar.

A special feature of the room has been the selected collections of nonfiction, the first collection being Lenten books placed near the entrance to the room for a period of one month and the second a selected list of interesting biographies. The popularity of such collections is shown from the following comparisons: Books in the Lenten list, 132; books in biography list, 355; books circulated from Lenten list, 262; books circulated from biography list, 783; books in the Lenten list on open shelves, one month; books in biography list on open shelves, two months. Books circulated from entire class (Christianity), 457; from entire class of biography, 1,538, or 50 per cent of Christianity and 45 per cent of biography circulated from the small collections in the open-shelf room.

Lists on various subjects compiled by this and other libraries are being mounted on paper of a uniform size and filed in a cabinet for ready use. During the busy months a page is regularly assigned to the room whose duty it is to shelve books and keep the room in good order.

More systematic work and more familiarity with the contents of books will do much to develop a work worth the while, as already shown from the number of persons who come when the room is regularly occupied certain hours by an attendant whose face is familiar and who has given satisfactory assistance.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

Miss Georgette Ross was in charge of the information bureau during the latter part of the year. She reports as follows on its work:

The usefulness of the information desk can not be recorded by statistics, for this is a department from which the benefits bestowed are often intangible.

Despite several changes in the personnel of the department during this, its third year, the information desk has made itself a recognized necessity in the library.

Since February the desk has been open every day and evening. The attendant in charge has sought and made this department a means of genuine aid to the individual, and (by transmitting public opinion to the librarian) to the library.

The questions (varying in subject from some desired astronomical statistics to the name of a good cook wanted by a local chef) answered at the information desk offer an interesting picture of the wants the library is filling in the community.

The criticism that the public library is patronized by women and children only can not be applied to this library, for among its regular borrowers are ministers, doctors, mechanics, students, cooks, grand army men, and lawyers, besides the men who are attracted more by a love of books than through zeal for their profession.

The attendant at the information desk has a chance not only to make easy a person's first visit, by explaining how to join the library, and by guiding to the right department, but by responsive interest, when such interest is desired, can explain the use of the catalogue and help the borrower to the desired book or books.

There is also a chance in this department to suggest books to the boys and girls who are having their first experience in using the adult department.

There has been an increased use of the telephone, and frequent are the inquiries as to dates, book titles, etc., which are answered thereby.

A record of questions asked is kept at the desk and it has been decided to continue the card catalogue of "where to look," thus preventing a second hunt for a bit of desired information.

It is suggested that a telephone on the information desk would result in the increased activity and usefulness of the department.

In addition to the duties of answering questions and the arranging of dates for the use of the lecture hall and study room, the work with the schools (Miss Ross) and the rapidly growing picture collection (Miss Moore) has been under the supervision of this department.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Grace E. Babbitt, reference librarian, reports as follows on the reference department:

The chief gain in the reference-room work during the past year has been with the school children, due largely to cooperation on the part of the teachers. The list of required and supplementary reading furnished by the high schools at the beginning of the year has been of great assistance. The books in the list have been, as far as possible, brought together in the reference room, where they are always available. The teachers have also, in many cases, realized the advantage of sending word to the library in advance of special topics that pupils will want for debate or for further light on events or people they are studying.

The range of subjects which the school children are at work on is varied, as shown by a few of those asked for: Should military training be compulsory; adoption of Jim Crow law in District of Columbia; self-government in the high schools; abolition of capital punishment; parcel post for the United States; gold standard; jury system; woman suffrage; increase of the navy; restriction of immigration; free text books; intercollegiate athletics; United States as a war power; government ownership of railroads; what was the Tory attitude in England toward the American Revolution?; to what audience was Burke's speech on "Conciliation" delivered? How long did he speak and where?; what were the modes of travel in Chaucer's time?; the inns?; the armor and costumes?

The decrease in the number of readers in the reference room is due to the opening of the useful arts room last November. This is, of course, a division of reference work and besides the improvement which results from such specialization, it was a great relief to the reference room, as the limit of its seating capacity had been reached several times during the previous winter. The remarkable development and appreciation of the useful arts room makes noticeable the large number of men that still come to the reference room for more purely literary reading.

During the various opera seasons copies of librettos of the operas given were kept in the reference room, and for some time before and after, as well as during the presentation of "Rosmersholm" by Mrs. Fiske and "Hedda Gabler" by Mme. Nazimova, copies of these dramas were in constant use in the reference room.

The teacher's library is being thoroughly gone over and only the pedagogical and psychological books are to be retained in it. It is hoped to add the really valuable books in these lines which it lacks.

This library, in common with many others, regrets the prevalence of the "contest" fad. These contests are arranged by commercial houses for advertising purposes. The most trying experience of this sort was during the late winter, when several hun-

dred contestants came to the library daily to try to identify pictures of famous buildings, ruins, or natural scenery. The pictures were so poorly printed that this task would have been difficult for an expert, and the majority of the searchers were entirely unfamiliar with such study. They had no respect for library books and maltreated them shockingly, soiling and tearing the books and even cutting out pages that contained the pictures they wanted. As reference books are expensive, the money loss was severe.

The weekly lists for the local papers from which the monthly bulletin is compiled have been prepared in the reference room. These have included occasional lists on timely subjects, as on: MacDowell; Conservation of our national resources—timber, mines, and waterways. Lists were prepared for one of the leading literary societies on the Nobel prize and Mark Twain, and for one of the daily papers a list on Architecture of the Renaissance. Supervising Principal Patterson asked for a comprehensive and selected list on defective children, and which was considerably used by teachers in the recently organized schools for such children.

It is impossible to give an account of the reference work proper—of the use of the books and magazines shelved in the room, or of the amount of individual assistance rendered. That the department is becoming more widely known is shown by the increasing number of calls by telephone for information on all sorts of subjects. The reference room is also being used more extensively by the government departments, individually and officially.

In the early spring an exhibition of "travel literature" was placed in the reference room. It consisted of folders, many of these beautifully illustrated, published by the railway and steamship lines. Duplicates of a large number of these were kept on file and given out as requested. They were in great demand during the spring and early summer and were highly appreciated.

The following table shows the number of readers in the room during the year and the number of books brought from the stacks:

Month.	Week days and Sundays.		Sundays only.	
	Readers.	Books.	Readers.	Books.
1907.				
July	7,642	1,425	590	79
August	7,976	1,527	622	91
September	9,331	1,833	1,002	200
October	12,927	2,864	1,074	297
November	12,306	2,389	1,484	264
December	10,977	1,922	1,475	244
1908.				
January	6,926	1,376	911	186
February	11,095	2,247	1,519	332
March	12,938	2,908	1,510	335
April	12,292	2,466	1,009	177
May	9,232	1,389	1,057	157
June	7,778	1,147	624	107
Total	121,420	23,493	12,877	2,669

USEFUL ARTS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Carl P. P. Vitz, assistant librarian, reports as follows on the work of the useful arts and science department of which he is in charge:

As the useful arts room was not opened to the public until November 1, this report covers its operation for only a part of the fiscal year. It covers also, however, the preparatory steps taken in its organization.

For some time it had been felt that the library was not sufficiently supplying the wants of the workingman, engineer, and business man; also, as books and periodicals were being added along these lines, it became apparent that though filling a want, they were not sufficiently accessible to the men. The transfer of the children's department into a larger room in the basement made it possible to use the room vacated by them to create a new department to bring together and make available this material.

Public Library District of Columbia, 1908.

USEFUL ARTS AND SCIENCE ROOM, MAIN FLOOR

In planning the department the libraries at Newark and Providence, which have similar departments, were visited, reports of other libraries were studied, and letters of inquiry seeking information on specific questions were sent to various libraries. It was decided to combine the circulating, reference, and reading room work along useful arts lines in this one room, to add a collection of manufacturers' trade catalogues, making all freely available on open shelves, and to have men in charge of the room practically at all hours. The classes of books included were essentially those on the engineering branches, the trades, and handicrafts; the physical and mathematical sciences, on which they are based; the arts and crafts, combining art and handicraft, and also agriculture with allied subjects, and books on business.

Periodicals covering the same field were transferred to the department. Valuable help was received from the library committee of the Washington Society of Engineers, and on their recommendation the periodical list was thoroughly revised for the calendar year 1908, and about thirty new titles were added. The periodicals have been shelved in an alphabetic arrangement around the room on top of the bookcases, which brings them at a convenient height. By using pamphlet boxes it was possible to have available both the last number in a binder on top and back numbers in the box. As regards binding periodicals, the policy adopted was to bind but very few, keeping however, unbound numbers available, and rather to have a large list for current reading use.

The largest task was the gathering of catalogues for the trade catalogue collection. Form letters descriptive of the nature and purpose of the room were mailed to a large number of manufacturing firms. Besides general manufacturing lines, especial effort was made to get catalogues of office appliances and equipment, printing and binding machinery and materials, paper, laboratory and scientific apparatus, automobiles, and florists' catalogues. The mailing list was made up from an examination of the advertising pages of most of the periodicals received and of the lists of trade catalogues given by many of the more important periodicals. The plan adopted for the care of this material was as follows: The catalogues were classified by subject and arranged on the shelves in alphabetic order by subject. Large catalogues stand by themselves. Leaflets and smaller catalogues are kept in large manila envelopes, which are marked with subject and filed in with the others. An alphabetic list of subjects used is kept as an aid in classifying other catalogues as received, while an alphabetic index by firms refers to subjects under which the firm's catalogues are classified.

In anticipation of the opening of the room, books were ordered freely. The Engineering News and Technical Literature (now Engineering Digest), and lists prepared by publishers of scientific and engineering books but especially those prepared by other libraries were used to help in making selections. Since the room has been opened, ordering has been confined more closely to books reviewed in the above-mentioned periodicals and to meet demands and fill up the few gaps made apparent by use.

The room was opened on November 1. At that time it was advertised in the local papers and in the library bulletin. Also circular letters were sent out to local business men and manufacturers asking them to call the attention of their employees to the new department. Members of the Washington Board of Trade were also told of the new enterprise. A talk by the librarian before the Washington Society of Engineers at a public meeting of the society also served to make it known. The room proved popular immediately and its use rapidly increased up to the approach of the hot summer weather. It is used largely by students and mechanics, but also by professional men. The room is very easy to administer, due to the fact that the material is so readily to hand. The patrons, also, quickly learn to help themselves and express much gratification that they can examine on the shelves all the books on subjects that interest them. The collection of books, as tested by actual use, shows it to be well selected and able to meet the varied and increasing demands in a very satisfactory manner. Along a few lines, however, it was necessary to add to the collection very materially. The greatest increase of the room has been in ready-reference work. While the regular reference books have been indispensable, the books in the circulating collection have been used more often, as they usually will contain more recent and fuller information. This is true especially along mechanical and technological lines. The trade catalogue collection proves its value by constant use, especially by furnishing a kind of information not to be found elsewhere. During the school term, books were reserved in advance for classes taking up some particular subject. This has been done to a great extent for the Bliss Electrical School, whose students use the room in large numbers.

In the course of the year two new departures were inaugurated. The first was to issue back numbers of periodicals and trade catalogues on file in the room. A simple charging record is employed. These periodicals are issued from the desk in the room and not from the general delivery desk. All but the current number of monthlies and the last two issues of weeklies may be borrowed. While the circulation has not been large, it has been sufficient to prove the desirability of the step. Nor has it interfered with the reading room use of the periodicals. It is interesting to note that the chief demand has been for shorthand and architectural periodicals, the latter for their house plans.

The other new departure has been to take pamphlet material, of some but not great value or of an ephemeral nature, classify it and prepare it for the shelves, but not to accession or catalogue it. With little labor and few records to make and later to unmake it is thus possible to put on open shelves and make available for home use a class of material always a problem.

As to recommendations for next year, they are not many. My chief recommendation is that we increase our resources along applied art lines, drawing, designing, decoration, and ornament, and make them better known. I would suggest that a future fine art department be kept definitely in mind in planning and making purchases. The collection of business books, especially shorthand, bookkeeping, and accounting, should be materially strengthened.

A statistical report is appended:

Attendance.

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[a]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Week days	2,375	2,492	1,888	3,046	3,211	3,332	2,819	2,444	21,607
Sundays	254	293	112	253	327	257	292	209	1,997
Total	2,629	2,785	2,000	3,299	3,538	3,589	3,111	2,653	23,604

[a] Library closed 13 days, including 2 Sundays.

The following tables show the increase in circulation as a result of bringing books from the stacks to open shelves. All the classes compared, except W, were wholly in the stacks November, 1906, to June, 1907. Now H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T are wholly on open shelves, W in large part, U and Z in part, and Q not at all. Of the above, H (in part), L, M (in part), R, S, T, U, and W are shelved in the useful arts room. The large increases are a striking testimony to the value of open shelves in bringing books to the attention of the public. The tables compare the circulation for November, 1907 to June, 1908 (the months that the department has been in operation) with the corresponding months of the year previous.

NOVEMBER, 1906, TO JUNE, 1907.

Class.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
H-K	480	491	664	629	664	569	533	436	4,436
L-Q	589	532	713	650	781	730	628	584	5,207
R-U	374	349	480	548	543	458	439	375	3,576
W	584	400	680	550	845	753	548	426	4,806
Z	300	219	319	260	328	252	233	159	2,070
Total	2,327	1,991	2,856	2,637	3,161	2,762	2,381	1,980	20,095

NOVEMBER, 1907, TO JUNE, 1908.

H-K	954	1,071	927	1,252	1,495	1,242	1,064	886	8,891
L-Q	804	900	819	1,123	1,269	1,173	984	514	7,586
R-U	773	631	527	791	1,021	811	779	730	6,063
W	582	500	467	681	759	642	557	457	4,645
Z	377	364	312	492	445	401	326	366	3,083
Total	3,490	3,466	3,042	4,339	4,989	4,269	3,710	2,953	30,268

NEW CHILDREN'S ROOM, BASEMENT FLOOR.

SUMMARY.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
H-K (Social sciences)	4,436	8,891	4,455	.....	50
L-Q (Natural sciences)	5,207	7,586	2,379	.....	31
R-U (Useful arts)	3,576	6,063	2,487	.....	41
W (Fine arts, plastic and graphic)	4,806	4,645	.....	161	3
Z (Book arts)	2,070	3,083	1,013	.....	33
Total	20,095	30,268	10,334	161	.....
			161		
Net increase	.....	.....	10,173	.....	51

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Miss Clara W. Herbert, children's librarian, reports as follows on the work of that department:

The year has been marked by the opening of the new children's room in September, the gradual assumption of all the detail work of the department, other than the care of the books to be repaired and rebound, previously cared for in large measure by the issue department; and the inauguration of the work with schools, with an assistant in charge and a small collection of books for distribution among the class rooms of the outlying schools. The work of the department with schools will be covered by the report of the assistant in charge.

The salient point brought out in the work of the year has been the very gratifying proof of the appreciation of the community of the privileges offered by the library. The large number of people in the District with intellectual tastes and small incomes find in the library a veritable "university for the people" and are eager for the advantages to be derived from its use both for themselves and for their children. This is especially true of the teachers who are untiring in their efforts to have the benefits available for their pupils, who encourage them to come to the library from long distances, two boys having walked from Randle Heights on Saturdays, or carry ten books drawn on their special cards to their class rooms. Teachers of one school are regular in thus supplying their classes, although it means carrying the ten books more than a mile uphill. A small Hebrew boy brought his mother to the library before she had been in this country thirty-six hours, and there are constant indications of the fact that the library meets a very definite need in the lives of the children, in awakening and enlarging their interests, and developing among them a use which shall result in better equipment and higher ideals as they enter into adult life.

With this demand and with the wise use of the library indicated by the constant request for more copies of the best books, the children's room feels the need of a larger book fund, although the allotment to the room has previously been generous, and a larger staff to meet the growing needs of the room. The growth of the work with the registration this year of nearly 4,000 new children, the constantly increasing reference work with teachers and pupils, the added activities of the work with schools, the detail work assumed because it could no longer be carried by the already overburdened issue department, make more assistants necessary if we are to give the children the personal direction they need, help the older boys and girls at the critical time of their transition from juvenile to adult reading, take advantage of the opportunities offered by the schools to talk to the children about books and the best use of the library, and to read the many new books offered each year by the publishers, of which only a few are suitable for use.

The equipment of the new children's room is very satisfactory and the effect most pleasing for a basement room. The new pictures, brought from abroad, add much to its homelike appearance. Better lighting for the shelves and tables and a new entrance which would do away with the long, dark corridor now in use are much needed.

Advantage has been taken of the books too soiled for circulation in the children's room, but otherwise in good condition, to send them to two playgrounds and two distant schools. In the case of the former, the library prepared the books and assisted in starting their use, and then turned them over to volunteer workers for weekly distribution. Withdrawn books have been sent as in former years to the juvenile court, boys' and girls' reform schools, working boys' home, and similar institutions.

The children's librarian has been privileged to attend the American Library Association conference at Lake Minnetonka, and has visited libraries and playgrounds in

Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, and Pittsburg, gaining many suggestions for more effective work.

Following are the statistics for the year:

Circulation, by months and classes, from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.

	1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Philosophy and religion	83	52	67	106	129	117
Biography	159	174	186	340	459	327
History and travel	578	482	455	865	1,414	1,218
Social science	36	38	25	45	72	68
Natural science	217	173	171	262	361	271
Useful arts	128	113	118	148	195	142
Recreations and fine arts	191	203	190	203	290	196
Literature	558	480	522	642	960	947
Periodicals	113	93	95	121	149	134
Fiction	4,781	4,123	3,950	4,315	5,704	4,778
Total	6,844	5,931	5,779	7,047	9,733	8,198
Average daily circulation	263	220	231	261	374	328

	1908.							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.	Per cent.
Philosophy and religion	83	150	224	154	146	123	1,434	1.46
Biography	258	517	713	556	423	372	4,484	4.56
History and travel	897	1,498	2,067	1,625	1,330	985	13,414	13.65
Social science	57	78	98	74	100	52	743	.76
Natural science	208	266	421	342	276	197	3,165	3.22
Useful arts	109	187	261	191	170	152	1,914	1.95
Recreations and fine arts	129	243	276	259	200	222	2,602	2.65
Literature	566	1,010	1,184	954	932	806	9,561	9.73
Periodicals	90	152	160	166	125	130	1,528	1.56
Fiction	3,194	5,403	6,774	5,835	5,237	5,294	59,388	60.46
Total	5,591	9,504	12,178	10,156	8,939	8,333	98,233	100.00
Average daily circulation	329	380	468	391	344	321	.....	.....

School duplicate circulation	5,958
Virginia avenue playground circulation:	
Fiction	290
Nonfiction	171
Children's room circulation	98,233
Total juvenile circulation	104,652
Total juvenile registration	3,844

WORK WITH THE SCHOOLS.

Miss Georgette Ross, who was in charge of the work with the schools, reports as follows:

The ambition to effect a closer connection between the library and the schools of the District resulted in the appointment, July, 1907, of a library assistant, who was to have as her special charge the school visiting and the supervision of the school duplicate collection. This collection consists of 592 volumes of carefully selected juvenile literature to be sent out in sets of 25 volumes for circulation among the pupils of outlying schools. One copy of each book is kept as reference in the children's room, forming a small model library (210 volumes) of juvenile literature. The books (to be kept for three months at a time) have been in constant circulation, and 40 unfilled applications and a file of grateful letters from teachers and pupils testify to the use of the collection and to the need of its increase.

The school visiting, done from October to February by Miss Ross and from February to June by Miss Herbert and Miss Ross, has resulted in 411 visits to 86 schools. During

these visits (to the fourth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades), which have been in the nature of brief informal talks, the children have been informed, many for the first time, that: (1) There is a Public Library in Washington, and who gave the building to the city; (2) its location and hours of opening; (3) how to join; and (4) the joy of reading.

The teachers are told of (1) the 10-book teacher's card and (2) the picture collection.

More than 1,200 registrations have resulted from these visits and a cordial relation established between the library and teachers to which no record of statistics could do justice. A knowledge of the child and its needs is gained from these school visits, a knowledge which has proved invaluable to the library assistant.

Lists were made out with special reference to each grade (fourth to eighth) and on visits were left with the teacher for consultation by her pupils. Special lists on electricity and poetry were compiled in the spring and distributed among the schools.

An attempt was made to influence the children who are leaving school before attending the high school by sending letters on June 1 to the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades, urging the pupils to avail themselves of the opportunity the library offers in providing them with a means for continuing their education.

The following are evidences of the appreciation of the library's efforts to assist schools:

1. Increased use of the telephone by teachers asking that 10 books be selected on a certain subject.

2. Letters and verbal expressions from teachers who have received collections, of the usefulness of the books, and genuine disappointment evinced by teachers who came too late to receive books.

3. A request from Mr. Stuart, superintendent of schools, that a representative from the library address a meeting of the supervisors and eighth-grade teachers. This invitation was accepted (October 22) by Mr. Bowerman, Miss Herbert, and Miss Ross. Mr. Bowerman, after a few introductory remarks, introduced Miss Ross, who briefly outlined the library's hopes for the ensuing year.

4. An invitation from Miss Parkman to address the normal school students on "The right kind of children's literature." Miss Herbert accepted this invitation on November 5.

5. Visits to the children's room by the following: Doctor Chancellor, during his term as superintendent of schools; Mr. Stuart, superintendent of schools; Miss E. V. Brown, director of primary work; Miss A. M. Goding, principal of the normal school, and Miss Parkman, instructor of English at the normal school.

6. In May, Miss Hendley, principal of the Seaton School, and Miss Davis, principal of the Emery School, called at the library to confer with Mr. Bowerman, Miss Herbert, and Miss Ross on the preparation of a list of suggested summer reading for pupils of the eighth grade. Such a list was published by the board of education, stating that the books listed would be available at the Public Library. These lists were distributed from the schools and the library. Less ambitious lists were also prepared by Miss Davis and Miss Hendley and distributed to the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades.

7. Increased use of the library by teachers from private and parochial schools.

The supervisors and principals of the buildings and the teachers visited have not only offered the library visitors a most cordial welcome on their rounds, but have assured them how gratefully received were the many evidences of the effort to make the library a vital force in the educational system of the District of Columbia.

At the suggestion of Miss Brown, superintendent of primary instruction, 80 books were ordered for use by the primary grades (first to fourth), and are kept in the children's room, as the nucleus of a reference collection.

A pleasant close to the year's activity in connection with the schools was a meeting held between school and library officials at the public library, May 28. Superintendent Stuart, unable to be present, sent his regrets by way of letters. Among the school representatives were the vice-president of the board of trustees, four supervising principals, the supervisor of primary instruction, the librarians of three school libraries, and several grade teachers. A brief résumé of the year's work was presented and the opening meeting, in which suggestions were offered, was closed by the appointment by Mr. Stuart of a library committee composed of school officials, who in the future would confer with the librarian in matters of mutual interest.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CARRYING ON THE WORK ANOTHER YEAR.

1. The one in charge of the school work (school visiting, school duplicate collection, picture collection, etc.) to have no other duties and no night work.
2. The school duplicate and picture collection to be placed in the west study, second floor, and telephone connection established therewith, and the assistant in charge to be there when not school visiting.
3. Parochial, private, and high schools to be included in the visiting.
4. Carefully prepared book talks, e. g., brief sketches of the life and work of Dickens, Irving, Scott, etc., to be given to the school children. With the exception of the fourth grade, it will not be necessary next year to devote so much time to "advertising the library," so that school talks should possess literary value.
5. Carefully compiled lists made with reference to the various courses of study (this wish has been frequently voiced by teachers during the past year) and bibliographies of reference books prepared on assigned topics.
6. A list of especial helps to teachers, to appear in the educational bulletin.
7. A conference in September or October between the library officers and the library committee appointed from the schools to outline the work for the year.

PICTURE COLLECTION.

Miss Frances Moore is in charge of the picture collection and arranges the various exhibitions. The following extracts have been selected from her report:

During the year the picture collection has passed the experimental stage. It now covers a multitude of subjects and is used by teachers, illustrators, study clubs, Sunday schools, mission classes, and newspapers. The principal patrons of it are public-school teachers. Seventy out of 87 white schools of the District have taken out pictures.

The pictures have been collected from worn-out books, old magazines, advertisements, railway folders, and from such gifts as are valuable only for the illustrations. Several purchases have been made during the year. While in Paris, Mr. Bowerman selected about four hundred platinotypes of great paintings and nearly two hundred post-card reproductions of famous pictures. Two thousand Bureau of University Travel pictures and 240 Tissot Bible illustrations have proved very useful.

The clipped pictures are kept in envelopes in vertical filing cabinets and are mounted to meet demands. The mounts are of thin gray cardboard cut to a uniform size (9½ by 10½ inches). Whenever possible, two or more pictures are placed on the same mount in order to save space. The subject headings used are eight in number. Fine arts include copies of the works of the masters as well as of modern painters and illustrators. They are arranged according to school of painting. Portraits cover all biographical material, with such subheadings as authors, actors, and musicians. The other headings are history and United States history, geography, United States geography, animals, and miscellaneous.

The pictures already mounted include about 5,000 on fine arts, 3,000 on geography, 1,100 on United States geography, 700 on history, 600 portraits, 300 on birds, and 2,000 miscellaneous. The unmounted pictures are numerous, but as yet uncounted. For example, there are at least 500 on Colorado and nearly 500 on forestry and irrigation.

The charging system is very simple. Small printed slips with blank spaces for the name of the borrower, date for return, number, and class of pictures issued are used. One slip goes out with the pictures and a carbon duplicate is filed under date for return. When the pictures are returned both slips are destroyed. There are no fines and in the majority of cases the pictures are returned promptly. It has been found necessary to keep an order book so that no request will be overlooked. About 20 mounts are issued at one time and may be kept seven days. This rule is exceedingly elastic, however, as the purpose of the collection is to be as useful as possible and to grant special privileges to meet special needs.

There is work enough to need the entire time and attention of the assistant in charge. The surprising demand for pictures and the fact that this year's circulation is ten times that of last year proves that the picture collection is filling a definite need.

Public Library District of Columbia, 1908

EXHIBITION ROOM, SECOND FLOOR.

DEPOSIT STATIONS.

At some time during the year 8 deposit stations have been in operation. The salient facts concerning the work of each are best shown by the following table and by the extracts from the reports of the volunteer librarians which follow it:

Circulation of deposit stations.

Stations.	Adult.		Juvenile.		Total.		Gain.	Loss.	Hours open.
	1906-7	1907-8	1906-7	1907-8	1906-7	1907-8			
Neighborhood House	877	927	910	1,430	1,787	2,357	570	.....	100½
Georgetown Station	858	861	1,403	1,585	2,261	2,446	185	.....	61½
Social Settlement	403	344	2,018	1,884	2,421	2,228	.....	193	154
Rochefort House	19	98	525	615	544	713	169	.....	103
Noel House (open 7 months)	1,055	874	4,253	2,296	5,308	3,170	1,792	.....	170½
Rosedale Station	469	463	1,793	1,412	2,262	1,875	.....	387	183
Recreation Center No. 1	404	2,274	1,382	3,508	1,786	5,782	3,996	.....	283
Y. M. C. A. (open 9 months)	.....	4,009	.....	.....	.....	4,009	.....	.....	1,659
Total	4,085	9,850	12,284	12,730	16,369	22,580	6,211	580	.....

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE STATION.

Miss Emily Spilman, of the Superintendent of Documents Office, reports as follows on the Neighborhood House station, of which she is volunteer librarian:

The increase in circulation is encouraging, as we have had no special stimulation in the way of new books, and the station is open only twice each week, for one and one-half hours each day of opening. The registration numbered 141.

An attractive lot of new books was provided by the Public Library, but it was deemed advisable to keep them packed until we had the shelves safeguarded in some way, as during the summer and early fall there are no residents at the clubhouse. The librarian was unwilling to assume responsibility for the safety of books left on open shelves, when her period of supervision is only three hours a week.

After a conference with the residents in charge, they agreed to have the necessary work done, but it was not finished at the close of the fiscal year, so the new books remained packed.

We have transferred more readers to the main library than in any previous year. This shows that some at least of our "scattered seed has fallen in fertile soil."

The picture books prove a great source of attraction. The attendance in the reading room has been very large, the room being usually crowded, so crowded that all available floor space is used by the readers when the supply of chairs becomes exhausted. More than one person is needed to do the work and keep order in the room. This extra assistance has been provided by Miss Stalnacker, Mrs. Quintrelle (formerly of the Cleveland Public Library), and Mr. C. A. Flagg, of the Library of Congress.

NOEL HOUSE STATION.

Miss M. Ethel Bubb, of the central library staff, reports as follows on the Noel House station, of which she was volunteer librarian at the time it was closed:

During the past fiscal year the deposit station at Noel House was open six and one-half months, dating from July to January 17, when it was permanently closed. During that period the registration was 41.

The hours of opening were at first the same as the previous year, Monday 6 to 8 p. m., Saturday 2 to 5 p. m., but after October 1 the Saturday hours were changed to 3 to 5 p. m., making the library open at first five and then four hours a week. On August 17 Miss Buynitzky, librarian, resigned, having accepted an out-of-town position. From that time Miss Bubb took charge of the work.

Those interested in the station the past year have worked in the midst of difficulty and uncertainty, but in spite of this there was a material proportionate gain in the

circulation, which under normal cirumstances would have been very large. The difficulty in procuring necessary assistance was a great problem. The station had for a year past outgrown the time when it could be handled with any degree of accuracy or satisfaction by untrained assistants. Organized and responsible, dependable work had become necessary to efficient handling. The volunteer librarian could rely upon only one assistant, Miss Edith Endicott, for regular services. Thanks are also due to Miss Ethel Leupp, who came to the rescue and prevented the closing of the library Saturday afternoons. By just this means of accepting gladly all proffered assistance, trained or not, the routine work of the station was carried on. No attempt was made to extend the work; in fact things could hardly have been held together had not Noel House, the social settlement, been practically closed during the year, thus disposing of those children primarily attracted by the house. The deposit station at Noel House was closed after Jaunary 17, the ostensible reason being the removal of the settlement, but the fact that no attempt was made to continue in existence this, the largest and most promising of the deposit stations, was due entirely to lack of assistants to carry on the work. The truth of the matter is that a station of the size and possibilities of the Noel House station has outgrown voluntary as well as untrained assistants.

But some library is needed, and needed badly, by the community; the children first attr cted to reading through the station have not lost interest now, but trudge all the way to the Public Library, a walk of a good two miles each way, through a most unattractive section This is true of most of the borrowers who are old enough to go so far. Of course the ideal response to the need of the community would be to open a branch library. Time and experience seem to have proved the need of a library in the northeast section of the city and the uselessness of trying to rise to the occasion with voluntary untrained assistants.

ROCHEFORT HOUSE STATION.

This station has suffered much during the year from frequent changes in the personnel of those who have conducted it. Miss Sarah Ambler, librarian of the Superintendent of Documents library, who had been volunteer librarian of the station since its establishment, was obliged to withdraw early in the year. Among the other volunteers who helped to conduct it were Misses Atwood and Colcord, of the Department of Agriculture library, Miss Clara H. Burroughs, chairman of the settlement's library committee, Mr. R. M. Brown, librarian of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Messrs. W. O. Waters and W. D. Goddard, of the Library of Congress. The following is extracted from Mr. Goddard's report:

I have been incumbent of the library station at Rochefort House only since April 1. During the fall and winter Mr. Ralph Brown as librarian with assistants kept open the two rooms mentioned in last year's report, and even had three open evenings a week—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 7.30 to 9 p. m. In February the experiment was tried of removing the library upstairs so that the reading room might be more secluded; but the lighting was poor, very few cared to read at the station anyway, and with only one person in charge it was impossible to maintain order and quiet among the dozen or twenty boys who congregated in the reading room without any definite purpose. Accordingly, in April, the library was restored to its original location downstairs, and no attempt was made to reserve a second room for readers. Meanwhile, two assistants had ceased to come on account of sickness, and the library was thenceforward kept open on Monday evenings only. The circulation continued to be upward of 25 volumes an evening till toward the close of the season in June.

It is obvious that the volunteer work at library stations would be benefited by a larger number of volunteers; and the query arises, Would it not be possible to coordinate the work with that of the churches of the city so as to be helpful to both? We feel the need, for example, of messenger boys to collect overdue books; meanwhile many a Sunday school teacher would be glad to refer his boys to something at which they could spend one hour a week (on Saturdays or out of school) in the practical exercise of the spirit of helpfulness. A little systematic canvassing would undoubtedly secure an adequate list of volunteer messengers.

If a larger number of persons were in attendance each evening the strain on each one would be less; and greater facility in securing an occasional vacation would retain many in the service who now feel obliged to resign because their work, single handed, is too confining.

GEORGETOWN STATION.

Miss Mary D. Wightman, of the Library of Congress, volunteer librarian, reports as follows on her Georgetown station:

Early in the year our collection of books was supplemented by 200 new ones, bringing the number of books up to about 700. This gave us a good start and our circulation increased considerably.

We also posted on our bulletin board lists calculated to interest our readers of various ages. These have been of great use, the one of fiction for men has been constantly consulted, a number of young men systematically reading every book mentioned.

In the fall several teachers from near-by schools visited us and have since taken an interest in having the children come.

During the hot weather the circulation falls to a very low figure, and many cards are left with us to keep "until it gets cool enough to read."

In April Miss Sellers, who has given so much time and thought to the work of the Georgetown station, was obliged to withdraw. Miss Alice Lerch, of the Library of Congress, has kindly taken her place.

COLORED SOCIAL SETTLEMENT STATION.

The Colored Social Settlement station is in charge of Mr. Thomas Hungerford, one of the janitors of the central library. He is a very efficient volunteer librarian. The head resident of this settlement writes as follows:

The library is in a flourishing condition. In the busy season some 65 children receive books weekly. We are very grateful for the branch library in our settlement.

ROSEDALE STATION.

Miss Katharine M. Johnson, of the central library staff, reports as follows on the Rosedale station, of which she is the volunteer librarian:

Rosedale station has reached the goal of its second annual report by quiet and pleasant paths. The slight confusion incident to the opening of a new station has changed to a knowledge of and respect for its few and simple rules. The work has grown more and more pleasant as the children have come to know the library and the librarian to know the children.

On an average the station has been opened three hours a week during the year. Miss Brower, of the central library staff, assisted in the once-a-week opening of the summer, and for the rest of the year the workers of Rosedale Mission settlement, Miss Worthington and Miss Runyan gave needed help. This year library hours preceded or followed various meetings of the mission, adult and juvenile, with benefit to the circulation and general library interest. A regular Thursday evening period of an hour has been added to the Saturday afternoon opening, and during the winter books were exchanged in the sessions of boys' and girls' clubs.

There has been a gratifying increase in the adult circulation, and the character of the books in favor is a source of real pleasure. Some of Henry Van Dyke's stories, added a short time ago, are proving general favorites, and indeed almost all of the hundred new books just shelved have met with real appreciation. The proportion of nonfiction books circulated continues fair. Many of the boy readers fairly revel in history and biography. One of the fifth-grade teachers has used her teacher's card for some months at the station, finding the selection both adequate and convenient. The visits of the school librarians also noticeably directed the taste of the children and sent us new applicants for library privileges.

We have continued to be stringent in the collection of fines, believing that we have been helped in general efficiency.

Our shelving room is still inadequate, over 500 books being confined in one small bookcase in the hallway of the mission, but we expect to remedy this later.

Rosedale Station is the only library in this community. Only the fringes of the neighborhood need have been touched as yet. It is an excellent field for larger work, and this we hope to do in the future.

RECREATION CENTER NO. 1.

Miss Margaret J. Elgin, of the central library staff, is employed by the Washington Playgrounds Association as librarian of the Recreation Center Station in the Western High School. She reports as follows:

During the year Recreation Center No. 1 has been opened every Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 8.30 o'clock, and every Saturday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. The library is located in the large, pleasant library of the Western High School.

The number of new registrations during the year was 136. The registration of adults has increased, and a number of adults and children who have registered at the main library borrow books from Recreation Center. The first impression was that only children could take books from the station, but that idea was not a lasting one, and it is becoming generally known that the station is also for adults.

The supply of books is by no means large enough to supply the wants of the borrowers. The library was opened April 11, 1907, with about 210 books; later about 125 new books were added. During the year just closing about 200 new books were bought for the station by the main library and 95 were given by the Boys' Club. A number of books was loaned by the central library to help meet the demand until more books could be given to the station. At present there is a decided lack of books in proportion to the demand on the part of children of all ages and grades. There is a great demand for books for the little children; college stories for the girls; stories of adventure and detective stories for the men and boys, and especially adult fiction. During the winter there was a great demand for biography, travel, history, and games on the part of adults and older boys and girls. Books on machinery and inventions are in constant demand by boys. The fiction called for is in almost all cases good fiction.

During the school term there was quite a demand on the part of the teachers for the 10-book privilege. As far as was possible this privilege was granted, and those in charge tried to aid the teachers by borrowing such books as it was possible to borrow for one month from the main library and circulating them at Recreation Center.

The late and best popular fiction is supplied in this way to some extent, in order to satisfy the demands of the patrons until more books can be obtained at the station.

The high-school reference books may be used by readers during the library hours for reference work.

Earlier in the year Mrs. Giles Rafter was in charge of the station, with Mr. Broderick Rafter and Miss Elgin as assistants. Later, Mrs. Rafter and her son withdrew and Miss Ramsburg, of the central library staff, was employed to assist Miss Elgin.

Y. M. C. A. STATION.

Mr. Ralph McN. Dunbar, formerly of the central library staff, is employed by the Y. M. C. A. as librarian of the library station. He reports as follows on the nine months' work of that station:

Under the auspices of the department of education in the Washington Young Men's Christian Association, the Y. M. C. A. Station of the Public Library was opened October 1, 1907, with about 700 volumes. The branch is located prominently in the east alcove of the beautiful lobby in the association building and has, besides a reading room, a stack room in the rear capable of containing two thousand or more volumes. For the want of shelves, most of the books have to be kept in the stack room, thus placing no little handicap on the service. Shelves for the front have been assured and with their addition the facilities and attractiveness of the library will be greatly increased. So far the station has been opened every week day, making in all an aggregate of forty-two hours per week.

During the first nine months of its existence, over 400 persons have taken advantage of this station. Among the number, the residents living in the immediate vicinity of the Young Men's Christian Association form a goodly proportion. The bulk of the readers are men, there being no provision for juvenile books.

The demand here comprises every class in the library's catalogue—standard works, late fiction, philosophy, history, and science—all have a good call. Much difficulty is experienced in meeting these demands, as the library is lacking in several of these classes, and what it has on its list the readers have already read. In order partly to meet this demand a messenger service was established for the delivery of books from the main library. With the cooperation of the main library this feature proved very successful and met with evident approval to patrons, over 500 books being ordered in six months.

LECTURE-HALL AND STUDY-ROOM USE.

The following is a record in detail of organizations holding public meetings in the library's lecture hall, the speakers, their subjects, and the attendance, so far as it was kept:

Date.	Organization.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Attendance.
1907.				
Oct. 7	Washington Esperanto Society.	Charles W. Stewart		86
Oct. 11	Association of American Government Accountants.	Prof. Henry C. Adams.	Government supervision of railway accounts.	69
Oct. 22	.....do.....	L. H. Mattingly.....	Advertising and statutory contracts.	92
Oct. 23	District of Columbia Library Association.	G. F. Bowerman.....	System of municipal popular libraries of Paris.	90
Nov. 5	Washington Society of Engineers.	.....do.....	Engineering and other technological books in the Public Library.	78
Nov. 12	Association of American Government Accountants.	W. W. Scott.....	Suits for recovery of balances..	40
Nov. 20	District of Columbia Library Association.	W. D. Horigan.....	Library of the Naval Observatory.	40
		C. P. P. Vitz.....	American branch library systems.	
Nov. 26	Association of American Government Accountants.	J. F. Kilgore.....	Fee system of compensating public officers.	80
Nov. 30	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	.....	.....	70
Dec. 10	Association of American Government Accountants.	L. O. Robbins.....	Travel expense accounts.....	66
Dec. 11	Association of Oldest Inhabitants.	Joseph I. Keefer.....	George Washington.....	285
Dec. 17	Association of American Government Accountants.	R. L. Golze.....	Assignment of claims against the United States.	42
Dec. 18	District of Columbia Library Association.	.....	.....	88
1908.				
Jan. 27	Association of American Government Accountants.	E. Dana Durand.....	Publicity of public accounts...	55
Feb. 11	National Society of the Fine Arts.	Miss Florence N. Levy.	Rembrandt.....	261
Feb. 12	District of Columbia Library Association (children's room).	J. C. M. Hanson.....	Reminiscences and impressions of the Glasgow conference of September, 1907.	96
Feb. 13	Association of American Government Accountants.	S. W. Stratton.....	Purchase of department supplies.	48
Feb. 20	High School Teachers' Association.[a]	Gifford Pinchot.....	Forestry.....	68
Feb. 21	Housekeepers' Alliance[a].....	.....	.....	41
Feb. 24	Society for Scientific Study of Education.	.....	Relation of superintendents and principals to training and professional improvement of their teachers.	209
Feb. 25	National Society of the Fine Arts.	Miss Leila Mechlin....	Outdoor art.....	245
Feb. 26	Society for Scientific Study of Education.[a]	.....	.....	63
Feb. 27	Association of American Government Accountants.	V. G. Croissant.....	Mechanics of construction cost keeping.	58
Mar. 4	Washington Esperanto Society.	Edmond Privat.....	.....	98
Mar. 9	California State Association..	Hon. J. R. Knowland.	Historic landmarks of California.	511
Mar. 10	National Society of the Fine Arts.	Mrs. Wm. H. Holmes.	Domestic art.....	250
Mar. 12	Association of American Government Accountants.	Le Grand Powers.....	Depreciation.....	48
Mar. 18	District of Columbia Library Association.	James McCormick.....	Map making and map values in the United States.	64
Mar. 24	National Society of the Fine Arts.	Prof. Percy Ash.....	Italian renaissance architecture.	206
Apr. 8	District of Columbia Library Association.	Dr. Bernard C. Steiner.	Some relations of the library and the Federal Government.	120
Apr. 9	High School Teachers' Association.[a]	.....	.....	38
Apr. 14	Association of American Government Accountants.	N. J. O'Reilly.....	Routine of obtaining advances from and making advances into the United States Treasury.	61
Apr. 17	Society of the Oregon Country.	C. J. Blanchard.....	Government works in the Western States.	90

[a] Afternoon.

Date.	Organization.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Attendance.
1908.				
Apr. 28	Association of American Government Accountants.	A. L. Lawshe	Best method of treating government paper.	41
May 12	do	W. L. Soleau	The disbursing office	41
May 13	High School Teachers' Association.[a]			60
May 13	German Language League	Prof. A. Werner-Spanhoofd.	Aims of the league	78
May 19	Housekeepers' Alliance[a]			59
May 26	Association of American Government Accountants.	N. E. Webster, jr	Presidential address	35
June 5	Philip F. Gerry Memorial Association.			268
June 12	German Language League			112

[a] Afternoon.

STUDY ROOM USE.

The following is a list of the organizations meeting in the study room, including the number of meetings held:

Braille Esperanto Society	1
Civic Center Council	6
Conference between teachers and librarians	1
District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs	6
Kapatolo Esperanto Klubo	6
League of American Pen Women	7
Legion of Loyal Women	7
Philip F. Gerry Memorial Association	1
Twentieth Century Club, History Section	13
Women's National Press Association	7
Total	55

ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary S. Sellers, chief of the order department, reports as follows:

The number of volumes added was 15,806. These represent 10,266 volumes purchased, 5,289 volumes of gifts, and 251 serials bound.

The congressional appropriation this year was $7,500. In addition to this, $2,561.22 from the desk fund and $4.50 from the Woman's Anthropological Society fund were expended, making a total of $10,065.90.

Out of 388 titles of fiction received on approval and examined, 211 were accepted and 177 rejected.

The duplicate collection was increased by 599 volumes at an expense of $646.60.

The total number of books withdrawn was 5,549. This meant the handling of 7,390 cards taken from the two catalogues and shelf list.

Patrons have taken advantage more than ever this year of the privilege of having books bought that were either new or "always out" for 244 new titles were added by recommendation and 291 were duplicated by request.

More than $600 was spent on fiction during March, the titles being checked up from Library Journal in February.

Since the scheme of "special library binding" commenced, we have bought 171 volumes in all, and with few exceptions they have proved most satisfactory.

The books for the Christmas exhibition were loaned by the publishers through a local dealer.

In June it was found that too many volumes were being mutilated by having the pictures torn out, and it was thought best to have the assistant in charge of the accessioning become responsible for the perforation of all attractive pictures in nonfiction, not including, generally, books of reference. Occasionally fiction is included. At the same time the heavy embossing stamp and the stamp bearing the name of the library and date were done away with and the perforating stamp alone substituted. As has been shown in various instances in books stolen and afterwards returned to the

library, the embossing stamp may be easily ironed out. The perforation can never be removed and serves just as well as a means of identification.

The following table gives the amount of money spent on various classes. These statistics have been kept by the catalogue department, but hereafter will be kept by the order department. The discrepancies between the foregoing figures of the accessions, made up by the order department, and the figures in the following table, made up in the catalogue department, are to be accounted for by the fact that some books accessioned in 1906–7 were not catalogued until 1907–8, and also by the fact that some books counted as purchases by the order department were not so classed in the catalogue department. It is expected that next year these discrepancies will be eliminated.

Class.	Not purchased.	Purchased.	Total.	Cost.
A (General works)	1,052	249	1,301	$220.38
B-BQZ (Philosophy)	61	75	136	77.94
BR-BZ (Religion)	64	82	146	51.78
C (Christianity)	76	96	172	86.35
D (Ecclesiastical history)	79	41	120	58.72
E (Biography)	367	601	968	595.22
F (History)	422	553	975	584.84
G (Geography)	495	977	1,472	825.93
H-K (Social sciences)	840	329	1,169	439.69
L-Q (Natural sciences)	402	388	790	605.43
R-U (Useful arts)	320	593	913	936.92
V-VUY (Games, sports, and theater)	28	94	122	100.52
VV-W (Music and fine arts, plastic and graphic)	189	274	463	452.42
X (Language)	68	113	181	67.98
Y (Literature)	518	957	1,475	899.11
Z (Book arts)	230	150	380	179.69
Fiction	833	4,370	5,203	3,882.80
Total	6,044	9,942	15,986	10,065.72

Institutions receiving discarded material.

	Books.	Magazines
Columbia Hospital for Women	71	.....
Emergency Hospital	72	.....
Fire Department	235	.....
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission	71	.....
Freedmen's Hospital	71	.....
George Washington University Hospital	199	.....
Georgetown University Hospital	202	.....
German Orphan Asylum	89	.....
Industrial Home School	284	.....
Industrial Home School for Colored Children	215	.....
Juvenile Court	138	.....
Marine Barracks	125	.....
Municipal Lodging House	70	20
National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children	251	.....
Neighborhood House	.....	700
Reform School for Boys	209	.....
Reform School for Girls	225	.....
Rochefort House	26	.....
Salvation Army (no record kept)	.....	.....
Washington Asylum	240	.....
Washington Home for Incurables	199	.....
Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association	122	.....
	3,174	720

Magazines not recorded have also been sent to institutions in addition to books.

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Julia H. Laskey, head cataloguer, reports as follows on the work of her department:

The number of volumes classified and catalogued during the year was 15,162. Of this number 3,973 were new titles, 8,342 duplicates, 158 replacements, and 1,804 added volumes of periodicals, annuals, and incomplete sets. There were 16,496 volumes shelf listed, including 1,334 school duplicates which were not catalogued.

The figures submitted as new titles do not in the least represent the actual cataloguing done. One title very frequently stands for a work in many volumes, each one to be analyzed separately. The 28 volumes of the Columbia University Studies in history, economics, and public law are entered in our statistics as one new title, but about 400 entries were necessary to analyze the subject-matter contained in the set. The 89 volumes of the International Library of Technology required 430 entries in order to make the valuable material in each volume available. All this work is done after the book has been classified as a whole. Under the head of "duplicates" come not only those books which are exactly similar to others already in the library, but also those which differ in edition. The cataloguing of these latter often requires almost as much time and care as a new book. They must be looked up in the catalogue for class, shelf listed, both official and public catalogue cards withdrawn, added entry made, noting where they differ from the first copy, and cards refiled. The same work must be done with all added volumes of annuals and periodicals, entailing much careful and minute examination of books and cards. The following table gives by months the record of volumes shelf listed and catalogued and the number of cards added to the official catalogue:

	1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Volumes shelf listed	1,290	97	1,643	1,295	1,245	1,262
Volumes catalogued	997	427	337	982	1,356	664
New titles	541	135	33	407	413	228
Cards written, official catalogue	1,679	547	104	1,243	1,242	898

	1908.						Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Volumes shelf listed	1,639	2,065	1,273	1,353	882	2,452	16,496
Volumes catalogued	1,096	2,363	1,882	2,495	1,236	1,327	15,162
New titles	331	394	461	378	312	340	3,973
Cards written, official catalogue	1,128	1,432	1,543	1,325	1,000	1,232	13,373

There were 40,714 cards sent by the Library of Congress. These were filed in the depository catalogue. There were 26,746 cards written and filed in the official and public catalogues. In addition, all the bulletin slips have been arranged by classes (to be used later as material for a printed catalogue). This work of alphabeting and filing in four different catalogues, keeping them up to date, changing headings, and making additions is one of the most time-consuming and arduous duties of the department and accentuates the increasing need for more trained assistants.

The cooperative cataloguing with the Library of Congress still continues, copy for 230 entries having been furnished during the year. This has also meant much search and bibliographical work besides the necessary proof reading.

A gradual revision of the classification and subject work was planned in the beginning of the year, as it was decided to use Cutter's seventh expansive classification wherever practicable, and the opening of the new useful arts department in November demonstrated the necessity of making a beginning along those lines. About 600 books in the technical arts and other classes have been reclassified, besides a large number recatalogued and much of the subject work revised and brought up to date. This necessarily entailed a great amount of work other than the reclassifying, but the results have justified the expenditure of time.

During the early spring, the scheme for getting together the floating bibliographical material in the library and making it available was started and has proved highly useful. The lists were classified, a subject-reference card made to take the place of elaborate cataloguing, and the searcher referred directly to the department where the material is kept.

In last year's report the details were given of the "process slip" plan, which was to be, among other things, "a record of the number and cost of all books in each class acquired by the library during the year." For reasons of domestic economy all the statistical work has been done in the catalogue department, though falling more logically in the order department, where it now appears (p. 50).

INVENTORY STATISTICS, 1908.

Before beginning the 1908 inventory on May 1, all books reported missing for the two years 1906 and 1907 were withdrawn from the shelf list, and entered as "lost" in the records. Of these 1 volume in class G and 16 volumes of fiction were found in 1908, reshelf-listed, and recatalogued. The systematic thoroughness of last year's inventory has borne fruit. A comparatively small number of the books this year have needed corrections, whereas the contrary has been the case heretofore.

Books missing (central library) in 1908 (including those also missing in 1907): A, 1; B, 18; C, 2; D, 1; E, 25; F, 55; G, 64; H, 11; I, 19; J, 12; K, 14; L, 26; M, 3; N, 2, O, 1; P, 3; Q, 16; R, 50; S, 19; T, 5; U, 4; V, 50; W, 12; X, 10; Y, 96; Z, 34; total adult nonfiction, 553; reference books, 52; adult fiction, 1,062; juvenile nonfiction, 368; juvenile fiction, 366; grand total, 2,401.

Books missing (central library) in 1907 and again in 1908: A, 1; B, 3; C, 0; D, 0; E, 10; F, 21; G, 25; H, 1; I, 3; J, 0; K, 0; L, 5; M, 0; N, 0; O, 0; P, 1; Q, 7; R, 19; S, 3; T, 2; U, 1; V, 12; W, 2; X, 6; Y, 35; Z, 4; total adult nonfiction, 161; reference books, 30; adult fiction, 543; juvenile nonfiction, 139; juvenile fiction, 183; grand total, 1,056.

Books missing (central library) in 1908 (excluding those also missing in 1907): A, 0; B, 15; C, 2; D, 1; E, 15; F, 34; G, 39; H, 10; I, 16; J, 12; K, 14; L, 21; M, 3; N, 2; O, 1; P, 2; Q, 9; R, 31; S, 16; T, 3; U, 3; V, 38; W, 10; X, 4; Y, 61; Z, 30; total adult nonfiction, 392; reference books, 22; adult fiction, 519; juvenile nonfiction, 229; juvenile fiction, 183; grand total, 1,345.

Books missing from central library in 1907, but found 1908: A, 5; B, 4; C, 1; D, 1; E, 7; F, 12; G, 21; H, 6; I, 15; J, 12; K, 6; L, 3; M, 6; N, 0; O, 0; P, 2; Q, 12; R, 8; S, 5; T, 0; U, 2; V, 8; W, 18; X, 7; Y, 70; Z, 34; total adult nonfiction, 265; reference books, 2; adult fiction, 559; juvenile nonfiction, 45; juvenile fiction, 74; grand total, 945.

In addition to the foregoing, the following records of books missing at the settlement stations, conducted by volunteers, is given: Rosedale, 1; Rochefort Hall, nonfiction 11; Georgetown, nonfiction 20, fiction 57, total 77; Neighborhood House, nonfiction 45, fiction 144, total 189; Social Settlement, nonfiction 37, fiction 104, total 141; Recreation Center, fiction 11; grand total 430.

The cooperation of the library with the Association of Automatic Piano Players opened up a new line of work in this department which necessitated the devising of a simple and practical scheme for the handling of the music rolls. The following will give an outline of the method adopted: A card catalogue containing author and title entries has been made. The roll number, with first letter of publishers firm, was used for a call number. No accessioning or classifying has been done. Two sets of cards have been made, one for public use and the other (author cards only) serves as a shelf list, where a record of duplicate copies, mutilation of rolls, loss, or other data can be kept. A book card is placed inside the roll box and borrowers are furnished with special music-roll cards. The library book plate is pasted on the cover of the box, the bottom of which is used as a charging slip. The roll itself is stamped with the library perforating stamp. Ten rolls may be drawn at a time, the public applying for each by its very simple call number. This method is still in the experimental stage, as the music has only been in circulation for a few months, but thus far it has proved altogether satisfactory. At present the collection consists of about 500 rolls.

Over 450 volumes in Greek and Latin have been prepared for circulation. The collection contains text-books for high-school and college use, but its main strength and interest lie in the number of Teubner texts. The German collection has also been substantially strengthened.

Advantage has been taken of the analytical cards of the Library of Congress for government publications, both federal and state, to form an index which is intended to refer special students to valuable sources of information without overloading our card catalogue. We have found it great economy of time to use the Library of Congress cards wherever possible and rarely have difficulty in adapting their form to fit our own entries.

The public catalogue is in such constant use as to call for a complete revision. Something in this direction was done this year, but, like many other contemplated improvements, it was found to be a greater undertaking than the present force could cope with.

The plan of training each assistant in the different branches of the work, as was mentioned in last year's report, has been tested with most satisfactory results. In no other way could our inadequate force have kept abreast with the broadening activities of the library which have so increased our routine work.

BINDERY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Miltenberger N. Smull reports as follows on the bindery work, which he supervises:

The records of the last fiscal year when compared with those of past years show gains which are most encouraging and which the table given below illustrates:

	1907.		1908.	
	Volumes.	Cost.	Volumes.	Cost.
Books bound	5,391	$2,588.30	6,037	$3,071.64
Pay fiction bound	186	75.00	365	148.98
Total bound	5,577	2,663.30	6,402	3,220.62
Books repaired	4,697	260.98	7,476	369.00
Total expenditure		2,924.28		3,589.62

The $3,500 appropriated by Congress for binding was expended thus: $3,440.64 for binding and repairing by the binding contractor, $9.85 for binder's tools, $34.51 for brass type, and $15 for Ballard's klips, the total expenditure being $3,500.

As in former years, experiments in methods and materials have been carried on with the result that at present, books of fiction which have a steady demand are bound in half red, green, or brown cowhide with cloth sides; popular nonfiction is bound in half red or brown cowhide with cloth sides to match, while all books not having an active circulation are bound in full cloth, buckram, or art vellum. Morocco is used only on very fine books or sets of books, such as cyclopedias, handsome art books, etc. No split leathers or sheep are ever used. Besides these new experiments in binding, others have been tried, such as preparing magazines for circulation by sewing them into red rope paper cover, the magazine cover being pasted on the outside, lettering in gold the call numbers on all books requiring them, and the vaselining of leather-bound books which do not frequently leave their shelves. This last experiment shows good results, as the vaseline not only cleans the leather, but also makes it softer, more flexible, and less liable to crack, thus adding to its strength.

Much time was spent in the bringing together of all unbound periodicals, bulletins, reports, etc., and arranging them in the book stacks in alphabetical order. A card index was made of them which has since proved of great service. On account of the increase of work it was found necessary to add to the department an assistant, whose duties have multiplied until now she also is obliged to receive assistance.

APPRENTICE CLASS.

Miss Grace B. Finney reports as follows on the apprentice class of which she has general supervision:

Nine persons passed the apprentice examination in October, 1907. Eight of these presented themselves at the opening of the class in November. The ninth applicant was an out-of-town resident unable at the last minute to give up a position she was filling at the time. The six special pupils admitted May 15 for practical work with the understanding that the regular course would be pursued in the fall and one member of the staff increased the number to fifteen. Three members of the class received appointments from outside the library early in the course. Four members were offered and accepted positions in this library during the course. Two of these vacancies in the class were filled by applicants in January, one of whom through fitness shown for the work has received an appointment. Two more members have been appointed since July 1, 1908, which leaves a waiting list of five, the first since these classes have been conducted.

Practically the same methods are pursued as in previous years. All applicants conform to the working schedule of the regular staff. To widen the knowledge of library work the course requires the reading of technical literature, periodicals for current events, and assigned articles on library methods and administration. Each year the course is strengthened and modified, as the result of experience.

PERIODICALS DIVISION.

Miss Katharine K. Patten reports as follows on the current periodicals of which she has charge:

The past year shows interesting developments in the periodicals division. It was earnestly hoped that we might be able to open the separate reading room for periodicals this year, but as the extra people necessary were not available this could not be done. The magazines, as heretofore, are shelved in the reference room and the greater part of the reference work in connection with them is done there. The opening of the useful arts department, however, relieved the crowded condition of the shelves in this room, as all the technical and scientific periodicals, in all about 151 magazines, were then transferred to that room. These magazines are checked regularly in this division, and then sent on to the useful arts room. The library receives regularly 436 different periodicals. Including duplicates, 606 are currently on file. Some of the more pretentious of the trade catalogues that are regularly received are treated as magazines before being sent to the useful arts department, where they are kept on file.

The list of technical magazines has again increased this year to meet the demands of the new department. The magazines devoted to pedagogy are the same this year. There are 22 different titles in this collection. The list is so varied as to cover school affairs in almost all sections of the country. They occupy a place by themselves in the reference room, where they are accessible for teachers and students.

One hundred and thirty-two magazines go into circulation every month. Alphabetical and classified indexes have been made and have proved of great value.

The reference work in connection with the periodicals remains as interesting and varied as ever. They are the mainstay of many of our workers from the young debater who wants to know what other people have said about his subject, to the older reader who has lost a magazine article that appealed to him and wants to find it again.

Articles on Washington in periodicals have been carefully noted the past year, and also anything of interest to libraries and library workers.

The following is a list of magazines regularly received as gifts:

Technical periodicals purchased from the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

Acetylene Journal.
American Architect and Building News.
American Engineer and Railroad Journal.
American Machinist.
American Medicine.
American Printer.
Architectural Record.
Architecture.
Brickbuilder.
Castings.
Cement Age.
Cement and Engineering News.
Central Station.
Chemical Engineer.
Contractor.
Electric Journal.
Electro-Chemical and Metallurgical Industry.
Engineer.
Engineering and Mining Journal.
Engineering-Contracting.
Engineering Magazine.
Engineering News.
Engineering Record.
Everyday Housekeeping.
Forestry and Irrigation.
Foundry.
Gas Engine.
Heating and Ventilating Magazine.
Horseless Age.
Ice and Refrigeration.
Industrial Magazine.
Inland Printer.
International Marine Engineering.
Iron Age.
Locomotive.
Metal Industry.
Motor Boat.
Municipal Engineering.
Power.
Power and Transmission.
Practical Engineer.
Railway Age.
Scientific American and Supplement.
Street Railway Journal.
Telephony.
Western Electrician.
Woodcraft.

Periodicals purchased from the Woman's Anthropological Society fund.

American Anthropologist.
American Antiquarian.
American Journal of Archæology.
American Journal of Psychology.
Folk Lore.
Gipsy Lore.
Journal of American Folk Lore.
Mind.
Records of the Past.

Periodicals given by the Bureau of Education.

American Industries.
American Statistical Association Publications.
Architects' and Builders' Magazine.
Baptist Home Mission Monthly.
Christian Advocate.
Christian Advocate, M. E. Church South.
Dental Review.
Dial.
Electrical World.
Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania Proceedings.
Good Health.
Harvard Law Review.
Journal of Political Economy.
Missionary Herald.
Musical Courier.
New Philosophy (Swedenborg).
Phrenological Journal.
Reform Advocate.
Stenographer.
Woodworker.
Yale Review.

Other periodicals regularly received as gifts.

Unless otherwise stated, they are given by publishers.]

Advertising.
American Aeronaut.
American Annals of the Deaf, Dr. A. E. Fay.
American Blacksmith.
American Bottler.
American Clay Magazine.
Amerika Esperantisto.
American Federationist.
American Gas Light Journal.
American Institute of Architects Quarterly Bulletin, Glenn Brown.
American Magazine of Aeronautics.
American Marine Engineer.
American Poultry Advocate.
American Shoemaking.
American Telephone Journal.
Annals American Academy of Political and Social Science, R. H. Thayer.
Architects' and Builders' Journal.
Association of Collegiate Alumnæ Publications, George F. Bowerman.
Association Review.
Billboard.
Boston Ideas.
Brewer's Journal.
Business Builder.
Canal Record, Isthmian Canal Commission.
Caterer.
Catholic Book News.
Century Path, Miss Corbin.
Chautauqua Quarterly.
Christian Cynosure.
Christian Register.
Christian Science Journal.
Christian Science Sentinel.
Clothier and Furnisher.
Commercial Poultry.
Compressed Air.
Concrete.
Concrete Engineering, Charles M. Merwin.
Concrete Review.
Cook's American Traveller's Gazette.
Congressional Record, Hon. J. H. Gallinger.
Courier (Davos).
Editor.
Electric Traction Weekly.
Electric Trunk Line Age.
Electrical World and Engineer, Washington Society of Engineers.
Florence Crittenton Magazine.
Georgetown College Journal.
Graphite.
Green Room Glimpses.
Hellas.
Herald of the Cross.
Herald of the Golden Age.
Holy Cross Magazine.
Ideal Power.
Illuminating Engineer.
International Book Binder.
Jamestown Bulletin.
Journal American Medical Association, J. A. Saul.
Liberia.
Machinists' Monthly Journal.
Marine Journal.
Metal Worker.
Mine and Quarry.
Mining and Scientific Press, Washington Society of Engineers.
Mission Bulletin.
Model Magazine.
Monthly Musical Record.
Monthly Record of Scientific Literature.
Motor Talk.
Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin.
National Engineer.
National Hibernian.
National Printer Journalist.
Navy.
New Church Review.
New York State Department of Labor Bulletin.
New Shakespeareana.
North German Lloyd Bulletin.
Pathfinder.
Pitman's Journal.
Postal Information.
Postal Record.
Power and Transmission.
Printing Trade News.
Prism.
Protest.
Reactions.

Other periodicals regularly received as gifts—Continued.

Republic Magazine.
Sabbath Recorder.
Sample Case.
Scranton Board of Trade Journal.
Shorthand Writer.
Simplified Spelling Board Circulars.
Single Tax Review.
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.
Southern Printer.
Steam Shovel News.
Stone.
Stone and Webster Public Service Journal.
Sunset.
Theosophical Quarterly.
Training School (for feeble-minded children) Publication.
Typographical Journal.
United States Army List and Directory, War Department.
United States Bureau of the Census Bulletin.
United States Bureau of Labor Bulletin.
United States Bureau of Standards Bulletin.
United States Crop Reporter, Department of Agriculture.
United States Consular Reports, daily and monthly, Department of Commerce and Labor.
United States Diplomatic List, Department of State.
United States Monthly Bulletin for the International Bureau of American Republics.
United States Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Department of Commerce and Labor.
United States Monthly Weather Review, Weather Bureau.
United States Official Patent Office Gazette.
United States Public Documents Catalogue, Superintendent of Documents.
University Courier.
University of Illinois Bulletin.
Valve World.
Van Nordern Magazine.
Washington News Letter.
Water and Gas Review.
Water-proofing.
Weekly People.
Woodworker and Art Metal Worker.

Libraries regularly sending bulletins.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts.
Boston Public Library.
Brockton, Mass., Public Library.
Brooklyn, Pratt Institute Free Library.
Brooklyn Public Library.
California State Library.
Cambridge, Mass., Public Library.
Carlisle, Pa., J. Herman Bosler Library.
Cleveland Public Library.
Denver Public Library.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library.
Haverhill, Mass., Public Library.
Helena, Mont., Public Library.
Holyoke, Mass., Public Library.
Iowa State Library Commission.
Jersey City Free Public Library.
Kansas City, Mo., Public Library.
Louisville Free Public Library.
Medford, Mass., Public Library.
Minnesota Public Library Commission.
New Bedford, Mass., Free Public Library.
New Haven Free Public Library.
New York Public Library.
New York State Library.
Nebraska Public Library Commission.
Newark, N. J., Free Public Library.
Norwich, Conn., Otis and Peck Libraries.
Omaha, Nebr., Public Library.
Paterson, N. J., Free Public Library.
Peabody, Mass., Institute Library.
Philadelphia Free Library.
Pittsburg, Carnegie Library.
Portland, Oreg., Library Association.
Providence Public Library.
Rockford, Ill., Public Library.
St. Joseph, Mo., Free Public Library.
St. Louis Public Library.
Salem, Mass., Public Library.
Scranton, Pa., Public Library.
San Francisco Public Library.
Seattle Public Library.
Springfield City Library Association.
Trenton, N. J., Free Public Library.
Vermont Library Commission.
Virginia State Library.
Waltham, Mass., Public Library.
Washington State Library.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Osterhout Free Library.
Wilmington, Del., Institute Free Library.
Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

RECORD OF GIFTS, 1907–8.

The gifts of miscellaneous publications to the library have grown so numerous and come from such a large number of persons and institutions that it is no longer practicable to print the complete list of donors as has been done heretofore. Instead a select list is here printed, including what aims to be a complete list of local donors.

The complete record of gifts to the library includes the following items: 7,412 bound volumes, 629 unbound volumes, 4,747 pamphlets, 4,504 periodicals, 80 leaflets, 272 pictures, 101 maps, 29 engravings, 11 lottery tickets, 10 manuscripts, 7 broadsides, 5 picture frames, 3 portfolios, and 2 newspaper cuttings. In addition the following separate record has been kept of publications presented to the library for the collection

of trade catalogues: 185 bound volumes, 155 unbound volumes, 188 leaflets, 1,874 pamphlets, 19 periodicals, 3 broadsides, 3 portfolios, 4 calendars, 1 chart, 1 binder, and 1 sample of ink.

The select list of donors is as follows:

Select list of gifts.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Abbe, Prof. Cleveland	304		436	1,077
Acorn, G. W	2			
Adams, Dr. S. S	2			
All Souls' Church			2	
American Bar Association, Baltimore	2			
American Institute of Architects		1	3	
American Water Works Association, Charleston, S. C	1			
Association of American Physicians, Philadelphia	1			
Balch, T. W., Philadelphia	1			
Ballard, E. Lester			1	
Bayly, Miss Margaret			20	
Beall, Mrs. Mary Stevens	1			
Bell, C. J	1			
Bender, Gustave			1	
Blanton, H	3			
Boston Public Library		8	13	
Boynton, Mrs. Amelia C			103	
Brinton, Mrs. E. S.[a]	1	1	7	39
Buchanan, Roberdeau	2		6	
Bucknam, Miss Kate[b]				
Burkett, Hon. Elmer J			3	
Bursley, Herbert	1			
Cain, J. F			1	
Casonova, A. Y	13			
Catholic University of America			5	
Chapter of Washington Cathedral	2			
Church of the Covenant	1			
Clapp, E. Dwight	1			
Clark, Dr. Victor S	4	3	11	
Clark, Miss Elizabeth	1			
Clarke, Mrs. Francis	76			
Cole, T. L	6			
Cooke, Wells W			2	
Coopee, Roy	1			
Cortes, Enrique (legacion de Colombia)		4		
Cosmos Club			1	
Cuban legation	1			
Daish, John B			18	
Darnall, Orton E			1	
Davis, Hon. Jeff			2	
Davison, Alpheus	1			
Depew, Hon. Chauncey M			3	
De Vinne, Theo. L., & Co., New York	1			
District of Columbia—				
Auditor	181		83	49
Bar Association		1		
Board of education	3	1		
Commissioners	105	2	285	18
Electrical engineer			1	
Street cleaning department			1	
Dixon, Miss Louisa	1			
Dodge, W. C	1		2	
Domer, Harry T	1			
Dowden, Mrs. F. M[c]				
Du Bois, James T	1			
Edelen, William	5	1	2	
Ela, Mrs. M. H	1			
Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital[d]			1	
Evening Star Newspaper Co	183		62	
Ewin, J. L		1		
Finney, Miss Grace B		1		
Fugitt, Mrs. N. B	78		45	
Gall, George H			3	
Gallinger, Hon. J. H	4			
Garges, D. E			3	
George Washington University	2		13	
Georgetown University	1	2		
Gonzaga College			1	
Grady, Bernard E	1			
Hance, Miss Emma	2			
Harding, Miss Florence	4			
Harrison, Dr. J. S	34			166
Hayford, J F		28		

[a] 120 pictures. [b] 12 pictures. [c] 25 steel engravings. [d] 1 broadside.

Select list of gifts—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Heald, E. D. F	1			
Hilder, Stuart [a]		5	23	
Hoffman, Mrs. Ferdinand		2		
Holmes, C. E	1			
Howard University		2	4	
Hoyt, Kepler	13	4	8	
International Bureau of the American Republics			7	
Joyce, Maurice, Engraving Co	1			
Keim, Randolph			2	
Keith, Miss Catherine M	15			
Kerr, W. H				25
LaFollette, Hon. Robert M		2		
Lamborn, Miss Anne	1		79	16
Landis, Hon. C. B	7			
Langdale, John W	1			
Lanman, Miss L. E. [b]		1		
Larner, John B. [c]	6			
Lawrence, Miss E. F	12	1	1	10
Lenman, Mrs. I. H				265
Lewis, Dr. Samuel E			2	
Loomis, J. T	4		24	
McCullough, Mrs. L V			1	
Macdonald, Arthur [d]			9	
McLachlen Banking Corporation			6	
Macrae, Mrs. N. M	1			
Magruder, Dr. G. Lloyd			1	
Menzel, P. A			1	
Miller, W. A				11
Moore, Mrs. C. N	10	1		
Moore, Miss Vona L	1			
Morrow, Maj. Jay J		1		
Moses, Zebina			1	
Murdock, Lieut. J. B			1	
Nabuco, Joaquim, ambassador of Brazil			4	
National Society of the Fine Arts			2	
National Training and Industrial Institute for Colored Boys and Girls			1	
New York, Bureau of Municipal Research		4	42	
New York State Education Department		1	3	
New York State Library	14	11	16	
Newcomb, H. T			1	
Newcomb, Mrs. Simon		7	6	
Newell, Dr. F. H. [e]	29	20	393	
Parsons, J	1			
Paul, Mrs. Daniel	1			
Perry, S. A	1			
Phillips, S. L	506		12	
Pocahontas Memorial Association [f]				
Pollock Washington City Normal Kindergarten Institution			1	
Presnell Mrs. Henderson	23	25		208
Prud'homme, Mlle. V			3	
Raymond, Prof. George L	3			
Read, Albert M	17			179
Richardson, Edward E			1	
Ridgway, Dr. T. E. [g]				
Riedel, Dr. A. P			1	
Robinson, Miss Sophia C	1			
Ryther, Mrs. Margaret R	17	1		29
St. John's College			1	
Saks & Co			8	
Saul, John A			1	
Saur, Rudolph	1			
Scammel, Miss A. E. [h]				3
Schmidt, Fred A		2	2	
Shoemaker, Louis P			2	
Shuster, W. M	2			
Siggers, Mrs. E. G			169	573
Simpson, Mrs. John M	1			
Skinner, Mrs. Eliza J				41
Smith, Hon. Samuel W	3			
Smithsonian Institution	3	9	13	
Solger, F. R	3			
Southern Printers Supply Co	1			
Stead, Mrs. Robert [i]	60		149	
Sterrett, J. Macbride			1	
Stilson, Miss Maud	1			
Stoek, Miss F. G	1		1	
Swem, Earl G				

[a] 3 broadsides. [b] 120 pictures. [c] 5 picture frames. [d] 2 leaflets. [e] 100 maps. 1 picture. [g] 1 photogravure plate. [h] 12 pictures. [i] 11 lottery tickets, 2 broadsides, 10 manuscripts.

Select list of gifts—Continued.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Tesdell, Mrs. Willard P	2			
Thomas, Joseph M	1			
Thomas, Miss Kate M	1			
Thompson, Eugene E	1			
Tindall, Dr. William	1		1	
Tindall, Mrs. William	28	11	4	
Tower, Frederick W	37			
Tupper, J. B. T		1		
Ulke Henry	1	1		
United States—				
Agricultural Department[a]	9	31	344	
American Ethnology Bureau	10	5	3	10
Census Bureau	5	2	1	
Civil Service Commission			2	
Coast and Geodetic Survey		21	276	
Commerce and Labor Department		2	4	
Education Bureau	2,840	15	1,310	
House of Representatives—				
Committee on the District of Columbia	3			
Printing Investigation Committee			1	
Interstate Commerce Commission	2			
Isthmian Canal Commission		1		
Labor Bureau	316	48	242	
Library of Congress	1,857	90	118	1,700
Navy Department		2		
State Department	1		1	
Superintendent of Documents[b]	10	4	12	
Treasury Department	21	1	8	
War Department	6	2	1	
Van Deusen, A. H			1	
Vincent, Dr. Thomas	62	14		
Wagner, Dr. W. F	1	1		
Walker, A. M			1	
Walker, Mrs. J. G.[c]				
Walker, Paul F	1			
Warner, B. H			1	
Washington Board of Trade		1		
Washington Chamber of Commerce			2	
Washington Humane Society			1	
Washington Playground Association	244			
Wead, Charles K		1	5	27
Weissenborn, Leo J	1			
West, Dr. Max			12	
West, Mrs. Max	11			
Wetmore, Hon. George P	3			
Whitmore, Mrs. E. W	35			
Wilcox, Gen. Timothy E		45		
Wilson, Mrs. Thomas[d]				

[a] 16 leaflets, 1 portfolio. [b] 1 map. [c] 6 pictures. [d] 4 engravings, 2 portfolios.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the board of trustees of the Public Library, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Moneys collected at the delivery desk.

Balance on hand July 1, 1907		$804.81
Fines:		
Adult	$2,851.93	
Juvenile	410.41	
Stations	54.19	
Total		3,316.53
Duplicate collection		1,173.70
Reserves		95.38
Reissued cards		136.90
Books lost and injured		76.41
Sale of catalogues		4.85
Money found in building		.21
Total		5,608.79
To interest on deposit American Security and Trust Company		17.66
Refund on magazine		3.00
Overcharge on magazine		.60
Grand total		5,630.05
Expended as follows:		
Books (main collection)	$1,369.65	
Books (duplicate collection)	623.85	
Periodicals	1,010.16	
Printing	185.00	
Pictures	216.80	
Picture post cards	5.20	
Rebinding duplicate collection books	148.98	
Reimbursing emergency fund	75.00	
Library of Congress cards	8.46	
Premium on bond of treasurer	12.50	
Premium on bond of notary public	5.00	
Wood sign	8.00	
Dies and transportation of books	7.15	
Miscellaneous	10.00	
		3,685.75
Balance in hands of treasurer June 30, 1908		1,944.30

The discrepancy between the items expenditure for books ($1,993.50) as given in the treasurer's report, and $2,561.22, as given in the librarian's report for book expenditure from the desk fund, is accounted for by the fact that some of the books purchased from this fund were accessioned before July 1 and counted in the year's purchases, but that the bills were not paid until after the close of the period covered by this report.

Donation fund, including Henry Pastor memorial fund and Woman's Anthropological fund.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Treasurer.*

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

CR.					DR.
1907.			1907.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer	$411.28	Dec. 7	By paid, Woodward & Lothrop, book	$2.70
Oct. 3	To check, James T. Du Bois	100.00	Dec. 24	By paid, J. M. Hanson, periodicals	99.85
Oct. 8	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co	25.00	Dec. 24	.....do	21.25
Dec. 17	To check, National Society of the Fine Arts	50.00	1908.		
1908.			Jan. 28	By paid, G. E. Stechert & Co., periodicals	8.50
Apr. 9	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co	25.00	Mar. 23	By paid, Brentano's, book	1.80
May 6	To check, James T. Dubois	50.00	June 30	By balance in hands of treasurer	536.43
	To credit interest on deposit	9.25			
	Total	670.53		Total	670.53

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL FUND.

CR.					DR.
1907.			1907.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer	$0.16	Dec. 24	By paid, J. M. Hanson, periodicals	$99.85
Oct. 3	To check, James T. Du Bois, one year's interest, 1907, Henry Pastor memorial fund	100.00	1908.		
1908.			June 30	By balance in hands of treasurer	50.31
May 6	To check, James T. Du Bois, one-half year's interest, 1908, Henry Pastor memorial fund	50.00			
	Total	150.16		Total	150.16

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE WOMAN'S ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY FUND.

CR.					DR.
1907.			1907.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer	$65.95	Dec. 7	By check, Woodward & Lothrop, books	$2.70
Oct. 8	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co., semi-annual dividend	25.00	Dec. 24	By check, J. M. Hanson, periodicals	21.25
1908.			1908.		
Apr. 9	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co., semi-annual dividend	25.00	Jan. 28	By check, G. E. Stechert, periodicals	8.50
			Mar. 23	By check, Brentano's, book	1.80
			June 30	By balance in hands of treasurer	81.70
	Total	115.95		Total	115.95

The congressional appropriations for salaries, contingent expenses, books, binding, etc., are paid on bills audited by the District government.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

APPENDIX.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia was created by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896, as follows:

AN ACT To establish and provide for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a free public library and reading room is hereby established and shall be maintained in the District of Columbia, which shall be the property of the said District and a supplement of the public educational system of said District. All actions relating to such library, or for the recovery of any penalties lawfully established in relation thereto, shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and the commissioners of the said District are authorized on behalf of said District to accept and take title to all gifts, bequests, and devises for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance or endowment of said library; and the commissioners of said District are further authorized to receive, as component parts of said library, collections of books and other publications that may be transferred to them.

SEC. 2. That all persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privileges of said library, including the use of the books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, subject to such rules and regulations as may be lawfully established in relation thereto.

SEC. 3. That the said library shall be in charge of a board of library trustees, who shall purchase the books, magazines, and newspapers, and procure the necessary appendages for such library. The said board of trustees shall be composed of nine members, each of whom shall be a taxpayer in the District of Columbia, and shall serve without compensation. They shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and shall hold office for six years: *Provided*, That at the first meeting of the said board the members shall be divided by lot into three classes. The first class, composed of three members, shall hold office for two years; the second class, composed of three members, shall hold office for four years; the third class, composed of three members, shall hold office for six years. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by the District commissioners. Said board shall have power to provide such regulations for its organization and government as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That the said board shall have power to provide for the proper care and preservation of said library, to prescribe rules for taking and returning books, to fix, assess, and collect fines and penalties for the loss of or injury to books, and to establish all other needful rules and regulations for the management of the library as the said board shall deem proper. The said board of trustees shall appoint a librarian to have the care and superintendence of said library, who shall be responsible to the board of trustees for the impartial enforcement of all rules and regulations lawfully established in relation to said library. The said librarian shall appoint such assistants as the board shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the library. The said board of library trustees shall make an annual report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relative to the management of the said library.

SEC. 5. That the said library shall be located in some convenient place in the city of Washington, to be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the recommendation of the trustees of said library: *Provided*, That in any municipal building to be hereafter erected in said District, suitable provision shall be made for said library and reading room sufficient to accommodate not less than one hundred thousand volumes.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the regulations for the organization and government of the board of library trustees of the Free Public Library and reading room in the District of Columbia, constituted by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896:

ARTICLE I. The board of trustees shall hold regular meetings on the second Friday of each month, at an hour and place to be designated by the trustees.

ART. II. The president of the board may, and on request of three members shall, call a special meeting, of which three days' notice in writing, and specifying the object of the call, shall be given. No other than business relating to such specified object shall be transacted at such special meeting.

ART. III. At the regular meeting in January of each year, which shall be called the annual meeting, the officers of the board shall be elected, except the librarian.

ART. IV. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to every member of the board three days previous to the time of such meetings.

ART. V. Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VI. The officers of the board shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a librarian, who shall also act as treasurer and assistant secretary of the board. At each annual meeting the board shall elect by ballot from its own number a president, a vice-president, and a secretary, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are chosen. A majority of the votes cast shall elect.

ART. VII. Any vacancy occurring in these offices shall be filled at any regular meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose, by election, as aforesaid.

ART. VIII. At the regular meeting in June of each year the board of trustees shall elect by viva voce a librarian to serve for the fiscal year beginning with the 1st day of July subsequent to said election. It shall require a majority of the whole board to elect a librarian, and he shall at all times be subject to removal for cause by a two-thirds vote of the whole board of trustees.

ART. IX. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the board, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to sign all papers, communications, and instruments which may require his official signature. He shall also, in conjunction with the librarian, prepare for the consideration and approval of the board, at its October meeting of each year, the annual report of the board required by the organic act. He shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the library and shall be ex officio a member of all committees.

ART. X. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall preside at all meetings of the board, and shall generally discharge all duties of the president in case of the latter's absence from the city or inability to act, or in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of president.

ART. XI. The duty of the secretary is to keep a neat, exact, and permanent record of the meetings of the board, to have the custody of the records and general papers of the board, and to perform the other functions usual in his office. The duty of the librarian as assistant secretary of the board shall be to keep the formal minutes of the meetings of the board under the supervision of the secretary, and to prepare the same in form for submission to the secretary, and, in the absence of the secretary, to act as secretary of the board. The duties of the librarian as treasurer of the board shall be to keep the financial account of the library, and to lay before the board at each regular meeting a statement of the amount in the treasury to its credit. He shall have the custody of all moneys and accompanying papers of the board, and shall deliver the same to his successor upon the termination of his term of office. All payments of any sums in the custody and control of the board shall be made by checks of the librarian, countersigned by the president of the board. He shall give bond to the board in the penal sum of $2,500 for the faithful performance of his duties in connection with the custody and disbursement of money.

ART. XII. The duties of the librarian shall be as follows: To take charge of the library and reading room, and he shall be responsible for the care and safety of the books and other public property contained therein; to submit to the board of trustees, and to the proper committees, measures for securing the proper management and fullest efficiency of the library and reading room; to obtain for the library public documents of all kinds, as well as the publications of libraries, library associations, and other bodies whose proceedings and reports may afford information of value to the board or the users of the library; to keep carefully arranged for the use of the board lists of new books and publications, both American and foreign; to prepare for the use of the board lists of books and periodicals required to complete sets, to fill out such departments as

are deficient, and to supply the place of books which have been lost; to keep a list of all books and publications donated to the library, stating the name and residence of the donor and date when received; to classify and arrange all books and publications as soon as received, and to keep the same catalogues according to such plan or plans as may be approved by the board; to report promptly all flagrant cases of theft, mutilation, or injury of books and periodicals; to be responsible for the preservation of order in the rooms, and to be present, so far as may be practicable, in the library during library hours; to exercise control over the library and reading room, and all employees of the board, and to promptly report to the trustees any delinquency on the part of the employees; to keep exact and detailed accounts of all moneys received from fines and other sources, and report the same monthly to the board at the regular meeting; to submit monthly a report of all books added to and loaned by the library; to prepare and submit to the board an annual report, giving a full account of the working of the library during the fiscal year; to discharge such other duties as fall within the province of librarian and may from time to time be prescribed by the board.

ART. XIII. The standing committees of the board shall be as follows, each consisting of three members, to be appointed by the president: A committee on books, on finance, on employees, on buildings, on rules, and on bookbinding and printing.

ART. XIV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on books and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the selection, purchase, and exchange of books and periodicals, the sale and exchange of duplicates, and of all old magazines and papers not kept for filing and binding; and said committee shall make written recommendations to the board as to all matters referred to it. It shall be the duty of this committee to examine from time to time the books in the library, and to temporarily, pending the order of the board, exclude from circulation any and all books which it may beem offensive to good morals, and promptly after such action report the same to the board for its action. No purchase of books or periodicals to an amount exceeding $100 shall be made except by authority of the board—entered upon its record—and all purchases made under this rule shall be reported to the board at its next meeting.

ART. XV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on finance shall be referred all matters relating to the library funds and all claims and it shall audit all accounts, including the report of the librarian, provided for in Article XI, and if such claims, accounts, and reports are correct certify them to the board, and in any event report thereon with their recommendation.

ART. XVI. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on employees and librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of employees of the library, who shall report thereon to the board for its action; and all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of the librarian shall be referred to said committee for its report to the board for its action thereon.

ART. XVII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on buildings shall be referred all matters relating to the rental, construction, alteration, repair, furnishing, heating, and lighting of the building and branch buildings to be used for the purpose of the library for its report and recommendation.

ART. XVIII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on rules shall be referred all matters relating to the rules for the government of the board, and to the same committee and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the government of the library and its employees, who shall promptly report thereon, with recommendations for the action of the board.

ART. XIX. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on bookbinding and printing shall be referred all matters relating to the binding and repair of books, the arrangement, printing, sale, and disposition of catalogues and finding lists, and statistics of circulation, and all matters relating to stamps, plates, labels, printed forms used in the library, and publications or printed matter issued by authority of the board, for its report and recommendation.

ART. XX. In addition to the above, such special committees may from time to time be appointed as the board at its regular meeting shall direct.

ART. XXI. All reports of the committees shall be in writing and signed by the proper committee. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business.

ART. XXII. The order of business at regular meetings of the board shall be:

(1) Call of roll.
(2) Reading of the minutes.
(3) Reports of officers.
(4) Reports of standing committees.
(5) Reports of special committees.
(6) Reading of communications.

(7) Presentation of claims.
(8) Election of officers, when proper.
(9) Unfinished business.
(10) New business.

ART. XXIII. No money in the hands of the treasurer of the board shall be drawn from the treasury unless by special authority of the board, except in the case of the purchase of books, not exceeding $100 in value, as provided in Article XIV.

ART. XXIV. None of these regulations shall be amended until the said amendments have been proposed in writing to a regular meeting of the board, whereupon the succeeding regular meeting shall act upon such amendments, and a majority vote of the whole board of trustees shall be required to adopt such amendments.

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF LECTURE HALL.

The trustees have adopted the following resolution to govern the use of the library lecture hall:

Resolved, That it is declared to be the policy of the board of library trustees to confine the public use of the library's lecture room to free public lectures or discussions on unobjectionable topics of popular interest and educational tendency.

That, in accordance with this policy, no charge, direct or indirect, shall be permitted to be made to the audience at such lectures or discussions, and that the applicant for permission to make such use of the lecture room shall be required to announce through the local press that such lecture or discussion is free to the public and to invite the public attendance upon it.

That applications for permission to use the lecture room shall be in writing, addressed to the board of library trustees, and shall set forth the facts concerning the nature of the proposed lecture or discussion and the pledges above required in respect to it; that each application shall bear the indorsement of the librarian to the effect that the lecture room is available for the requested use at the time designated; that such applications shall be considered and acted upon by the board, on favorable report from the committee on building; and that in emergency cases where use of the lecture room is desired in advance of the next meeting of the board the president is authorized to grant the requested permission, if the written application for such use in due form as above required is presented, with the favorable indorsements of the librarian and three members of the committee on building.

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF STUDY ROOMS.

Resolved, That it is declared to be the policy of the library trustees to confine the public use of the library's study rooms to the use by individuals or groups of individuals as places of quiet study. That, in accordance with this policy, the librarian is authorized to assign such study rooms to individuals, committees, or clubs for limited periods, in order that such individuals, committees, or clubs may better avail themselves of the resources of the library by having books, periodicals, etc., sent to such study rooms on request. That such study rooms shall not be used by clubs having a regular order of business or any programmes that are not closely connected with the study of the books and periodicals of the library.

LIBRARY RULES.

The following are the rules adopted for the government of the use of the library, as amended to the date of the publication of this report:

ARTICLE 1. The library shall be open for the delivery and return of books and for reading and reference every week day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., July 4 and December 25 excepted. The library shall be open for reading and reference every Sunday from 2 to 9 p. m.

ART. 2. All persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia, including as temporary residents those who have regular business or employment in the District, shall be entitled to the privileges of the library, including the use of books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, by signing the proper application and agreement. Applications must be signed in person at the library and must be renewed every three years.

ART. 3. Minors under 18 years of age will be required to furnish the written consent and guaranty of parent, guardian, or some person satisfactory to the librarian.

ART. 4. Temporary residents not owning real estate or regularly employed or doing business in the District of Columbia shall furnish a guaranty of some resident satisfactory to the librarian, or shall, at the discretion of the librarian, make a deposit of $5, this sum to be increased, if in the opinion of the librarian, the value of the books borrowed exceeds that sum. On surrender of cards issued on such deposits, the sums so deposited shall, after deducting unpaid charges or cost of replacing books lost or damaged, be refunded.

ART. 5. Each person entitled to draw books from the library will be supplied with 2 cards inscribed with his or her name, residence, and register number. These cards must be presented whenever a book is taken, returned, or renewed. If lost, cards will be replaced upon payment of 10 cents after seven days. Immediate notice of a change of residence must be given at the library. The registered holder of a card is in all cases responsible for books drawn by means of the card, by whomsoever presented, and for all charges accrued on the same. Books and magazines may not be transferred from one reader's card to another. No card shall be lent outside the household of the holder. Both reader's card and book are stamped with the date they are due.

ART. 6. One book may be taken out at a time on each card and retained two weeks (except those labeled "Seven-day book"). Two or more volumes, if of the some book, will be considered as one book. They may be renewed once for the same period, unless reserved by other persons in the meantime. A magazine may be drawn on a white card in addition to a book. Books of recent purchase, very popular books, and current magazines are called "Seven-day books." (These books have the notice on the inside and outside cover, and may not be renewed.)

ART. 7. Books may be renewed by mail by sending the reader's card (on which the book was drawn), the author and title of the book, and the call number, which will be found on the pocket on the back cover of the book. If the return of the cards is desired, a self-addressed stamped envelope should be inclosed. Books may not be renewed by telephone. After one renewal a book may not be taken out again by the same borrower or by any other member of the same household, until it has remained on the library shelves for twenty-four hours.

ART. 8. Any book in the library (except fiction and seven-day books) may be reserved by the payment of 2 cents. Pay duplicate copies of new fiction may also be reserved.

ART. 9. Books of reference and those deemed by the library committee or librarian unsuitable for general circulation shall not be loaned for home use, except upon special permission of the committee or librarian. Such books will be designated in printed catalogues by the abbreviation "Ref." and in card catalogues by the words "Reference book, does not circulate" stamped on the face of the card.

ART. 10. A charge of 2 cents a day for each book will be made for books kept overtime. No charge will be made for days on which the library is not open for the circulation of books for home use. Borrowers must take notice of the expiration of the time allowed. After five days' delinquency a notice will be sent. At the expiration of two weeks from the date the book is due (if it is not returned) a messenger will be sent for it, who shall have authority to collect the amount accrued and an additional fee of 20 cents for such messenger service. No claim to exemption can be established because of failure of any notice to or from the library. No book will be delivered to persons allowing such charges to remain unpaid. Whenever a borrower will not pay such charges as may be against him, his guarantor will be held responsible.

ART. 11. Books are not to be exchanged the same day they are taken out, unless mistakes have been made by the library attendants.

ART. 12. If any borrower lose or materially injure a book, paper, or magazine belonging to the library he shall pay the cost of replacement. If the book so lost or injured be part of a set he shall pay for the entire set, and may thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property. A book retained for more than four weeks shall be considered lost, and the person detaining it, shall, in addition to accrued fines, pay the full cost of replacing such book.

ART. 13. A neglect to comply with any of these rules shall work a forfeiture of the privileges of the library.

ART. 14. Teachers' cards may be issued, on which 10 books other than fiction, relating to their work in school, may be drawn at a time and retained 28 days without renewal. Normal school students' cards may be issued, on which 5 books, other than fiction, relating to their work in school, may be drawn at a time and retained 28 days without renewal. Books issued on teachers' and normal school students' cards are subject to recall if required by other readers.

ART. 15. The librarian may, at his discretion, cause to be issued special-privilege cards, entitling readers, who satisfy him of their need for such special privileges, to

10 or more books other than fiction and recent purchases, for use in pursuing courses of reading. Such privileges may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the librarian.

ART. 16. Works of special rarity and value shall be consulted only at the discretion of the librarian.

ART. 17. The reader's card must be surrendered at the library when the holder ceases to be a resident of the District of Columbia.

ART. 18. No library book or periodical shall be removed from the building without formal record.

ART. 19. All books and periodicals belonging to the library may be used in the library building by any suitable person, in such places and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the officer in charge of the reading room or of the department to which the book belongs. In all cases such books, periodicals, and other works must be returned to the desk before the borrower leaves the room where they are used.

ART. 20. The use of inks is not permitted in the reading rooms. Writing in books or marking the same is strictly prohibited under penalty of law.

ART. 21. No dogs or other animals shall be permitted in the building.

ART. 22. The use of tobacco, or the eating of viands of any kind, and all conversation or other conduct inconsistent with the quiet and orderly use of the library are prohibited in all parts of the library building.

ART. 23. Men and boys shall remove their hats and remain uncovered within the building.

ART. 24. These rules may be amended by a vote of a majority of the trustees at any regular meeting of the board.

SECTION 849, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Stealing or injuring books, and so forth.—Any person who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear or destroy any book, pamphlet, or manuscript, or any portion thereof belonging to the Library of Congress, or to any public library in the District of Columbia, whether the property of the United States or of the District of Columbia or of any individual or corporation in said District, or who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear or destroy any book, pamphlet, document, manuscript, print, engraving, medal, newspaper, or work of art, the property of the United States, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, when the offense is not otherwise punishable by some statute of the United States, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, for every such offense.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1908.

To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910:

Major and superintendent	$4,000.00
Assistant superintendent with rank of inspector	2,500.00
3 inspectors, at $2,000 each	6,000.00
11 captains, at $1,800 each	19,800.00
Chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk	2,500.00
1 clerk, stenographer	1,500.00
1 clerk, who shall be assistant property clerk	1,200.00
3 clerks, at $1,000 each	3,000.00
4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at $600 each	2,400.00
Additional compensation for 20 privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary	4,800.00
17 lieutenants, one of whom shall be harbor master, at $1,500 each	25,500.00
48 sergeants, one of whom may be detailed for duty in the harbor patrol, at $1,320 each	63,360.00
486 privates of class 3, at $1,200 each	583,200.00
87 privates of class 2, at $1,080 each	93,960.00
180 privates of class 1, at $900 each	162,000.00
For amount required to pay salaries of privates of class 2 who will be promoted to class 3 and privates of class 1 who will be promoted to class 2 during the fiscal year 1910	7,043.52
6 telephone operators, at $900 each	5,400.00
14 janitors, at $600 each	8,400.00
Messenger	700.00
Messenger	500.00
Major and superintendent, mounted	240.00
Inspector, mounted	240.00
58 captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at $300 per annum each	17,400.00
64 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates mounted on bicycles, at $50 each	3,200.00
26 drivers, at $720 each	18,720.00
3 police matrons, at $600 each	1,800.00
Miscellaneous:	
For rent of substation in Anacostia, or as much thereof as may be necessary	480.00
For fuel	4,000.00
For repairs to stations	5,500.00
For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, maintenance of card system, stationery, city directories, periodicals, law books and books of reference, telegraphing, telephoning, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase of horses, horse and vehicle for superintendent, bicycles, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van and patrol wagons and saddles, mounted equipments, and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, repairs to rented buildings, and other necessary expenses	40,000.00

Miscellaneous—Continued.	
For flags and halyards	$100.00
For reconstruction of cell corridors and making, erecting, and placing therein in the first, fourth, and sixth police precinct station houses 8 modern cells in each	15,000.00
For 2 motor patrol wagons	6,000.00
House of Detention:	
To enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide transportation, including the purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness, and a suitable place for the reception, transportation, and detention of children under 17 years of age, and, in the discretion of the commissioners, of girls and women over 17 years of age, arrested by the police on charge of offense against any law in force in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses, or held pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise, including salaries of 3 clerks, at $900 each; 4 drivers, at $600 each; 1 hostler, at $540; 6 guards, at $600 each; and 3 matrons, at $600 each; or so much thereof as may be necessary	14,560.00
Harbor patrol:	
Engineer	1,140.00
Assistant engineer	1,080.00
2 firemen, at $720 each	1,440.00
Watchman	600.00
2 deck hands, at $600 each	1,200.00
Fuel, construction, maintenance, repairs, and incidentals	2,000.00

INSPECTORS.

An increase in the salary paid the 3 inspectors of police from $1,800 to $2,000 per annum is recommended. Formerly there were 4 inspectors in this department, but under the reorganization act the number was reduced to 3.

One of these officials is employed at police headquarters, in the office of the major and superintendent, receiving complaints, issuing permits of various kinds, and is a member of the trial board in the hearing of cases against members of the force charged with violating the provisions of the police manual. He also examines all reports received from the various precinct station houses prior to distribution to the branches of the service to which they belong, and his capacity for this work is attained after a lifelong study of conditions in this District and in the police department. He must be thoroughly familiar with the needs of the District of Columbia and its people, as well as having a perfect understanding of the force and its requirements. He must attend fires and respond to other emergencies in the nighttime after completing his daily duties at headquarters.

The second inspector is charged with visiting all sections of the District of Columbia at unusual hours night and day, observing the conduct of the members of the force in the performance of their duty, investigating all complaints against members of the force, and supervising the 4 sergeants who alternate in inspecting the work of the members of the force on the streets and roads in the various parts of the District. He must attend fires and other emergencies day or night and thoroughly understand the requirements of the public and the service.

The third inspector oversees the issuance of clothing and equipment to the members of the force; is charged with looking after the property of the District of Columbia; he must see that the horses, wagons, and harness are properly cared for and that the drivers are

attentive to their duties; that the records at the various stations are kept in accordance with the regulations; see to the enforcement of the orders and regulations issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the major and superintendent of police; attend large fires, report to all emergency calls at unusual hours of night or day, and perform other numerous duties.

These men must have a thorough knowledge of the many laws and regulations pertaining to the District and see that they are properly carried into effect by the subordinate members of the establishment. Their pay should, at least, be equal to that of a chief of division under the General Government.

CAPTAINS.

In conformity with law which requires that captains shall be in command of precincts, one additional captain is asked for.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for $20,000 for the erection of a new station house in Anacostia, and when completed it will be necessary for the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to designate the new precinct bounds, making the eleventh police precinct, and a captain should be provided to have it in charge.

In this connection I also recommend an increase in the pay of the captains of $300 per annum, which, in a measure, is more nearly commensurate with the many duties required of these men and their consequent increased responsibilities. They must be thorough in their knowledge of the laws and regulations pertaining to the District of Columbia, are held strictly accountable for the conduct of the men under their command, and must render a faithful and conscientious service to the public. Their duties are generally set forth in the manual governing the department, but its many paragraphs of instructions show only few of the requirements demanded of them, for they must in addition thereto keep in mind and execute many orders, special and general, and instructions daily emanating from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the major and superintendent of police.

CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

An increase of $500 per annum is asked in the salary of the chief clerk.

The chief clerk of this department has for many years not only had to perform the various duties incident to the proper conduct of the clerical work, the bookkeeping, preparing statistical reports, and caring for the hundreds of details that appertain to such a position, but he is also responsible to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under bond as property clerk, having in his keeping all the lost, stolen, and abandoned property taken possession of by the police. He acts as the intermediary between the police and the public in all matters pertaining to this kind of property, and his office is one which requires his constant and intelligent attention. This would be the first recognition extended the official holding this position in the way of an increase in compensation for many years.

ASSISTANT PROPERTY CLERK.

One additional clerk to assist in the office of the property clerk is asked for. At this time these duties are being performed by a member of the force detailed for the purpose, which is irregular and not in accord with good government. In order that this office may be properly equipped the additional clerk should be provided. There are many times when the chief clerk, with his numerous duties, is unable to give that attention to the demands made upon him which the service requires, and it is absolutely necessary that he should have some one regularly appointed under the law to act as his assistant. In the absence of such help he must remain in his office constantly in order to care for the property in his keeping and respond to other demands as a bonded official. This assistant should be provided and made responsible to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as the property clerk is at this time.

LIEUTENANTS.

The second officers to the captains of police are the lieutenants, and I have recommended an increase in their pay from $1,320 to $1,500 per annum. These men have charge of the precincts during the absence of the captains and at night, and their duties are many and exacting, as will be seen from the abstract of the manual which is presented herewith.

In addition to the slight increase in pay, it is necessary that their number be increased from 12 to 17. One of these officers is now in charge of the Anacostia district, in the absence of provision for a captain there, which leaves a vacancy in the fifth police precinct, where the services of a lieutenant are absolutely required. This matter is emphasized more thoroughly by the fact that the Anacostia precinct, which must be established, will require a lieutenant permanently for night duty, and the vacancy at the fifth police precinct should be provided for as contemplated by the act of Congress reorganizing the force.

BICYCLE SERGEANTS.

At the present time 4 sergeants are engaged on bicycles, alternating night and day in the performance of their duty, moving throughout the entire police jurisdiction, which embraces the District of Columbia, supervising the work of the members of the force. In doing this their authority is limited in that they as sergeants are not fully equipped in rank to supervise those of equal rank on foot. These four sergeants should have the rank of lieutenants and the corresponding pay. They must report all infractions of the rules, appear before the trial board to prosecute those who are delinquent, and during the severe weather their work is onerous and exacting. This change in rank and pay is earnestly recommended.

SERGEANTS.

Sergeants in the force now receive $1,250 per annum, and I have to recommend that this be increased to $1,320, and that their number be added to so that provision may be made for 48 instead of 45,

as at present. Three additional sergeants are necessary in order to complete the complement in the several police precincts, these places now being supplied by privates acting as sergeants without the corresponding rank and pay.

PRIVATES.

The number of privates of class 3 included in the estimate will be the number which must be provided for under operation of law; in other words, the privates of that class will be 486 under the requirements of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, and can be no more or less. Those who comprise this class will have complied with the provisions of law as to length of service.

The number of privates of class 1 under the operation of law will be 86, but an increase of 94 is recommended.

At the present time the patrol wagons and signal systems are operated by members of the force detailed for the purpose and the, clerks at the various station houses are privates assigned to that work. Owing to the inadequate numerical strength of the force it is necessary that these men work in two reliefs of twelve hours each, which is contrary to the general system of working the men eight hours, but there is no help for it owing to the fact that the men for the purpose are not available. In order that these may have accorded them the eight hours duty for a day with reserve in addition thereto, as are other members of the force, provision should be made for 25 additional members of class 1. The harbor precinct, which is deficient in strength, having a force of only 6 or 8 privates, should have an additional force of at least 3 men. The several precincts require increases as follows:

Precinct.	Privates.
Second	8
Fourth	8
Fifth	9
Seventh	10
Eighth	8
Ninth	11
Tenth	12

This number added to that previously referred to makes an additional force of 94, which increase should be made to Class 1, at $900 per annum.

EXCEPTIONAL POLICE JURISDICTION, IN AREA.

The extent of the District of Colombia police jurisdiction is coextensive with the territory of the District of Columbia in area, and embraces nearly 70 square miles. Included therein is the city of Washington, which includes Georgetown, with a combined population, according to the police census of 1908, of 263,777. Beyond the limits of these cities is a vast section which is largely populated. It includes improved roadways, which are freely patronized, and which form a network of communication between eighty-odd villages, towns, and subdivisions, with a population of 64,223. The aggregate population of the District is 339,403, of which 241,920 are white and 97,483 colored.

In order that some idea may be had of the extent of interests involved in this domain, attention is respectfully invited to the following-named places, aside from Washington and Georgetown, with the population of each:

County portion of the eighth precinct, unimproved and closely settled	11,240
Anacostia	3,489
Hillsdale	2,446
Reservation, including Government Hospital for the Insane	2,904
Mount Pleasant	1,577
County portion of the ninth precinct	1,717
Tenley	1,308
Trinidad	2,131
Twining City	501
Congress Heights	749
Good Hope	136
Garfield	615
Giesboro	178
Cleveland Park	341
Kendall Green	266
Benning	715
Kenilworth	328
Deanewood	317
Burrville	199
Lincoln	120
Ivy City	402
Montello	103
Langdon	553
Reform School Reservation	362
Avalon Heights	137
Kalorama	394
Tuttles	200
Washington Heights	690
Littles	347
Cliffbourne	295
Columbia College Heights	600
University Park	382
Columbia College South	889
Sherman's subdivision	269
Ingleside	232
Dennison's subdivision	209
Meridian Hill	1,671
Lanier Heights	374
Columbia Heights	3,246
Holmead Manor	1,013
Purners	129
Todd & Brown's	2,479
Wright & Dole	1,006
Petworth	422
Goss subdivision	234
Whitney Close	120
Bellevue	458
Howard University reservation	847
Moore and Barbour	883
Dobbins subdivision	213
Soldiers' Home reservation	1,035
Stotts Station	118
Lamond Station	149
Takoma	382
Brightwood	687
Brightwood subdivision	598
North Columbia Heights	130
Eckington	350
Edgewood	237
West Brookland	103
South Brookland	828
Brookland	256

and several more settlements bordering on a population of 100 each Aside from these, the roads, the connecting links throughout the District, are well improved and populated. In addition to the towns, villages, and subdivisions the outlying area includes many of the leading institutions, such as the Cathedral School, the University of America, the Army and Navy Preparatory School, the Bureau of Standards, the recently constructed steel works, bridge approaches, the Zoological Park, Rock Creek Park, railroad yards, and other prominent places with valuable improvements thereon.

Within the city of Washington is the Executive Mansion, the Capitol and its supplemental buildings, the government departments and surrounding reservations, costly residences of distinguished men of our land and those of officials of high rank from foreign countries.

The railroad interests are far-reaching and valuable and the high progressive movement which has marked conditions within the District for the past five years has in a measure changed the character of the capital physically and socially.

The city of Washington has been taking on the dress and presents the character of a great capital more decided than ever before known, and the means for regulating and protecting the many diversified interests included within the jurisdiction of which it is the center have not been increased to correspond with these extraordinary changes.

Aside from the watching of property, the preserving of the peace, and the arresting of criminals the police are charged with the enforcement of several hundred regulations which are promulgated by the commissioners, the governing power of the District of Columbia, intended to systematize traffic, add cleanliness and health to surroundings, prevent disagreeable noises, conduce to regularity in the manner of improvements, and accomplish many other things which are expected to redound to the welfare of the communtiy and country at large.

In order to secure what is expected and what should be done, a well-organized and efficient police force is maintained, but it is deficient in numbers. The situation is such that in order to control the directing authority must continually borrow from one contingent or territory to in any proper manner maintain compliance with the laws and regulations; that is, the shortage of force requires that one locality be left partly unprotected while protection is afforded another.

It must not be forgotten, as I have heretofore stated, that the District of Columbia is a large territory and not a city, and should not be compared with a municipality in the number or working of its police force, but if comparisons are to be attempted from the statistics furnished through the United States Census Office, it is found that the arrests for all offenses made during the year 1905 in the District of Columbia per 10,000 population were 1,087.5; in Cleveland, 680.3; in Buffalo, 543.2; in Cincinnati, 444; in Milwaukee, 217.4; in Newark, 266.2; in Minneaplois, 289.7; in Providence, 557.5; in Baltimore, 631.4; and in New Orleans, 788.6, showing, without fear of successful contradiction, that the police force of the District of Columbia is performing much more work than in any of the jurisdictions named in proportion to its strength. When the number of police officers is taken into consideration per 1,000 acres of land to be patrolled, there were in Cleveland 15.4 men; in Buffalo, 20.7; in Cincinnati, 13.4; in Detroit. 17.8; in Jersey City, 36.9; in Baltimore,

36.3; in New Orleans, 31.4, and in the District of Columbia 12, while the number of patrolmen to the total population, 241,920 white and 97,483 colored, was very near the same as those in the cities enumerated. This is a most wholesome argument in favor of the local organization.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

The telephone operators are employees who have never had an increase of pay, and it is recommended that the amount allowed be increased to $900 per annum. The work of these men has developed twofold since the establishment of the bureau in which they are employed, and in view of this and the increased cost of living they are surely deserving of this recognition. Clerical ability is required of men in this service, and they must be familiar with the rules and regulations of the department as well as the laws in order that an accurate record may be kept and proper response at all times be given.

MOUNTED OFFICERS.

Fifty-eight captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at $300 per annum each.

The above includes three more sergeants than at present, which it has been recommended shall be provided in order to make the full complement of sergeants, and it is further recommended that the allowance for the care and forage for their horses be increased from $240 to $300 per annum.

With the many miles of roads and parks and densely wooded suburbs, where criminals may elude the police, to traverse, with long bridges to hurry over in cases of emergency, and with great distances to cover at times of railroad wrecks or conflagrations, mounted men must be at command. This recommendation is warranted by the increased cost attendant upon the care of the animals; the price of forage has greatly advanced over that of a few years ago; shoeing costs much more, and the uniform which the officers wear is more costly than that of the footmen, and the wear and tear to the same is greater. The capital and interest invested in a horse by a policeman is an item in these days of high prices, a personal tax in the District of Columbia must be paid, veterinarians consulted, care given, the hire of another horse in case of sickness, and the depreciation of the animal yearly enters into the justification for this recommendation.

MATRONS.

One additional matron is asked for at $600 per annum. At the present time there are two matrons in the police establishment, who perform twelve hours' service daily each, and in order to give these deserving women time for rest it is proposed to have them employed eight hours daily. The increased demands on the force causes these attendants to render a closer attention to duty and undergo a greater strain as a result thereof. There should be a proper division of their time.

ANACOSTIA STATION.

The rent for the Anacostia substation has been included herein as usual—$480 per annum, or as much thereof as may be necessary.

This in view of the fact that the proposed new building is not under way at this writing, and the prospects are that it will not be completed by the beginning of the next fiscal year. Should the weather permit of the work being consummated, this expenditure will not be necessary. Tentative plans for the new building were submitted by the department some time ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, maintenance of card system, stationery, city directories, periodicals, law books and books of reference, telegraphing, telephoning, photographs printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bedclothing, insignia of office, purchase of horses, horse and vehicle for superintendent, bicycles, police equipments and repairs to the same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van and patrol wagons and saddles, mounted equipments and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, repairs to rented buildings, and other necessary expenses included in the contingent fund.

In view of the fact that the auditing officers at the Department of Justice have disallowed the accounts of members of this department who were witnesses before United States commissioners in hearings in other jurisdictions, resulting in the remanding of prisoners by United States marshals to be brought back to the District of Columbia for trial, and in order that this department may be secure against a deficiency, there should be added to the contingent fund the sum of $5,000 to meet such unexpected charges.

MODERN CELLS.

For several years the department has invited attention to the gloomy, ill-ventilated, insanitary cells and cell corridors at several of the station houses. They are not proper places for the confinement of human beings. Indeed, when at times they are crowded with unfortunates, the penalty for almost any ordinary offense with which any of them might be charged is undergone by restraint in one of them. They are cleaned and painted and every conceivable thing is done to afford proper air and comfort to the prisoner, but it is impossible to accord that humane and civilized treatment which belongs to these days of progress. Some of the station houses have modern cell corridors and cages, but others have not. The first, second, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, and ninth precincts should be provided with the latest of these improvements in the interest of decency and humanity.

MOTOR PATROL WAGONS.

There has been included herein an estimate for two motor patrol wagons for the first and sixth police precincts, which are located in the center or business section of the District of Columbia. The matter has been inquired into, and it has been learned that these wagons can be maintained and operated at less expense than the horses and

wagons as now used. In furtherance of this argument the department will provide a detailed report to the Commissioners. Should the allowance be made it would reduce the contingent estimate by $1,000.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

In the estimate for the support of the House of Detention there has been included $900 for an additional clerk.

At the present time two clerks are working at this institution twelve hours each, and in case of absence of either of them a policeman must be detailed for the work.

There are two matrons at this institution performing twelve hours' duty each day, and it is recommended that another be provided at $600 per annum for reasons herewith submitted with respect to the matrons at station houses.

It has been found necessary to increase the rent for the building used as a house of detention. A thorough canvass was made to find another suitable for the purpose without avail, and it is recommended that the additional amount, which is less than $100, be included in the appropriation, making the total appropriation $14,560.

HARBOR PATROL.

The foregoing estimate is for a small increase in pay and a duplicate crew for the patrol boat. That for the assistant engineer is to enable the boat to be operated by night. Bridge, railroad, and steamboat accidents occur in the nighttime, as well as fires along the river front, and it is necessary to have a crew on hand during these hours, as the day men can not perform extraordinary duty under present restrictions. Under the steamboat inspection requirements the patrol boat shall not be operated over thirteen hours any day with a single crew. In consequence, under emergency calls the services of the boat and single crew can not be had. The firemen and deck hands are necessary to complete the crew, and these are estimated for at economic rates.

INADEQUATE FORCE.

It is to be regretted that, despite the frequent recommendations of the major and superintendent that guards be provided for the workhouse and house of detention, watchmen for the District Building, inspectors for special work, clerks for headquarters, and employees for other special lines, a large contingent of the force must be assigned to places not technically in keeping with legislative provisions and to the detriment of the general police supervision. The various villages and towns in the District do not get adequate attention for want of an organization strong enough numerically. For instance, Benning has two privates on duty for sixteen hours, when there should be three for twenty-four hours, and these are deducted from the regular patrol. The same holds good as to Deanewood, Eckington, and Harlem, and other posts have details which reduce the patrol force proper, among them Brightwood, Center Market, Cleveland Park, the coal dump—where most of the fuel is landed for

the District—a station doorman at one station only; Eckington; Fifteenth and H streets NE., at the electric railroad depot; Langdon, Long Bridge, railroad loop, the new bridge, with patrol wagons, as station clerks, the Union Depot, and in vicinity of railroad improvements. While all this is necessary, it detracts from the patrol strength to the extent of over a hundred members of the force, and should so be reckoned with.

Then there are 2 clerks with the detective office, 1 by day, another at night; at the end of the year 5 served as watchmen at the District Building, 2 were detached, 2 at the Emergency Hospital to report post-mortem statements and hasten facts as to crime or casualties, 37 served at the Executive Mansion as guards, 2 accompanied the 2 prison vans, 1 was hack inspector, and 4 did duty as guards at the House of Detention. The assessor has another as a license inspector, the law required 1 as inspector of pharmacy and dentistry, 2 inspected pawnshops and junk dealers, 2 were detailed to protect Rock Creek Park and to prevent speeding, fire, and accidents therein, 7 served as clerks or court attendants at headquarters, because clerks are not provided, 1 operated as photographer and in charge of the criminal bureau, 1 as printer for the daily lookouts, another as sanitary officer to care for the insane, the disbursing officer and tax collector each had 1 to guard the finances of the District, in all aggregating 78 members of the force. This was somewhat of a reduction over years before. The whole force numbered 730 individuals, including 1 major and superintendent, 1 assistant in charge of the detective service, 3 inspectors, engaged day and night, 10 captains, in charge of stations until 9 o'clock at night, 12 lieutenants—10 in charge of stations all night after 9 o'clock, 1 in command of the secret service after hours, and another in charge of the Anacostia substation. Forty-five sergeants, mounted and on foot, supervise the force of patrolmen day and night on the various beats and through the county section. Coming down to the bone and sinew, those who do the practical, outside work, the privates, they numbered 658 on the 1st day of July, 1908, but this organization was depleted in the total strength by deducting first the post assignments already referred to, 104, details previously mentioned 78, sick 20, on leave under the law 26, suspended 1, leaving for actual patrol service 409. This body was used in four sections, affording about 100 privates for patrolling throughout the daytime and 200 during the darkness, when the populace is least prepared to protect life and property.

In the face of the facts presented as an argument for an increase of the force in number, a mixed population of about 340,000 people, segregated in the cities of Washington and Georgetown and eighty-odd villages besides, many of which would have its own mayor and police organization in any State or other territory, with a police jurisdiction of nearly 70 square miles and a force making by far the greatest showing of any, according to conditions; the most eminent men, costliest buildings, most vital interests of all kinds to watch over and care for, is not this an unfortunate commentary for the richest, proudest, most beautiful and courageous country in the world, as represented at the seat of government?

The following comparison may be interesting in this connection:

By United States Census, 1905.

Locality.	Number police to 10,000 population.	Number police to 1,000 acres area.	Arrests per 10,000 population, all offenses.	Arrests per 10,000 for homicides.	Percentage of all expenses for police.
Cleveland	9.2	15.4	680.3	0.7	11.6
Buffalo	14.6	20.7	543.2	.2	16.1
Detroit	12.6	17.8	341.3	.3	15.1
Baltimore	12.8	36.3	631.4	.7	15.9
Cincinnati	10.6	13.4	444.0	1.4	14.5
Jersey City	13.2	36.9	445.0	.5	21.3
New Orleans	5.8	1.4	788.6	2.6	9.4
Newark	13.5	35.8	266.3	1.0	13.9
District of Columbia	15.3	12.0	1,087.5	.8	14.1

CLERKS.

The police department has never had afforded it the needed clerical help, and as heretofore reported, members of the force have been taken from street duty and assigned to this inside work as a matter of necessity. Appreciating the loss to the public through the withdrawal of policemen from patrol duty, the superintendent has been compelled to give personal attention to details, which should not have been cared for by him, in order that the active service might not be depleted. The property clerk is the custodian of lost, stolen, and abandoned property transmitted to him by the captains of police or the courts, which he receives, records, and disposes of under distinct and explicit sections of law. The transactions are those of an intermediary between the public and the police, he occupying a semijudicial position, being authorized to take testimony and hear evidence. He is bonded to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the sum of $5,000. In addition to the performance of the duties prescribed by law for the property clerk, the Commissioners direct by regulations that he shall so perform certain clerical duties in the keeping of the several records, stationery and supplies, and card index, making of requisitions, preparing pay rolls, and disbursing two small accounts. As assistants, members of the force are assigned to this work to the number of 5, one caring for District property and supplies, another making out pay rolls, keeping books, registers, and other work; another recording letters, orders, and all communications received and sent out; a fourth in charge of the file room and card index; a fifth arranging vouchers, accounting for appropriations, accounts, requisitions, government property, and other duties; and a sixth representing the property clerk in the courts with evidences of crime. The property clerk himself is a "receiving and paying teller," receiving and disposing of moneys and property placed in his custody by specific laws, and the requirements of that office are quite sufficient to call for a full attention on the part of that official. The general demands of a clerical character are relieved by the policemen assisting as clerks. They are required to give bond for a faithful discharge of their duties in that regard. It is recommended that one clerk at $1,200 per annum be provided to immediately assist the property clerk.

Disposition of the force for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a. m., July 1, 1908.

Major and superintendent	1
Inspector and assistant superintendent	1
Inspectors	3
Captains	10
Lieutenants	12
Sergeants	45
Privates, class 3	431
Privates, class 2	123
Privates, class 1	104
Total	730

There is one vacancy in the grade of private, class 1.

	Major and superintendent.	Inspector and assistant superintendent.	Inspectors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Total.	Sick.	Leave.	Suspended.	Detailed.	Post duty.	Patrol duty.
Headquarters	1	1	3	....	1	....	20	26	....	....	....	....	....	....
Precincts:														
First	....	....	....	1	1	4	73	79	2	3	1	14	10	43
Second	....	....	....	1	1	5	56	63	3	1	....	9	5	38
Third	....	....	....	1	1	3	66	71	1	4	....	7	5	49
Fourth	....	....	....	1	1	4	50	56	1	2	....	6	9	32
Fifth	....	....	....	1	1	5	73	80	2	2	....	9	6	54
Sixth	....	....	....	1	1	4	67	73	4	3	....	12	16	32
Seventh	....	....	....	1	1	5	66	73	4	4	....	7	17	34
Eighth	....	....	....	1	1	3	51	56	....	2	....	3	5	41
Ninth	....	....	....	1	1	5	61	68	1	1	....	6	15	38
Tenth	....	....	....	1	1	6	66	74	2	3	....	5	14	42
Harbor	....	....	....	....	1	1	9	11	....	1	....	....	2	6
Total	1	1	3	10	12	45	[a] 658	[a] 730	20	26	1	78	104	409

[a] Including 20 privates detailed as detectives. One vacancy exists in the grade of private.

POST ASSIGNMENTS.

Arlington Hotel and vicinity	2	Langdon	3
Benning	2	Long Bridge	3
Brookland	3	Loop	1
Brightwood	3	New bridge	3
Center Market	2	Precincts, in plain clothes	6
Cleveland Park	3	Precinct wagons and signal system	20
Coal dump, corner First and M streets NE	1	Special duty	1
Deanewood	2	Station clerks	26
Delaware avenue, C street to Massachusetts avenue NE	2	Tenley	3
Doorman	1	Takoma	3
Eckington	1	Union depot	9
Fifteenth and H streets NE	2	Vicinity of steam-railroad improvements in southwest	1
Harlem	1	Total	104

DETAILED.

Detective office	2	National Park	2
District building as watchmen	5	Police headquarters	7
Disbursing office	1	Photographer and finger-print specialists for department	1
Emergency Hospital	2	Police court as baliffs	2
Executive Mansion	37	Printer for department	1
Guard with prisoners' van	2	Sanitary officer	1
Hack inspector	1	Tax collector's office	1
House of Detention	4	Workhouse as guards	5
Inspector of licenses	1		
Inspector of medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry	1	Total	78
Inspectors of pawnshops	2		

GENERAL DISCIPLINE.

The attention to duty and general demeanor of the force have been of a high character, the earnest, hard-working members fully appreciating, evidently, the efforts that have been made within the last few years to improve their condition by way of remuneration and in the fairness designed in the treatment of cases for discipline. Members appreciate that the organization must enforce rules of conduct and add their influence to that end. Such meritorious support of the department tends to the benefit of all and gains for it that good standing which it enjoys at home and abroad.

The limited force has no time to lose when on active duty, more details to work out than other police forces, and it is expected that omissions and commissions will follow on the part of some of their number. A member of the force is directed to do the best he can—no more should be required—and he may restore confidence for failure and have penalties reduced by meritorious endeavor in many instances where his work has been questioned. With a total force for 1907–8 of 731, there were 184 breaches of discipline disposed of by the board. In 59 cases charges were dismissed and in 89 fines imposed. With a total force of 731 for 1908, there were 197 cases disposed of, fines imposed in 68 cases, and charges dismissed in 77. The statistics throughout go to show that the members of the force generally are in the good-conduct grade, which is more fully explained in detail by the following summary:

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

Total force June 30, 1907		731
June 30, 1908:		
Resigned	15	
Removed	6	
Died	3	
Pensioned	15	
Vacancy	1	
		40
		691
Vacancies filled		39
Vacancy existing June 30, 1908		1
Total		731
Total appointments		39

TRIALS.

Absence without leave	4
Conduct unbecoming an officer	40
Conduct unbecoming an officer and inefficiency	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of paragraph 2, section 9, of the manual	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of paragraphs 1 and 3, section 11, of the manual	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of paragraph 12, section 11, of the manual	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of paragraph 9, section 49, of the manual	2
Conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of paragraph 2, section 51, of the manual	2
Disobedience of orders	2
Disobedience of orders and neglect of duty	5
Gross neglect of duty	1
Gross neglect of duty and intoxication	1
Gross neglect of duty and violation of paragraph 5, section 11, and section 189 of the manual	1
Gross neglect of duty and violation of sections 235 and 236 of the manual	6
Inefficiency and gross neglect of duty	1
Insubordination and violation of paragraphs 1 and 3, section 11, of the manual	1
Intoxication	2
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Intoxication and conduct prejudicial to good order on the force	1
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of paragraph 6 of section 49 of the manual	1
Intoxication and neglect of duty	1
Intoxication and violation of section 236 of the manual	2
Loss of shield	1
Neglect of duty	30
Neglect of duty and absence from reserve	1
Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	3
Neglect of duty and disobedience of orders	1
Neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Neglect of duty and violation of paragraph 1, section 51, of the manual	1
Neglect of duty and violation of section 235 of the manual	1
Nonpayment of a just debt	19
Violation of paragraph 3, section 9, and paragraph 1, section 11, of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 4, section 9, of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 1, section 11, and paragraph 3, section 49, of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 8, section 11, of the manual, and conduct unbecoming an officer	2
Violation of paragraph 3, section 49, of the manual	5
Violation of paragraph 3, section 49, of the manual, and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Violation of paragraph 3, section 49, and section 235, of the manual	2
Violation of paragraph 4, section 49, of the manual	2
Violation of paragraph 4, section 49, and sections 235 and 236 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 4, section 49, and section 235 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 9, section 49, of the manual	4
Violation of paragraph 14, section 49, of the manual, and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Violation of paragraph 2, section 51, of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 2, section 51, and section 232, of the manual	1
Violation of section 44 of the manual, and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline of the force	1
Violation of sections 49 and 235 of the manual	1
Violation of sections 54, 235, and 236 of the manual, and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline in the force	1
Violation of section 232 of the manual	1
Violation of section 54 of the manual	2
Violation of section 234 of the manual	1
Violation of sections 234 and 235 of the manual	1
Violation of section 235 of the manual	5

Violation of section 235 of the manual, conduct unbecoming an officer, and neglect of duty	1
Violation of sections 235 and 236 of the manual	20
Violation of sections 235 and 236 of the manual, and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline on the force	1
Violation of paragraph 236 and disobedience of orders	1
Violation of paragraph 236 and neglect of duty	1
Total	197

DISPOSITION.

Be deprived of 1 day's leave	1
Be deprived of 2 days' leave	4
Be deprived of 3 days' leave	2
Be deprived of 1 day's leave and warned	5
Be deprived of 2 days' leave and warned	4
Be deprived of 5 days' leave and warned	1
Charges dismissed	77
Fined	50
Fined and warned	15
Fined and deprived of 3 days' leave	1
Fined and deprived of 3 days' leave and warned	1
Fined 2 days' salary	1
Permitted to resign	4
Removed	6
Required to pay debt	8
Required to pay debt and be deprived of 1 day's leave	1
Warned	16
Total	197

BUILDINGS.

Aside from the improvements mentioned there are others that are badly needed, in order that the District of Columbia should enjoy the distinction of having modern and humane accommodations and facilities for handling those who from time to time require the attention and assistance of the police.

Several of the buildings now utilized as station houses were constructed years ago, one of them before the civil war, and while a rigid inspection reveals that every effort is made to keep them free from insanitary conditions these efforts are in a measure only availing. The health authorities, the police surgeons, and citizens' committees have condemned three of these houses in support of the continued contention of the head of the department, and it is to be hoped that within the next year or two the situation may undergo a change for the better.

There should be constructed a central police station in lieu of the present First precinct affair, where could be located the police headquarters, with all branches of the service concentrated, which would add much to the expedition of all matters pertaining to the organization. The placing of prisoners in the present illy-adapted stations, and subsequent taking of them to court, partakes of the imposing of a duplicate penalty. A modern building, with latest improved places for confinement of prisoners, with an armory, baths, and detention room for women, and ample and sufficient office quarters should be erected.

The Fourth precinct station is more an antebellum prison than a latter-day police station and should be demolished and replaced.

The Third precinct is not only an insanitary house, but the walls of the building are not of that character which would make the building secure under all conditions. The rear lot, on which is located the stable, is above grade and a decided menace. This building is located in a growing and improved section and it should be in keeping with surroundings. Regarding these places, prior reports made by this department concerning them are, in part, as follows:

FIRST PRECINCT STATION.

In his report for the years 1902 and 1903 the superintendent of police employed the following language with regard to this building:

"The house stands within the shadow of the new city post-office, just south of Pennsylvania avenue, where it was erected years ago after a foundation had been obtained by driving piles. Dark, damp, aged, and contracted, this building is unfitted for the temporary confinement of persons, much less as a domicile for the members of the force who must sleep there when on reserve duty. This building has been condemned by the police surgeons. Strong and hardy members of the force have succumbed to disease by having to make this building their quarters. Malaria, typhoid, and kindred troubles have resulted from officers being housed there. A modern station should be erected to take its place. The Government should dispose of the lot on which the present building stands and replace the station on elevated ground. It should be of such a character as to not only furnish a central station with all improvements and requirements, but be of such proportion as to afford an armory for police purposes. There should be a drill hall, gymnasium, bathing pool, and such contingents as would contribute to the health and strength of the men, physically and mentally. It is indeed lamentable to find cities of smaller size than Washington well equipped in this respect, while the District has not a police headquarters building it can call its own."

The condition of this building, with its insanitary arrangements, was commented upon in his report for the year 1889, as follows:

"The first precinct structure was erected years ago without precaution having been taken to insure the cellar or basement against inroads from water, which annoyance prevails in other business houses in the same locality. A siphon and trap have been used with a view of correcting the trouble, despite which the water at times is 18 inches in depth in the cellar. Immediately above all this are the offices, cell rooms, and sleeping quarters. The effect upon the health of those who occupy them day and night can not be otherwise than injurious. Some of the office rooms are so dark that it is necessary to keep gas burning in the daytime in order to permit the transaction of current work. Add to this poor ventilation, and at times the cold and damp, and you have a fair picture of the principal station house in the District of Columbia."

A board of inspection concurred in the estimate placed upon this illy adapted building by the major and superintendent of police and suggested that if a central station could not be obtained without delay that his recommendations made in 1901, 1904, 1905, and 1906 for the elevation and reconstruction of the cell corridors and placing of steel cages in lieu of the ancient and poorly ventilated cells should be allowed to prevail and appropriation for the same be secured at once.

SECOND PRECINCT STATION.

The cell corridor and cells are of the old pattern and should be demolished and rebuilded with steel cells, as recommended by the major and superintendent of police for several years, his report of 1901 containing the following:

"Cells for prisoners: The cells and corridors in which they are located, in the station houses erected years ago, are antiquated and illy adapted to the purposes for which they are employed. In order to afford prisoners that humane treatment which is prompted by the teachings of the day, modern steel cages, well ventilated, properly heated, and admitting of unquestioned cleanliness, should be constructed in several of the precinct station houses, and in this connection a means established for the entrance and delivery of prisoners away from the public gaze."

Estimates for the same, it is understood, are now before the Commissioners of the District, and it is hoped that appropriation for the improvement will follow.

THIRD PRECINCT STATION.

This building is located on K street northwest, near Twentieth street, and is the headquarters for the force performing duty in the central northwestern section of the District. It was constructed nearly forty years ago, and in that time an additional story was added to it. It is adjacent to the Western Market, is not an up-to-date edifice for official and other purposes, and it is another one of the buildings to which attention has been called in the annual reports of the major and superintendent of police.

The principal defects to be observed is the dampness in the basement, where is located the heating apparatus, and the light walls. The nearness of the pipes to the flooring in the cellar is an objection to be raised, as is the setting of the furnace beneath the level of the floor in a pan, in order to accommodate the height of the same. The rooms are well lighted, the dormitory on the second floor, however, having only that ventilation that comes from the windows on the front and sides. Located as it is, on a prominent thoroughfare, its appearance should be more in keeping with the surroundings. The rear of the lot, on which is located the stable, is elevated several feet above the level of the station building, which is a situation to be criticised and condemned. Several years ago it was proposed to Congress that an appropriation be made for the removal of this elevated ground and the establishment of a wagon way adjoining the station building itself, whereby the patrol wagon would be facilitated in responding to calls for prisoners and emergencies. The stable can only be reached by ascending a flight of steps, which is a bad condition to be met with in the police service.

FOURTH PRECINCT STATION.

This station house is located in southwest Washington and was erected many years ago. Its position is such that noisy prisoners at times become a menace to the peace and quiet of the locality, and residents in that vicinity have just cause for complaint. The building itself is old and unfitted for the purposes for which it is used. The basement is below the level of the area way, which causes dampness when it rains, and the material throughout it well worn and depreciated. The cell corridors and cells are of the original pattern and should be condemned and replaced by a ventilated cell room and steel-caged cells. In his annual report for 1904 and 1905 the head of the police department refers to the conditions as follows:

"The cell corridors and the cells at the fourth precinct should be overhauled and new and modern cages placed therein. Sewer connection should be had with the basement, in order to admit of a lower cell in which to place the unruly and boisterous prisoners, who have by their conduct made life burdensome to residents in the vicinity of the station."

Admitting the feasibility of maintaining this station house in its present location, the structure itself should be thoroughly overhauled and made up-to-date. While this is being done the floor of the stable should be cemented, with proper drainage facilities, which at the present time are not afforded.

HARBOR STATION.

The wharf and the building thereon occupied by the crew and small command of the lieutenant assigned to the river front, from which point the patrol boat is operated and where the official record and harbor office work are kept and transacted, are aged, unsightly, insanitary, and unaccommodating, except so far as a landing place for the boat is concerned. Not only is the lieutenant charged with the maintaining of good order in and around the wharves, where an extensive commercial business is carried on, but the maintenance of the channel free from obstruction falls to his lot. The preservation of life and the recovering of drowned bodies are part of his work. The buildings used as a precinct station are one-story frames constructed on a wharf and have no sleeping quarters or cells for prisoners. Under existing arrangements persons arrested must be transported many squares distant to the nearest station having cells. It would be economy would the District have a suitable wharf with

cement foundation constructed, a two-story building to be erected thereon for the officers, quarters for the detail made there, with cells for prisoners, stable, and proper facilities for the proper and humane conduct of the duties involved. Attention is respectfully invited to the report of the lieutenant and harbor master, which is included herein.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The appeals made for the care and treatment of husbands, fathers, brothers, and wives who suffer from the use of stimulants and drugs are becoming more numerous, and the same unfortunate condition prevails in the District to-day for placing these unfortunates as has for many years. Some of those who make appeals are prepared and willing to pay for proper treatment; others are wholly dependent. That there should be no inebriate asylum in the District is unfortunate, to say the least, and this department is prompted to renew the recommendation of former years that such be provided. A prominent authority on the subject says:

> Sufferers from chronic alcoholism are not insane persons within the meaning of the statute, and the hospitals for the mentally unsound are closed to them. While habitual drunkards knowingly enter on the course that brings them to the notice of the authorities, in time they become partially irresponsible and a menace to the peace of the community. Thus the theory that the community should not be burdened with their care because their condition is the result of their own misdeed will not meet the situation.

BICYCLE POLICE.

The worth of the member of the force on a bicycle as a police adjunct is emphasized by the returns to the District revenues by way of fines and forfeitures, the amount of the receipts from this source alone during the fiscal year that closed June 30 last having been $37,922.50, or about $6,000 less than for the preceding year. It is realized that the bicycle policeman is not a good form for detective service, but the regulating of motor, street-car, and other vehicle traffic along the smooth and inviting streets and roads of the District must be had through this agency in order to have the support of the courts, who accept the reading of the mechanical contrivance known as the speedometer, one of which is attached to each police bicycle, as evidence where excessive speeding is charged. Members of the force have been instructed from time to time not to persecute, but to exercise fair and just treatment in all cases where violations may be observed. There is a disposition on the part of many operators of motor cars to exceed the legal speed; others are disinclined to have light thrown upon machine numbers after dark, and become offended when the laws and regulations are enforced. The police do not find pleasure in making arrests, but are required to perform their duty, and in this they are supported by the good citizen. Those who show indifference to law should appreciate the situation and not make it necessary for the department to employ motor cars or motor bicycles in order to secure respect for the law. There is a growing tendency on the part of employed chauffeurs to disregard the speed limit, if not the proper care of the motor vehicle owned by another, and if owners would cooperate with the police and assist in the punishment of those who disregard both interests

it would be to the welfare of all. The bicycle also serves a good purpose in enabling prompt responses to be made to calls for police assistance.

The following is a summary of the work of the bicycle members as made by precincts:

Cases made by bicycle officers from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.

Precinct.	Cases.	Fines imposed.	Precinct.	Cases.	Fines imposed.
First	966	$6,247.50	Seventh	325	$3,245.00
Second	717	6,284.00	Eighth	243	3,331.00
Third	888	5,816.00	Ninth	185	1,003.00
Fourth	524	3,126.00	Tenth	385	2,223.00
Fifth	471	2,657.00			
Sixth	675	3,990.00	Total	5,379	37,922.50

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The movements of vehicles of all kinds over streets and highways is attended with more or less damage to life, limb, and property, and the subject is one which is receiving much attention with a view to maintaining proper legal restrictions, the prevention of accidents, and the establishment of system.

During the year which closed June 30, 1908, there were 181 motor vehicle accidents of all kinds, mostly slight and the result of collision with street cars, other vehicles, and pedestrians. Of the entire number 10 were of a serious nature, where a limb was broken or concussion followed.

Steam-railway accidents resulted in the death of 8 and the injury of a half hundred other persons, the casualties of this kind numbering 69.

Street-railway accidents reached 962 in number and most of them were attributed to collision with wagons, buggies, and cabs; many through alighting from cars while in motion and others by falling from street cars in motion.

There were 883 accidents where other kinds of vehicles were responsible, some carelessly driven, many runaways, and the largest number by collision.

MISDEMEANORS AND CRIMES.

As has been heretofore represented the police jurisdiction embraces the territory of the District of Columbia, including an area of nearly 70 square miles, and about 84 towns and villages besides Washington and Georgetown. The population includes 241,920 white and 97,483 colored. These are some of the conditions reckoned with in stating the situation as to the number of misdemeanors and crimes for the fiscal year 1908.

In dealing with the statistics the number of cases or charges made by the police are considered. One individual may, for instance, be charged with several distinct violations, yet, approximately, calculating in that wise, this would not make a difference in the whole number of cases of over 400.

For the year just closed there were 33,415 cases entered under arrests, 15,985 against the white and 17,430 against the colored. Consulting the age figures it will be observed that of misdemeanor cases there were 969 white and 1,083 colored under 16 years of age, 1,066 white and 2,025 colored under 21 years and over 16 years of age, and 13,084 white and 12,912 colored over 21 years of age. The total cases of arrest for misdemeanors was 31,139.

There were 1,050 cases of arrests on charges of crime, or 140 more than for the year previous. Of these 63 were white and 86 colored under 21 years of age and over 16 years; 21 were white and 33 colored under 16 years of age, and 433 were white and 414 colored over 21 years of age.

Taking up the misdemeanor cases it is observed that the most of them were for violation of the hundreds of District regulations, made to secure good order, cleanliness, and system. The more serious of this class of infractions, simple assault, embracing everything from the mere touching with the hand to a fistic encounter, numbered 2,698 cases—731 white and 1,967 colored. Many of these cases occurred within homes and were taken to court on warrants procured by complaining wife, sweetheart, or companion. Of these 2,009 cases, were sustained by the courts. The year before there were 2,692 cases of the same character, a difference of only 6. On the charge of assault and battery, 34 cases were held in court as compared with 38 the prior year. There was a falling off in the creating a nuisance charge from 287 to 256. There were 9,522 cases of disorderly conduct, 3,291 against the whites and 6,231 against the colored. The prior year these numbered 9,935, which would indicate improvement. So with the cruelty to animals charge, there having been 1,233 cases, while for 1907 there were 2,055—quite a change for the better.

Under fornication there were 306 cases—62 white and 244 colored—and of these 255 were held in court, an increase of 93 cases over 1907. Three hundred and thirty-six fugitives from parents, guardians, or reform institutions were apprehended. In 1907 442 cases of habitual drunkenness were charged, while last year there were 384 cases recorded. Indecent exposure aggregated 342 cases; nonsupport of wife or children, 681; petit larceny 2,251, and of these 730 were against white and 1,521 against the colored, and an increase of only 25 over the year previous. There were 10 arrests for procuring liquor for minors, 10 for selling the same to minors, and 2 convictions for selling tobacco to minors. Threats was the charge in 156 cases, vagrancy in 1,775 cases under a liberal law, violating police regulations, traffic, and the like, 2,832 cases. Among other complaints of like character there were those for violating the barber-shop regulations, boarding-house law, building regulations, compulsory education law, dog law, fish and food laws, hack law, and health regulations aggregating 1,055 cases. The speed law arrests reached 596 and 269 appeared for disregard of the license law.

On the whole, the statistics for order indicate a revival of enforcement along lines tending to detailed betterment of conditions. There were 14 cases against those charged with making handbooks, an offense which has been pretty effectually closed down.

CRIMES.

The laws covering crimes were responsible for 1,050 arrests by the police, murder being entered against 18 individuals—3 white and 15 colored. Upon arraignment 17 of these cases were held. The preceding year there were the same number of arrests on this charge, 2 cases more than for the year 1906. There were formally reported to the police during the fiscal year 1908 2 cases of attempted robbery, while the police arrested and convicted in 6 cases where such became the charge upon investigation. There were 43 cases of embezzlement reported by complainants, the year previous 36, while in 1906 there were 43 cases. In the process of investigation of these and kindred cases the police made 86 arrests on this charge, and of that number 62 were held upon preliminary hearing by the court. There would appear to be an increase in this kind of crime and forgery, as there were 15 more cases held on the latter charge than for the prior year. There were 99 less number of cases of housebreaking reported to headquarters than for the year 1907, the cases of arrests aggregating 183, while 236 cases were recorded.

This is a favorable showing for the jurisdiction and the department. So it was as to grand larceny. In 1906 there were 406 cases reported; in 1907, 420 cases; and in 1908 but 392 cases, indicating a more satisfactory "preventing." There were 124 cases of arrest on this charge. In cases of larceny from the United States 14 convictions were had out of the 17 cases reported. In the year 1906 there were reported 95 cases of robbery, in 1907 105 cases, and during the year just closed 103 cases. On this charge there were 78 arrests. A number of the complainants refused to appear to prosecute because of "unenviable notoriety." In this class of cases many thefts were reported by those who would want to defeat creditors and for the purpose of hiding losses sustained otherwise. There were 105 cases where assault with a dangerous weapon was the charge, 25 of these cases being made against the whites and 80 against the colored. In these cases there was an increase of 20 over the previous fiscal year. Keeping gaming table was the charge lodged in 94 cases, and 4 arrests for violating the policy law were entered. There were 6 arrests, 2 white and 4 colored, for attempt at rape, all of these being held upon first hearing. Five cases where abandoning an infant appeared were sustained, as were 3 cases of bigamy and 5 cases of rape, a decrease in the latter charge of 50 per cent in similar cases over the preceding twelve months. Of all persons arrested in the District for all offenses, 3,275 could not read or write; 17,016 males were unmarried and 2,390 females were single. The labor of the police, as shown by the references had, speaks for itself, and considering the numerical strength of the establishment, the unusual territory to be surveyed, the distinct features surrounding, and splendid aggregate, there is not much room for comparison.

The amount of money and property reported as stolen amounted in estimated value to $90,295; that reported lost or mislaid to $33,626.42, while the estimated value of that recovered reached $154,731, of which amount $71,701.91 was turned in to the property clerk for return to owners under the law, $485 was certified to the poundmaster, and $82,544.49 returned to the owners by the several captains, in compliance with legal requirements.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the heated terms the police force gave special attention to sanitary conditions and under instructions from the commissioners made a yard and alley inspection and reported upon failures to comply with the regulations. Along these lines the police endeavor to keep sidewalks free from washings of waste and earth, but only in cases where the owners of the abutting property are residents can they succeed effectually in remedying the nuisance, as service of processes for court attendance can not be had on nonresidents.

PHARMACY LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The agent of the department assigned to enforce the pharmacy law made 1,876 official visits to drug stores, physicians, and places where drugs are sold or dispensed during the year, and investigated 128 cases brought to his attention through his own or other efforts. Of the investigations 6 were cases of poisoning with suicidal intent and who recovered, while 21 were with the same intent and fatal. This official made 35 arrests in the course of the year upon various charges under the pharmacy law.

The sale of cocaine has been largely reduced under the operation of the new pharmacy law, but its use continues, and there are many who dispense the drug under cover. The department renews its recommendation that an amendment be made to the pharmacy law making it a violation for anyone other than a licensed druggist, physician, dentist, or veterinarian to have in his or her possession any narcotic drug or drugs except upon the prescription of a licensed physician.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES.

The necessity for the passage of a law whereby a fugitive from justice may be legally arrested and held in custody pending arrival of officers from another jurisdiction is more apparent each year. The District may secure the arrest of fugitives in other jurisdictions and have the prisoners held, but it is not so here, and members of the force assume great risk at times in doing the public a service.

There should be a law under which a warrant can be obtained in this District for the arrest and holding of a criminal who may seek refuge here, to be issued to a member of the force upon receipt of an authorized official statement from another jurisdiction that the person wanted has committed a crime there, under which the person may be detained for ten days pending the arrival of requisition and other legal instruments.

PROTECTION FOR THE UNIFORM.

There should be an amendment to the police act whereby a member of the force, when under formal suspension from duty for any gross violation of the regulations, should be required to lay aside or surrender to his superior any badge, button, ornaments, or other insignia of office which he may be wearing or have in his possession. This is recommended in view of the fact that the uniform and buttons of the department have been worn in one or two instances by parties under

suspension, to the mortification of other members of the force, and a law could only be made to apply so far as the insignia attached thereto is concerned.

BILLBOARDS AND POSTERS.

The attractiveness of any city is in a measure marred by the maintenance of unsightly posters on billboards. For several years efforts have been made to reduce the offensiveness of the displays, with some success. Where posters are submitted to the authorities for criticism, it devolves upon one official to be the judge of such matters for the whole community unless taken to court, where it becomes a question for a jury. Aside from pictures which are along the line of the nude, there is a class of posters made to depict crime, hold ups, and blood and thunder shows which are not specially instructive to the growing girl and boy, who not infrequently study them as they would a dime novel. The boy has been known to impersonate the desperado which the poster represents. In fact, the business of placing of instructive, attractive, and inoffensive illustrations and high-class mechanical work on the boards has been injured by the cheap and decidedly yellow flaming bills which too often find prominence in the public places. Neatness seems to be at a discount, and the association of billposters, be it to their credit, are not in sympathy with the efforts of advertisers to go beyond the limits of decency, and they have so declared in their conventions.

The law should regulate and relegate the sensational, misleading, and exciting object lessons that deface the billboards, that add no substantial patronage to the house that employs them.

Portraits should not be included in the category with burglaries, killings, train wreckings, and the attempted portrayal of sensational beauty shows.

NO SNOW LAW.

There is no law which can be effectively enforced against snow on the sidewalk. The great majority of the citizens, however, through pride or for protection, remove snow and ice from their front walks. There are many nonresidents, on the other hand, who own large vacant properties and who make no provision against contingencies of this kind. In some of the public-spirited cities of the West, where snowfalls are frequent, business men and residents have portable wooden walks, which are placed in position following falls of snow, and the plan possesses much merit.

REGULAR PARK AND CROSSING POLICE.

There is no place in the country where the police responsibilities are divided as they are in this jurisdiction. The government parks and reservations are under private watchmen or park policemen, a force of limited number, and these employees render a commendable support to the metropolitan organization. The railway intersections are guarded by special policemen paid by the railroad companies, but are under the supervision of the Metropolitan department. These two forces, generally attentive to duty, perform a service similar to that of the regular establishment, except as to the patrol of ended beats and "doing reserve." They are not required to

respond to fires and in other sudden emergencies, as are the regulars, but police at posts or within limited areas. It would be more appropriate and at times save confusion were all these auxiliaries or organizations included under the law in the Metropolitan police department, upon the same footing and under the same directing agency and regulations.

THE INSANE.

Various influences operate to bring into this jurisdiction persons suffering from all kinds of hallucinations and delusions, and the police are called upon to give close attention to the unfortunate of this class. Not only are the police frequently called upon to take the initiative, but an agent of the department is charged with preparing all data and papers incident to investigations, hearings, and commitments in all of them. Political and other excitement throughout the country has a tendency to bring within the District those who may regard themselves aggrieved or who can offer means for relief. Old soldiers, often misled, find themselves adrift under lamentable conditions. Disappointment, love, and revenge each and all appear as factors at times. The last fiscal year 181 arrests were made by the police upon this charge, and it is gratifying to be able to state that these figures show a decrease of 9 as compared with the year preceding. The department agent investigated in all 481 cases, an increase of 12 when compared with the prior year, all going to indicate a change for the better.

BALL-POOL ROOMS AND CLUBS.

Licenses are granted under the existing law to rooms where ball pool is played, and in the main these are patronized by boys and youths. The game itself may be harmless, but the congregating of patrons in many cases has been followed by bottle drinking and betting on the games. In this connection persons have within the past two years incorporated so-called clubs, where playing may be indulged in without the presence of those who are not members but may become such and secure the privilege upon the payment of a small fee. Once admitted, they feel that they are immune from the inspection of the police and the authorities, and instances of betting on games have come to the knowledge of the police. By this privilege the proprietors avoid the license cost on pool tables which must be paid by the proprietor of the open pool room, and he suffers an injustice and the District a loss of revenue. There should be a law against club pool rooms, and if such can not be secured, the annual license on pool tables employed in such rooms should be at least $25 a table. In addition, the police should be authorized to make inspections of the same at any and all times.

The law governing ordinary pool rooms provides that they shall be closed on Sundays and during the hours that barrooms are required to be closed, but there is no provision that the interior of a pool room shall be exposed to view from the street, and the clubs are open after hours and on Sundays.

In order that a proper supervision may be had by the police and suspicious places accorded a full scrutiny, like provisions should apply to the exposing of these places as maintained in that of barrooms.

On December 14, 1901, this department recommended and the commissioners approved an amendment to the law licensing pool rooms, making it unlawful for the proprietor or proprietors to suffer or permit any minor under 18 years of age to frequent or patronize the same, and that recommendation is respectfully renewed.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.

The vehicle service in this jurisdiction should be of a character to elicit the most favorable comment, and is now passing through that change which must establish for it eventually a high standard of excellency. It was but a few years ago when the popular motor vehicle was unknown here, when the single and double horse hack was the popular means of transit. In those days the herdic drawn by horses and the dilapidated "night liner" held prominent place for patronage. These conveyances were the relics of the period following reconstruction. Electricity was substituted for horses as a power for operating street-railway cars, and with that the evolution began. The expeditiousness and cheapness of the new method made rapid inroads upon the ancient means of travel, and a slow but sure abandonment of the "slow but sure" mode of transportation followed. The commissioners authorized closer restrictions, made necessary for sanitary and safety reasons, and gradually the unsightly, insecure, and unhealthy conveyance has been eliminated. The public required a change, and a discriminating patronage aided for the better. Washington is a southern city and for years had accepted tumble-down hacks until the populace and progress demanded a change. Following the electro application to street-railway cars came its adoption by vehicles of all kinds for passenger and business purposes, and, strange as it may seem, the advance was slow, while no other locality in the country was and is better adapted to their use. Now every conceivable kind of motor vehicle is operated here, the taxicab being the latest among them. Throughout this period, embarrassed by inadequate and antiquated laws, accompanied by demands, some reasonable, others not so, the authorities have had to in the main depend on regulations, many of doubtful legal effect, to meet the rapid changes in character of vehicles and equipment. Divided opinion and diversified interests have all along made it somewhat difficult for the commissioners and Congress to embody the whole situation in one complete set of laws. Court constructions have added to the complication, and all in all the stranger public, if not the local residents, are unable to proceed intelligently, generally, so as to avoid imposition at all times. The regulations are many, the effective laws too few. Under prevailing legal provision the motor vehicle concern or the livery stable proprietor under lease may have an exclusive hotel privilege, with office therein, and stand his vehicles along the curb without to the exclusion of the public vehicle of identical character to serve only patrons of such hotel. In rendering this service, in having this privilege, these vehicle owners have no public vehicle license to procure, many charge a rate agreed upon or not, and are not subject to police supervision except as to the rules of the road and good order. They must not, however, solicit or convey patrons aside from hotel guests.

The public vehicle is not permitted to avail itself of the public travel direct from Union Station, but at some point without the bounds of the depot premises. On the other hand, the public vehicle owner pays an annual license and must abide by the rates and the stands established by the commissioners. The conveyances herein referred to in many instances are identical in appearance, and the patron who is charged a high rate for service by the hotel or livery concern, a matter over which the District has no control, in many cases asserts an overcharge and imposition. In brief, it is difficult for a patron to understand why all vehicles are not subject to the same District regulation, and, in the opinion of this department, some unquestioned mark or plain distinction should be required by law.

I respectfully renew my recommendations of other years, that Congress be urged to pass the measure providing for the licensing of all drivers of horse and conductors and chauffeurs of motor vehicles, and the law should be amended so as to require all such employees to remain within, upon, or within 5 feet of their vehicles at all times while in waiting for patronage or patrons, and the same provisions should be made to apply to those who drive or operate vehicles for public or private hire.

It is yet a question if the taxicab rates are not too high, and those operating them should be required to have tests made, mechanical and otherwise, to verify the accuracy of the taximeter.

RAILWAY POLICE AUTHORITY.

From time to time citizens residing in the rural parts of the District or across the line in Maryland have found it necessary to call upon the department for aid to insure themselves and the public against annoyance, if not probable injury, from the disorderly classes who make use of the suburban traction cars. The trouble has usually occurred in the warm season of the year and has been more in evidence on Saturday nights, although those who would provoke disturbance frequently board these as well as the cars in the heart of the city without regard to day or hour, and the overcrowding of cars has been a contributing agency to disorder in this respect. That security against insult and rowdyism on street-railway cars should be assured to the traveling public goes without saying, and the special railway-crossing policemen have proved a convenience on occasions when called to care for a drunk or otherwise disagreeable individual. The police, however, can not devote their time continuously to the numerous separate street cars, although, in traveling to and from their homes or on details, their presence has been effective many times in preventing trouble.

The consumption of time to make an arrest, it is understood, is advanced as an argument against the employee of the railways exercising police power. It has, however, proved advantageous in some of the States where train crews are authorized so to do, and if the law was such as to impose upon conductors and motormen of cars police power while operating their cars and making it m that they should exercise it in case of disorder or crime bei to be committed on their cars it would no doubt do muc the situation. It is believed that the existence of such

constant presence of the authority would serve as a deterrent. The railway employees could be afforded patrol-box keys and calls, and in that manner avoid any great delay in the making of arrests. Should there be delay in disposing of a prisoner, would not the greatest good to the greatest number indirectly accrue? The alternative is for the companies to employ special police agents on street cars at a time when crowded conditions exist, such as on Saturday nights and holidays. The law should also make the penalty for street-car disturbances so severe as to serve as an emphatic warning to others and forever break up misconduct.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The elimination of the injurious and nerve-wracking features on Independence Day has been receiving the attention of municipal authorities throughout the country, and for some years this department has advocated the gradual reduction of the features which prompt public complaint, if not hospital treatment, without entirely depriving "Young America," however, of the spirit which prompts his celebrating and builds up his stock of patriotism. Experience demonstrates the fact that the overindulgence in excessive noise making, the invention of chemical means of breaking the peace, the firing of guns and revolvers, and rowdyism leading to trouble emanates in a large degree from older heads and the ignorant, many of the latter not knowing the reason for celebrating beyond the fact that the other fellow does so and it is a privilege. In the first instance the department recommended the reduction of the size of the cracker to be used and the elimination of such as would make the noise of the giant cracker, and that the revolver, toy pistol, cannon, and bombs be excluded from sale and use, but notwithstanding this attitude smaller crackers were evidently produced to make reports equal to the discarded size and every means was adopted to circumvent the regulation. No sales of noise-making devices aside from the small Chinese or American cracker should be allowed, and aerial fireworks should only be permitted to be used under the direction of competent persons and sales only allowed for one day preceding the Fourth of July. It would be far more satisfactory from the hospital and bandage standpoint if one grand patriotic day and night celebration could be arranged for under the auspices of the District, with music, athletic events, addresses, dancing, and aerial displays of fireworks.

There were 76 cases of tetanus this year as the result of celebrating the Fourth of July, according to the most reliable reports, the most common cause being the use of blank cartridges. These cases occurred in 20 different States, there being none in the District of Columbia. Aside from deaths due to tetanus, there were 108 persons who were killed this year by fireworks; in all 163 deaths.

In the District the last death from tetanus as reported was in 1903; no record since then. In 1907 there were 12 injured, and in 1908 21 cases. In making comparisons it is learned that in 1908 in New York City 11 persons were killed and 316 injured; Cleveland, 12 killed and 93 injured; Baltimore, 1 killed and 10 injured; Cincinnati, 1 killed and 112 injured; Milwaukee, 70 injured; Kansas City, 55 injured; Minneapolis, 10 injured; and there exists a prohibiting law in St. Louis, where 4 were killed and 229 injured.

It goes without saying that with a strict prohibiting law there would not be freedom from fires or accident. Restriction as to use of explosives on Independence Day induce the small boy many times to patronize the woodshed and to blow a light onto powder.

THE AVENUE—ONE THOROUGHFARE.

For many years Pennsylvania avenue and New York avenue have been defined by legal regulation and under rulings of the court each as embracing two thoroughfares, but the advanced traffic of all kinds and security to street-railway passengers alighting from cars, together with the fact that the demand in the wholesale-house district necessitates an occupancy of a large proportion of the south side of Pennsylvania avenue by heavy wagons, prompted the recommendation on the part of this department that these two extensive thoroughfares be legally restored to their original dimensions, giving enlarged space for travel to the right and left of the street-railway tracks.

This change will prove most advantageous to all concerned, bring about a more systematic conduct of traffic, and afford a greater amount of security and liberty for travel without depriving those who must patronize it with vehicles of any stopping privileges.

To better secure the conditions desired, a mounted force of police should at all times be in evidence on these extensively used roadways, but the limited police force will not enable such action without depriving other sections of necessary attention.

With a view of enlightening the public along these lines and in the absence of any other means of education than rigid and frequent police interventions, thousands of leaflets, including the regulations as to vehicles, were distributed to drivers and others informing them as to the requirements, and those interested may procure additional copies of the same by calling upon members of the force or at any of the station houses.

LIQUOR LAW.

The sales of liquor to minors received the attention of the force in the exercise of its duties during the year, and in several instances where liquors were sold to those under years cases were presented to the court for determination. Illustrative of the action, a boy was procured to purchase for an adult. The goods were bought and paid for by him and delivered to the person who procured the minor to purchase. The case was advanced and the court held that under existing law a minor may be an agent and go on errands and procure goods for delivery to such adult, the sale being to the principal. The new law in terms says the liquor must be "for the use of any person under the age of twenty-one years." Legislation looking to the correction of this condition should be had by Congress.

RUNNERS.

At this time, when the many detials incident to placing municipal arrangements on a forward footing in the District are being closely considered by those in authority, there is a matter which has given the public and police no little concern, and that is the practice of soliciting patrons for hotels and boarding houses in the vicinity of

railway stations and steamboat wharves. While the practice is an antiquated one, and many of the agents are annoying, either through manners or speech, it goes without saying that the traveling public is in some measure benefited by the presence of some of these representatives through lack of any other means of enlightenment as to localities, distances, and rates. It was suggested to the terminal company by this department that a hotel directory be posted in the New Union Station, but for fear of discrimination, changes, and for other reasons it was deemed impracticable. Therefore, if there be necessity for such "runners" or agents they should be required to be licensed and not to receive the same until after favorable report on the part of the police. The license should be revocable for violation of any proper regulation adopted for the government and guidance of the runners.

FISH AND GAME LAWS.

It devolves upon the department of ploice to enforce voilations of the fish and game laws pertaining to this territory, and it is pleasing to be able to state that with the support afforded by the President of the United States and the Fish and Game Protective Association, such laws and regulations are in effect as will permit of shooting for recreation in the marshes along the Potomac River, while the upland is rapidly developing into a preserve, with a large and rapidly multiplying bird and squirrel population in and about the suburbs and parks. The species of fowl added to Rock Creek Park have multiplied, and add to the natural interests already so much in evidence in the wooded hills and well-watered valleys included therein and thereabouts. All this protected feature will be more fully appreciated by our citizens and visitors as the years roll on. The Potomac River at this point under protective measures has become an extensive spawning ground, the headwaters for the celebrated shad and herring, and this could be more practically and beautifully elaborated if the immense basin near the Monument, with its walls of stone, could be provided with screens and varieties of fish be placed therein, with the many already there, to furnish recreation for boys, girls, and grown persons who delight to angle throughout the summer and fall seasons. With small wharves or floats at the water edge of the walls to afford security against drowning, and a couple of overseers to maintain order and regulate sizes of the "catch," there would be within the limits of the capital city such a delightful rendezvous in appearance and application as does not exist elsewhere in the world, in the end to be a part of the extensive park system which is so attractively extending.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The concealed-weapon proposition is one that concerns every com munity, and it is made apparent every once in a while that the law in force in this jurisdiction might be strengthened in such a way as to place the sales of deadly weapons under closer police observation, and whereby the purchasers and owners of such might be more generally and readily identified. The subject was canvassed at the convention of the chiefs of police and there were various expressions advanced, on the whole the members being adverse to the practice

of carrying firearms. During the last fiscal year there were 262 cases made by the District police on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, while for the year before there were 252 cases. It thus appears that the imposition of fines in no way deters the practice, and while the law may be closer construed, it would not apply to the procuring by purchase or otherwise in contiguous territory.

It is proposed that the law shall permit the granting of licenses in certain emergencies to purchase, own, or borrow revolvers and other deadly weapons, but not until formal application shall be made to the assessor of the District of Columbia, to be reported upon by the department of police, in which the name, age, and residence of the applicant, the place and value of his or her business be given, the purpose for which any such weapon is to be purchased, borrowed, or owned, the style, pattern, caliber, make, and number of such weapon to be purchased or borrowed, shall be stated, and if already purchased or borrowed the date when such was obtained and name and place of business or residence of the person, persons, or corporation who sold or loaned such weapon, together with its pattern, style, make, and number are afforded, and in addition the applicant shall state and agree in the application that he or she, during the term of license, will not sell, loan, or give away such weapon to any minor or any person without license in the manner provided, and that he or she will report to the police department within twenty-four hours after selling, loaning, or giving away such weapon the full name, age, and residence of the person to whom sold, the date and price, and if loaned, the time and purpose for which loaned, with description of weapon, and any violation of any of the statements or agreements shall revoke such license. If the applicant complies with these provisions, license may be issued by the assessor of the District, if he be satisfied that the applicant is duly qualified to possess the same under these provisions.

Licenses so issued should designate the place where such weapon is to be kept and be exhibited when required by the authorities.

On violation of the provisions of the application, or if the holder be convicted of any offense affecting his or her moral turpitude, or has become a person of bad reputation, such license shall be revoked.

It should be made unlawful for any person to give away any deadly weapon, to be described, to any minor or to any person not licensed to receive the same.

Any person who should loan, sell, or give away any deadly weapon should so report to the police department within twenty-four hours after loaning, selling, or giving away such weapon, giving date, name, and age of person, the price obtained, time and purpose for which loaned, and full description of the same.

The law should not apply to the National Guard, sheriffs, policemen, constables, and other peace officers, while engaged in the discharge of their official duties.

The penalty for violating the provisions of such a law should be a fine of not more than $200, and a separate offense should be regarded as committed for each day during which any person should continue such violation, or sentence to jail in default.

In order that the disposal of deadly weapons might be more fully covered in a manner to furnish ready identification, not only of the article but of the person who might procure the same, a law with

reference to dealers and others somewhat after the pattern of the one now in vogue should be enacted. This should cover retail sales, loans, and giving away of weapons by any persons, firm, or corporation to whom licenses might be issued by the assessor of the District, after application had been made in writing; and in cases of individuals they to furnish undoubted evidence of their good character, and, of corporations, likewise of their good standing.

The application should contain the name and address of the applicant, members of firms or corporations, and a statement of the various kinds of weapons to be kept for sale at places of business. Further, the application should contain an agreement that during the term of license the applicant would not sell, loan, or give away any kind of deadly weapon to any minor or to any person not licensed as heretofore stated, and that the applicant will report in writing to the superintendent of police every sale, loan, or gift of any weapon, its style, caliber, make, and number, the purpose for which the same is purchased or obtained, within twenty-four hours after such sale, gift, or loan, and shall further agree in case of violation of any of these provisions of the law that license shall forfeit to the District. In addition, each applicant shall execute a reliable bond in the sum of $1,000, with at least two securities, conditioned that the applicant will faithfully observe all the provisions of the law relating to the sale, loan, or gift of deadly weapons then in force in the District, and shall report sales, loans, or gifts as heretofore stipulated to the superintendent of police within twenty-four hours after the same has been sold, loaned, or given away, and shall keep a register which shall contain the names of purchasers, borrowers, or to whom presented, date of such purchase, license number of the person purchasing, borrowing, or receiving, make, caliber, and number of weapon, residence, and similar information.

The license fee shall not be less than $25, and such license shall be posted in a conspicuous place where the business may be conducted.

Licenses of this kind should not only be revoked where provisions of the license agreement are violated, but where it is established by the police department before the assessor that the holder for any good cause is unworthy to possess the same. In addition to any individual, firm, or corporation suffering revocation of license for any violation of the deadly-weapon law, they shall be subject to a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $200 for each day during which such person, firm, or corporation shall continue any violation.

It is not believed that the carrying of concealed weapons can be effectually stopped by the enactment of any law, but the licensing of the one who may sell under penalties for violation and the licensing of the one who buys under other penalties for violation should reduce the dangerous practice to a minimum.

NOISES.

The department's crusade against unnecessary noises of all kinds resulted in a general improvement. Recommendation was made looking to the abatement of the rattling of the iron lids on garbage wagons and for the use of whistles rather than horns by garbage collectors. Without more authority the blowing of whistles on private property can not be stopped. The size of bell to be used by scissors grinders and others was reduced, an improvement on the

part of fast-running vehicles at early morning hours is noted, and many unconscious offenders were pleased to comply with requests made upon them.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

The many duties which fall to the police aside from maintaining order and preventing crime may be more fully understood when it is known that during the year they reported 2,759 accidents; took up 368 stray animals; had removed 5,836 dead animals; located 1,886 broken pavements and 203 dangerous holes in roadways; noted and reported 2,915 doors and windows found open (and then it is thought strange that thefts should occur); attended all fires; reported 252 damaged fire plugs; found and cared for 1,372 persons sick on the streets; called attention to 315 damaged hydrants; reported 9,175 electric, 1,636 gas, and 124 naphtha lamps not lighted; examined 1,930 building permits and 5,754 miscellaneous permits; restored 124 lost children, and did thousands of other similar good things in the interest of the general public.

In response to a resolution of Congress the Commissioners of the District of Columbia called upon the several departments interested for information concerning the police and firemen's retirement funds, with recommendation, and your superintendent prepared a tentative measure, from which the following was arranged, and also procured from the leading departments of the country such information as could be had upon the subject:

An Act For the creation of the police and firemen's relief fund, to provide for the retirement of member of the police and fire departments, to establish a method of procedure for such retirement, and fo other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the funds designated by law as the "policemen's fund," the "police fund," and the "firemen's relief fund," shall be designated as the "police and firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia," and the said fund shall consist of all fines imposed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon members of the police and fire departments by way of discipline; all rewards, proceeds of gifts and emoluments that may be received by any members of said departments for extraordinary services, except such as may be allowed to be retained by such member on the approval of the said Commissioners; all net receipts and moneys arising from the sale of unclaimed property in the custody of the property clerk of the police department; one dollar per month to be deducted from the pay of each member of the police and fire departments; and all fines and forfeitures paid into the police court of the District of Columbia, all of which shall be collected by the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and be by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States in the manner provided by law, to the credit of the trust fund denominated "police and firemen's relief fund, D. C.," and be held subject to the drafts of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the purposes hereinafter set forth; all expenditures to be made according to law and to be accounted for in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That should the police and firemen's relief fund at any time be insufficient to defray the expenditures hereinafter mentioned, then and in that event the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized, and they shall direct, the collector of taxes of said District to deposit, and said collector shall thereupon deposit, in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of said fund, out of receipts from all licenses, other than liquor licenses, a sufficient amount to meet any deficiency in said fund.

Sec. 2. That whenever any officer or member of the police or fire department of the District of Columbia shall become disabled by injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty he shall, in addition to his regular salary, receive his necessary expenses during the time of such disability, to be ascertained and certified by the retiring board hereinafter provided for, whose certificate shall state an account of said

expenses and the manner, cause, and condition of the injury or disease, and such necessary expenses shall, when approved by the said Commissioners, be paid out of the said police and firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. That should any officer or member of the police or fire department become so permanently disabled through injury or disease contracted in the line of duty, or having served fifteen years, shall, for any cause, become so permanently disabled as to be discharged from the service therefor, he shall be entitled to relief from the said fund in an amount, in the case of an officer or member of the fire department, not to exceed one-half of the annual salary to which he was entitled at the time of such discharge, and in the case of an officer or member of the police department, as follows:

Major and superintendent a sum not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars per month; inspector and assistant superintendent a sum not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month; inspector a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars per month; captain a sum not to exceed ninety dollars per month; lieutenant a sum not to exceed seventy-five dollars per month; sergeant a sum not to exceed sixty dollars per month; private a sum not to exceed fifty dollars per month, as may be justified, in either case, by the length of service and the nature of the injury or disease, as such disability may be determined by the retiring board hereinafter provided for; that in case of the death of any officer or member of the police or fire department from injury or disease contracted in the line of duty, leaving a widow, or children under sixteen years of age, or a dependent father or mother, or both, such widow or such relative shall be entitled to a pension to be paid from the said relief fund, the amount thereof to be determined by the retiring board hereinafter provided for: *Provided*, That in no case shall the amount paid to any one family exceed the sum of fifty dollars per month, and that upon the remarriage of any widow her pension under this act shall immediately cease, and that any pension to or for her children under sixteen years of age shall cease upon their attaining such age.

Sec. 4. That any officer or member of the police or fire department of the District of Columbia who may have performed police or fire service for a period of twenty-five consecutive years shall be entitled to retirement from such department and to a pension to be paid from the said police and firemen's relief fund in an amount not to exceed that provided by section three of this act, as may be determined by the retiring board.

Sec. 5. That a sum not to exceed seventy-five dollars may be allowed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to be paid from the said police and firemen's relief fund to defray the funeral expenses of any member of the police or fire department who may die while in the service of such department.

Sec. 6. That a retiring board, to be composed of the surgeons of the police and fire departments and two officers of the police department and two officers of the fire department, not surgeons, such officers to be appointed by and to serve during the pleasure of the commissioners of said District, shall be appointed to consider all cases for relief or for retirement or for pensions of officers and members of the police and fire departments, and all applications for pensions for widows, children, and dependent fathers or mothers; and the police and fire surgeons shall certify in writing to the said retiring board the physical condition of the officers of the force, if living, for whom a pension is sought for any reason provided for in this act, and whether or not said condition or death is due to injury or disease contracted in the line of duty, or that said officer or member has become so permanently disabled as to entitle him to discharge from the service therefor. The said retiring board shall give notice to any applicant for relief or pension to be present before it and give any evidence that he may desire, and the proceedings of the said board shall be reduced to writing and shall show the date of the appointment of the officer or member under inquiry, his age, his record in the service, and any other information that may be pertinent to the matter of pension, and shall show what amount, if any, is awarded the applicant by way of relief or pension. The said board shall make a report of its finding to the commissioners, who shall have the power to take further testimony, if they so desire, and may approve, disapprove, or modify the findings of the said board, or remand any case for further proceedings as may be necessary, and the decision of the said commissioners shall be final. The said commissioners are also hereby authorized and empowered to make, modify, and amend, from time to time, rules of procedure for the conduct of such board.

Sec. 7. That where allowances are made as hereinbefore provided, the same shall be permanent and not subject to discontinuance or reduction: *Provided, however*, That the commissioners may discontinue any relief or pension upon duly certified information from a court of record that any person so pensioned or retired has been found guilty of any crime involving moral turpitude or where any such person is found by the said board, after notice and trial, to be an habitual drunkard or guilty of lewd or lascivious

conduct: *Provided, further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to give the widow of any officer or member of the police or fire department any right to a pension upon her remarriage, or to give any child or children of any officers or member of said police or fire department the right to a pension after becoming sixteen years of age.

SEC. 8. That any such discharged or retired officer or member of the police or fire department in time of flood, riot, great fires, during extraordinary assemblages, or unusual emergencies, may be called upon by the head of the respective department into the service of the District police or fire force for such duty as his disabilities will permit of his performing, as ascertained and certified by the retiring board.

SEC. 9. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

ABSTRACT OF LAWS IN OTHER CITIES.

NEW YORK CITY.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Fines and forfeitures imposed upon members; rewards, fees, gifts, testimonials, and emoluments presented, paid or given to members of the force; sales of lost, stolen, and abandoned property; sale of unserviceable, unfit, or condemned property under the control of the police department; all moneys, compensation, or part thereof deducted or withheld from members of the force for any cause. Permits to carry pistols, permits for entertainments, balls, etc.; not more than 2 per cent of salaries paid.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Fifty-five years of age; twenty years' service.

Rate of pension? Not more than half pay. Provision is made also for veterans of the Mexican and civil wars.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? Not more than $600 per annum. Also pensions dependent mothers and fathers.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Yes; at the discretion of the police commissioner.

Rate of pension? Not more than $600 per annum.

TRENTON, N. J.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Fines imposed upon members of the force. All moneys deducted or withheld from the pay of members of the force. Donations, sales of unclaimed property, collections or assessments made upon members of the force of at least 1 per cent of salaries paid.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Sixty years of age; twenty years' service.

Rate of pension? Half pay.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? Half pay of deceased husband and father.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Not stated, but from reading of act it is presumed they are.

Rate of pension? Half pay.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? All property specially devised, bequeathed, or given for the benefit of disabled policemen, and all property given to the department on account of services rendered. Five per cent of all taxes collected on account of licenses to sell or sales of spirituous or intoxicating liquors within the limits of the city. All moneys arising from the sale of lost, stolen, or abandoned property. All rewards, fees, gifts, testimonials, and emoluments, except as may be allowed by the police commissioners. Income and interest from all properties and moneys belonging to said fund. Such moneys as may be appropriated.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years service? Twenty years' service. Age not stated.

Rate of pension? Not more than half pay.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? No.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Fines and forfeitures imposed upon members by the police commissioners. All rewards, fees, gifts, testimonials, sales of lost, stolen, and abandoned property and moneys, moneys received from the issuance of licenses or permits for athletic exhibitions, dances, etc., and 2 per cent of salary received by members.
At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Age not stated. Sixteen years' service.
Rate of pension? Half pay.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes, when killed in the discharge of duty.
Rate of pension? Not stated.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Not stated.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Tax of one-tenth of a mill on the assessed valuation of the city.
At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? At the age of 55 years and after twenty years' service.
Rate of pension? Half pay.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? No.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Contribution of $50 per annum by each member.
At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? After twenty years' service. Age not stated.
Rate of pension? Half pay.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? No.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.
Death benefits in the sum of $1,000 are paid to proper representatives of both active and retired members.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Fines imposed upon members of the police department by way of punishment by the police commissioners, board, or officer having control of the department. All rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts and emoluments that may be allowed police commissioners or other board or officer, to be paid and given for or on account of any extraordinary service of any member of the force; all moneys arising from the sale of unclaimed property or money, after deducting all expenses incident thereto. One per cent of the amount received, if placed on the pension rolls.
At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Age not stated; twenty-five years' service.
Rate of pension? Superintendent of police, $950 per annum; inspector of police, $870 per annum; captains, secretary of police, and police surgeon, each $780; lieutenants and detectives, each $720; sergeants, each $600; patrolmen, each $600.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Widows, $20; children, $6 each.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Widows, $20; children, $6 per month.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Deducting $2 per month from the pay of each officer. Not less than 5 per cent and not more than 10 per cent of all moneys collected and received from licenses for the keeping of places wherein spirituous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors are sold. One-half of all moneys received from taxes or from licenses upon dogs. All moneys received from fines imposed upon the members of the police force of said county, city and county, city, or town for violation of the rules and regulations of the police department. All proceeds of sales of unclaimed property. Not less than one-fourth and not more than one-half of all moneys received from licenses from pawnbrokers, billiard hall keepers, second-hand stores, and junk stores. All moneys received from fines for carrying concealed weapons. Twenty-five per cent of all moneys

collected in money for violation of county, city and county, city, or town ordinances. All rewards given or paid to members of such police force, except such as shall be excepted by the chief of police.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Sixty years of age. Twenty years' service.

Rate of pension? Half pay.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? One-third pay of rank held by deceased husband or father.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? One per cent of all revenues collected or received, except dog licenses, shall be set aside by the common councils and comptrollers and retained and set apart by the city treasurer for the pensioning of superannuated members of the police department, and widows and orphans of deceased members thereof. There shall also be paid into such fund the following sums: Two and one-half per cent of member's monthly salary, fines imposed on members for violation of rules of the department, all deducted for time lost by members on account of sickness, and one-half of all moneys received by the city from dog licenses, all rewards received and earned by members of such department, and all moneys received from the sales of unclaimed property.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? After twenty-two years' service. Age not stated.

Rate of pension? Half pay.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? Widow of chief of police, $60; inspector, $55; captains and assistant superintendent of police alarm, $50; lieutenants, detectives, secretary, and batteryman, $45; sergeants, $40; patrolmen and linemen, $35. For children $6 per month. Whole allowance to any one family not to exceed an amount equal to one-half pay of deceased husband and father.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? (See rate of pension for widows and children of deceased policemen.)

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Act of Ohio state legislature setting aside portion of taxes, also all fees, rewards, etc., paid to officers.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Twenty years' service. Age not mentioned.

Rate of pension? Not to exceed half pay.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? Widows $20 per month; child, $6 per month.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Not stated.

ELMIRA, N. Y.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Five per cent of all excise moneys received and paid into the city treasury. All fines received by the city recorder for violations of the city ordinances. All fines imposed upon any members of the police force for any violation of duty. All rewards received, paid, or given to any members of the police force for or on account of police services.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Age or service not stated. Retired for physical disabilities.

Rate of pension? Not to exceed half pay.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? Sum not to exceed 50 per cent of officer's salary.

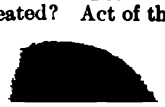
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Yes; if deceased pensioner leaves no widow or children, then the pension may be allowed a dependent father or mother, or both.

Rate of pension? Not stated.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Act of the state legislature.



At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? After twenty-five years' continuous service.

Rate of pension? Half pay.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? No.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Five per cent of all the money collected on account of licenses to sell intoxicating or spirituous liquors within the limits of the city. All unclaimed, lost, or stolen property or money. All rewards, fees, gifts, testimonials, and emoluments that may be presented to any member of the force. The increase and interest from all property and money belonging to said fund. All fines and lost time by members of the force. The board of aldermen, at any time, may make an appropriation to make good any deficiency in the fund.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Sixty-five years of age and after twenty years' service.

Rate of pension? Half pay.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? Sum not exceeding $300 per annum.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Special act of the legislature of the State of New York.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Compulsory retirement at the age of 65 years; after twenty years' service.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes. In the event of having minor children shall receive a pension of $25. Without minor children $20.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Yes; at the rate named above.

Rate of pensions to retired members of the force? Half pay.

TROY, N. Y.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Assessment of $1 per month on each member of the department; all moneys received from special details; lost time moneys; and fines inflicted on members for violations of rules, etc., and 2 per cent of state excise moneys.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? After twenty years' service, or being disabled in service.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? No.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

Rate of pension? Not stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Monthly dues at the rate of one day's pay, calculated on the basis of compensation received from the city of Philadelphia; appropriations from the city council; interest on bank deposits, investments, etc., and transfers from the reserve fund.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? After twenty years' service, and at least 50 years of age. Must be incapacitated for further police duty. They are pensioned at any time for disease or injuries incurred in the service.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes; and the dependent parent or parents of a member of the force killed in the line of duty, or dies of the effects of an injury or injuries so incurred.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

Rate of pension? Section 2, article 12, by-laws of the "City of Philadelphia Police Pension Fund Association:" "All pensions hereafter granted to members of this association shall be computed upon the basis of the average pay of each applicant during the ten years preceding the date on which he is placed upon the roll of pensioners. Two and one-half per cent of such average pay shall be multiplied by the years and months of the member's service and the product resulting shall be the pension of the member for each year."

Pensions to widows, children, dependent father or mother? Widow, $20 per month; child, $6; both not to exceed $50 per month. Father or mother, $12; both not to exceed $20 per month.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? All of the witness and other fees received by or payable to officers and members of the police department, for attendance on any court, including attendance before any grand jury. One per cent of the annual salary paid to each officer and member of the police department. Also all moneys, pay, compensation, or salary, or any part thereof, forfeited, deducted, or withheld from any member or members of the police department for or on account of absence for any cause, lost or sick time, sickness or other disability, physical or mental. Also all fines or forfeitures imposed by the board of police commissioners, from time to time, upon or against any member or members of the police department. Also all devises, bequests, or gifts that may be presented, paid, or given to the police department pension fund; and all rewards of money that may be presented, paid, or given to any member of the police department on account of police service.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? When a member of the force shall become disabled by reason of disease or injury he is pensioned and the age limit is not considered. Length of service is not considered.

Rate of pension? Forty-five per cent of pay at retirement.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? Not stated.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Not less than 5 nor more than 10 per cent of all moneys collected and received from licenses for the keeping of places where spirituous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors are sold. One-half of all moneys from taxes or from licenses upon dogs. All moneys received from fines imposed upon members of the police department for violation of law or the rules and regulations thereof. All proceeds of sales of unclaimed property. Not less than one-fourth nor more than one-half of all moneys received from licenses of pawnbrokers, billiard-hall keepers, dealers in second-hand merchandise, and from junk stores. All moneys received from fines for carrying concealed weapons. Twenty-five per cent of all fines collected in money for violation of city ordinances. All rewards to members of the department except those as may be excepted by the commissioners.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Sixty-five years; service, twenty years.

Rate of pension? Half pay.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? Half pay of deceased husband and father. This section also provides for pensions to dependent parents.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? All fines imposed by the commissioner upon members of the force; all moneys, pay, and compensation or salary, or any part thereof, forfeited, deducted, or withheld for absence of any cause; all moneys paid for services of policemen at balls, parties, weddings, excursions, or picnics; moneys paid as witnesses in actions in the line of their duties, either before any grand jury or trial of any criminal action; moneys paid for bringing to or taking from the city of Rochester any prisoner; sales of lost, stolen, and abandoned property; money or property left, as security in lieu of bail, for appearance in police court and forfeited; all fines for carrying concealed weapons; fines for nonregistered dogs; receipts from licenses for pool and billiard tables, bowling alleys, pawnbrokers, junk dealers, lunch wagons; $5 from each huckster's annual license fee, and all fines and penalties imposed in connection with prosecutions for the use of same; not less than 2 per cent of the salaries paid members of the force; $3,000 to be raised by taxation annually; 1½ per cent of all moneys received from liquor-tax receipts.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Twenty years; age not stated.

Rate of pension? Half pay.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Sum not to exceed $500 annually; not to exceed half pay.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Same as rate of pension granted widows and children of deceased policemen.
This city also pensions dependent brothers and sisters under 16 years of age.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Three per cent of receipts from excise license; dog licenses; receipts from pistol permits; fines imposed on members of the force; amount deducted for lost time of members of the force; sale of unclaimed property; court fines for carrying concealed weapons; court fines from owners of unlicensed dogs; percentage of rewards paid members of the force.
At what age are members of the force retired and after how many years' service? Thirty-five years' service; age not stated.
Rate of pension? Six hundred dollars per annum and graded to $300 per annum for those retired for disability, except those retiring after thirty-five years' service, when one-half pay is allowed.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Not to exceed $300 per annum. This also allows a pension for dependent father or mother.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Not stated.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Ten per cent of all fines imposed in police court; sale of unclaimed and confiscated property, including concealed weapons; fines imposed upon members of the force, and all moneys received by members of the force for special services.
At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Age not stated; service not stated.
Rate of pension? Not stated.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? According to number of children left by deceased.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Not stated.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Contributions; fees earned by officers; fines paid for violations of the city ordinances.
At what age are members of the force retired, and after how many years' service? Age not stated; after twenty-five years' service.
Rate of pension? Half pay.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? No.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Appropriated by the town.
At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Not less than 60 years old; not less than twenty-five years' service.
Rate of pension? Half pay.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes, or the widow or children of any person aiding a policeman.
Rate of pension? Not to exceed $300 per annum.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Not stated.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Seventy-five per cent of all dog licenses; 3 per cent of all saloon and wholesale liquor licenses; all revenue from special detail of police officers; all revenue from all lost, stolen, and abandoned property; 25 per cent of all pawnbrokers' licenses; 25 per cent of all second-hand dealers' licenses; 25 per cent of all junk-dealers' licenses; all fines for carrying concealed weapons; 50 per cent of all court costs for city ordinance violations, all police trial-board fines; 3 per cent of all other licenses; all rewards not excepted by the chief of police.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Fifty years of age and service of twenty years.
Rate of pension? Half pay.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Half pay of deceased husband and father.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Half pay.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? All moneys given by any person or persons, properties, gifts, etc., but income only shall be used for the benefit of the fund. Not more than 2 per cent of salaries paid, and assessment shall not exceed $15 per annum. One-tenth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property. All moneys derived from the sale of lost, stolen, and abandoned property, and such fees paid for the granting of licenses and privileges as the city council may direct.
At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Thirty years or more; twenty-five to thirty years; twenty to twenty-five years' service. Age not stated.
Rate of pension? Not more than three-fifths of salary; not more than one-half of salary; not more than $20 per month.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Widow, $20 per month; children, $6 per month.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Widow, $20 per month; children, $6 per month. Pensions dependent father or mother (not both) at the rate of $12 per month.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Annually appropriated for.
At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Age not stated; after twenty years' service.
Rate of pension? Half pay.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? No.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Three-tenths of a mill on all taxable property.
At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Fifty-five years of age; twenty-five years' service.
Rate of pension? Fifty dollars per month and reducing.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Widow, $20 per month; child, $6 per month.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Widow, $20; child, $6.
Pensions are also paid to dependent mothers and fathers of deceased officers.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Not stated.
At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Age limit not stated. Twenty years' service.
Rate of pension? Half pay.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? $300 per annum to the widow.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Not stated.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? Tax levy and 4 per cent of salaries paid officers.
At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Sixty years of age, twenty years' service; fifty years of age, twenty-five years' service.
Rate of pension? Half pay in each case.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? No.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

AUBURN, N. Y.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? All fines imposed by police commissioners against members of the force; all rewards, gifts, fees, testimonials, and emoluments presented, paid, or given to members of the force; moneys from the sale of lost, stolen, and abandoned property; all moneys received from the issuance of licenses to pawnbrokers and junk dealers; all moneys, pay, compensation, or salary, or any part thereof, deducted or withheld from any member of the force; not less than 2 per cent of salary paid members of the force.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Twenty-five years and upward. Age not stated.

Rate of pension? Not more than half pay.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? Three hundred dollars per annum as may be divided.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? Three hundred dollars per annum as may be divided.

NEWARK, N. J.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? One per cent of salary paid members of the force. Moneys deducted or withheld from the pay of members of the force by reason of absence or otherwise, sales of unclaimed property, subscriptions and assessments.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years service? Sixty years; twenty years' service.

Rate of pension? Half pay.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? Half pay of husband.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Not stated.

RICHMOND, VA.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Act of state legislature. Supported by police force and citizen members. Policemen pay $1 per month; citizens, yearly, $5; life members, $25.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years service? No specific time for retirement, except that those selected after 1907 must retire without pay at the age of 65 years.

Rate of pension? Not stated.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? No.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

DULUTH, MINN.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Not stated.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years service? Fifty-five years of age; twenty years' service.

Rate of pension? Not to exceed $40 per month.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? No.

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? One-half of 1 per cent of the money annually appropriated for the maintenance of the police force; 1 per cent of the amount contributed by the board of police commissioners of New Orleans; 20 per cent of all rewards under and 25 per cent of all rewards over $1,000; fines imposed upon members of the force; sales of unclaimed property.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Twenty years' service; age not stated.

Rate of pension? Twelve dollars and fifty cents per month.

Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.

Rate of pension? Twelve dollars and fifty cents per month; the same to the child,

Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Pension fund? Yes.

How created? Five mills of the general tax duplicate, all rewards for the apprehension of fugitives from justice, and fines imposed upon members of the force.

At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Sixty-five years of age; twenty years' service.
Rate of pension? Forty dollars per month.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Widow $25 per month; child $5 per month.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? Yes.
Rate of pension? Widow $25 per month; child $5 per month.
Dependent fathers and mothers are also pensioned.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? From gifts of real estate or personal property, rents, or money, or other sources. An amount equal to one-tenth of one mill on each dollar of taxable property.
At what age are members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Fifty-five years of age, and after twenty years' service.
Rate of pension? Forty dollars per month.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? No.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.
Police matrons who have arrived at the age of 45 years and served in the police department for not less than ten years may be retired for disability and receive a pension not to exceed $25 per month.

DETROIT MICH.

Pension fund? Yes.
How created? All rewards and proceeds of gifts and emoluments that may be allowed by the commissioner of police to be given or paid on account of extraordinary services of members of the police force; all unclaimed money, the proceeds arising from the sale of unclaimed property; all dog license money received for the licensing of dogs; all dog fees for the capture of vagrant dogs; all moneys received for the sale or release of dogs of any value; all fines imposed by the commissioner of police upon members of the force for violation of rules; and 1 per cent of salaries of all members of the metropolitan police force shall be deducted from such salary and be paid into the Detroit city treasury and used for the payment of the reduced salaries provided for in this act: *Provided*, That while any member of the force shall be on the retired list no deduction shall be made from the amount of the reduced salary provided for by this act. Any additional moneys needed for the payment of persons on the retired list shall be estimated for and raised by taxation in the same manner as the other expenses of maintaining the police force of the city of Detroit.
At what age are the members of the force pensioned, and after how many years' service? Twenty-five years' service. Age limit not given.
Rate of pension? Superintendent, $75; chief of detectives, $70; deputy superintendent, $65; captains, $60; lieutenants, $55; sergeants, $50; and members of the Metropolitan police force other than those above enumerated drawing a salary of $1,000 and upward per year shall be paid $50 per month; all other members of said Metropolitan police force $45 per month, if the surgeon of said force or some other competent physician authorized by said commissioner of police and acting in the premises shall certify to said commissioner in writing that said officer is permanently physically or mentally incapacitated from regular active duty, which finding shall be approved by said commissioner and duly recorded.
Are the widows and children of deceased policemen pensioned? Yes; if the officer is killed in the line of duty. Widow, $25 per month; child, $5.
Are the widows and children of deceased pensioners pensioned? No.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Pension fund? No. There is in existence what is known as the relief association. Members pay $1 per month and $1 upon the death of a member. When a man has been on the force ten years and retires, he is allowed to draw $250; after fifteen years, $500; after twenty years, $1,000. In case of death the sum of $2,000 is paid the heirs of the deceased officer.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the members of the force as to set-up, demeanor, attire, and equipments, and the several precinct station houses, with their furnishings, was had in November, and on these

features, all entering into consideration, the fourth precinct station command, under Capt. J. E. Mulhall, was declared the winner and awarded the flag trophy.

While there has been an improvement along all lines, the deficiencies incident to insufficient numerical provision in men, extraordinary demands upon their time, old buildings, antiquated official quarters and cells, could not help but be apparent.

Repeated recommendations for appropriations and improvements not meeting with favorable response, it goes without saying that what is expected of the organization can not be had so long as the needs of the department for more men and facilities as presented year by year are not furnished.

It is indeed discouraging to be required to accomplish unlimited results without being afforded the implements with which to do the work.

POLICE RELIEF.

The Police Cooperative Relief Association made the following payments during the year:

No. of assessment.	Name.	Beneficiary.	Date of death.	Amount.
	MEN'S BRANCH.			
281	George O. Miller	George T. Miller	July 21, 1907	$829.00
282	Michael B. Gorman	Joanna Gorman	do	1,000.00
283	James Ciscle	Annie L. Ciscle	Aug. 8, 1907	1,000.00
284	Curtis Dangler	Elizabeth Dangler	Sept. 27, 1907	829.00
285	Dominic C. Connelly	L. O. Connelly	do	1,000.00
286	Joseph F. Potter	Myrtle V. Potter	Oct. 7, 1907	1,000.00
287	Joseph Shelton	Sarah E. Shelton	Oct. 24, 1907	1,000.00
288	Philip Mansfield	Alice S. Mansfield	Dec. 25, 1907	1,000.00
289	Robert I. King	Mary M. Paton, executrix	Jan. 18, 1908	1,000.00
290	Thomas P. Hartigan	Catherine C. Hartigan	Jan. 20, 1908	1,000.00
291	Frank Virnstein	Annie Virnstein	Jan. 21, 1908	1,000.00
292	William R. Reynolds	Mary J. Reynolds	Jan. 31, 1908	1,000.00
293	Alvin Bryan	Wilhelmina Bryan	May 7, 1908	823.00
	Total			12,481.00
	WOMEN'S BRANCH.			
69	Mary J. Mulvey	James Mulvey	Aug. 29, 1907	285.50
70	Annie M. Williams	Joseph A. Williams	Nov. 14, 1907	289.50
71	Ella A. Markwood	Frank O. Markwood	Dec. 30, 1907	291.00
	Total			866.00

NOTE.—In the men's branch, where less than $1,000 was paid a beneficiary, the decedent was a member of the ordinary branch and not a member of the thousand dollar class.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1908.

It is with extreme sorrow and deep regret that the major and superintendent is called upon to announce to the force and the employees of the department the death of Detective Sergt. Thomas P. Hartigan, which occurred at 5.20 o'clock this morning, January 20, 1908, after a brief illness.

Detective Sergeant Hartigan was appointed a private on the force on March 2, 1891. In 1900 he was promoted to acting sergeant, and in 1901, at his own request, was assigned to the detective service, continuing thus, except for a brief interim in the year last mentioned, until the time of his death.

During his long career in the department he was always alive to the interests of the District and the welfare of the organization of which he was a member; a kind husband,

a loving father, and a sincere friend. As an officer he was alert, intelligent, and faithful, always having a sympathetic word for the unfortunate; and opposite his name in the department roster is written a "clear record."

In respect to the memory of Detective Sergeant Hartigan, a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Capt. Michael Byrnes on Wednesday, January 22, 1908, at 9 o'clock a. m., at his late residence, 1025 North Capitol street, to be in attendance on the day of his funeral.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER No. 98. HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., December 27, 1907.

It is with sorrow the major and superintendent announces to the members of the force and the employees of the department the death of Private Philip Mansfield, which occurred after a brief illness on the 25th day of December, 1907.

Private Mansfield was appointed a member of the force May 2, 1883, and in various assignments in which he served he rendered an energetic and faithful service.

In respect to his memory, a detail consisting of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Capt. J. C. Daley, at the late residence of the deceased, 1210 Eleventh street SE., Saturday, December 28, 1907, at 2.15 o'clock p. m., to accompany the remains to their final resting place, Congressional Cemetery.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER No. 13½. HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1908.

It is with deep regret that the major and superintendent is called upon to announce the death of Private William R. Reynolds, which occurred at his late residence, 1401 East Capitol street, this city, at 7 o'clock a. m. on the 31st ultimo.

Private Reynolds was appointed a member of the force August 20, 1894, and the conscientious manner in which he performed his duties won for him the respect and esteem of his superior officers. He was a faithful public servant, a good husband, and a kind father.

Out of respect to his memory a detail of 6 members of the force will serve as pallbearers at his funeral, which will take place from his late place of abode at 10 o'clock a. m.., February 3, 1908.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED AND REVIVED.

July 2, 1907.—Relative to the use of fireworks, July 4, 1907.

July 3, 1907.—Police relief payments of death claims to be made within forty days.

July 26, 1907.—To strictly enforce the law requiring dogs to be licensed.

July 26, 1907.—To enforce the law and regulations against handbook making in the District of Columbia.

July 27, 1907.—Relative to the failure of members of the force to pay for their uniform clothing as required.

July 31, 1907.—Members of the force directed to report to engineer department all cases of improper dumping.

July 31, 1907.—Officers will do what they can to prevent children from drinking from water troughs.

August 15, 1907.—Members of the force must use the police telephone wires for police purposes only.

August 16, 1907.—See that the dog law is enforced.

August 24, 1907.—Members of the force are directed to enforce the regulations relative to throwing banana peels on the sidewalks and in the streets.

August 26, 1907.—Have all doors and back gates found open by members of the force reported, giving special attention to vacant houses.

August 28, 1907.—Members of the force will cooperate with the health department in a campaign of cleanliness; observe condition of back yards and report.

August 28, 1907.—Report any violations of the regulations governing the sweeping of refuse into back alleys.

August 29, 1907.—The police will not interfere with foremen of District work who are mixing concrete on the ashpaltum roadways.

August 29, 1907.—Enforce the law governing marsh shooting.

August 30, 1907.—Charles M. Emmons, M. D., appointed an acting surgeon in the police department.

September 6, 1907.—The assessor to inform the police department of favorable action upon applications for pool-room license.

September 21, 1907.—Members of the force will be present at schoolhouses at time of opening, at recess, and closing time.

September 23, 1907.—Members of the force will render such courtesy as possible to the delegates of the International Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, September 25, 1907.

September 25, 1907.—Enforce the regulations governing speed of street cars.

September 25, 1907.—Have officers give attention to annoyance caused by boys jumping on and off cars.

September 30, 1907.—Enforce regulation with regard to examination of doors and windows on beats.

October 1, 1907.—Members of the force to observe parties carrying lanterns at a late hour of night, with a view of putting a stop to parties stealing lanterns from excavations, etc.

October 5, 1907.—Put a stop to the breaking of street lamps by boys in the county.

October 9, 1907.—Members of force give attention to boys using bean shooters.

October 10, 1907.—Enforce the law against selling cigarettes to minors.

October 12, 1907.—Make special effort to apprehend parties guilty of turning in false fire alarms.

October 15, 1907.—Read all messages to members of the force at roll call.

October 16, 1907.—Members of the force will be vigilant in observance of unauthorized use of public space and enforce the regulations.

October 19, 1907.—Dr. W. H. R. Brandenberg is appointed surgeon of the police and fire departments, District of Columbia.

October 28, 1907.—Hallowe'en order against persons indulging in disorder, etc.

October 29, 1907.—Notify owners of automobiles to apply at the district building for new identification tags.

October 30, 1907.—Secure an accurate and alphabetical list of the hotels, flats, and apartment houses in each precinct.

November 3, 1907.—Police give escort to funeral processions, especially those of a military character, as far as practicable.

November 6, 1907.—Captains of precincts to call at headquarters each month for pay-roll checks.

November 7, 1907.—Announcing the annual inspection.

November 7, 1907.—Members of the force will call the "wire chief" of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in cases of a casualty character to wires, poles, etc.

November 8, 1907.—Direct the enforcement of the law governing posters, advertisements, etc.

November 13, 1907.—Members of the force to cooperate with the fire marshal in enforcing regulations relative to the sale and storage of inflammable oils, etc.

November 15, 1907.—Enforce the law relative to the flying of kites.

November 16, 1907.—Enforce regulations at Benning race track.

November 16, 1907.—Use reserve force in an attempt to apprehend miscreants who are turning in false alarms of fire.

November 18, 1907.—International Convention of Y. M. C. A. to be held in Washington, D. C., November 22 to 26. Miscellaneous orders issued.

November 23, 1907.—Annual inspection postponed until December 3, 4, and 5.

November 27, 1907.—Members of the force will not interfere with drivers of ash wagons for not having covers on their vehicles.

November 29, 1907.—Rigid investigations and finding will be made in cases of prisoners who are not properly searched and relieved of all dangerous weapons.

December 5, 1907.—Persons selling malt preparations containing more than 3 per cent of alcohol are liable under the law.

December 9, 1908.—Order of November 5, 1906, relative to street-crossing policemen being required to stand out in street, etc., is repeated for guidance of all concerned.

December 10, 1907.—Relative to payments on uniforms.

December 13, 1907.—Enforce regulations relative to leaving teams unattended.

December 13, 1907.—Members of the force in reporting railroad accidents will give names of the roads on which such accidents may occur.

December 16, 1907.—The order of December 5, issued at the instance of the assistant corporation counsel relative to malt preparations, is nullified.

December 17, 1907.—Reports of accidents, murders, suicides, explosions, etc., to be promptly reported by precincts to the bureaus.

December 22, 1907.—Order detailing extra policemen for duty in the business section of the city on Monday and Tuesday, December 23 and 24.

December 24, 1907.—The greetings of the major and superintendent to the members of the force.

January 3, 1908.—Give special attention to boys on roller skates, with hockey sticks, etc.

January 7, 1908.—Circular of regulations for Rock Creek Park promulgated.

January 9, 1908.—Relative to retention of signal tape containing information as to the turning in at boxes by members of the force.

January 14, 1908.—Instruct drivers to familiarize themselves with the police regulations relative to the rules of the road.

January 17, 1908.—Relative to street begging. Give special attention to this.

January 27, 1908.—Where coal is left unlighted by drivers of the Allegheny Coal Company notify H. S. Baker, superintendent.

January 29, 1908.—Relative to occupancy of public streets and sidewalks by children and older persons on roller skates.

March 8, 1908.—Relative to members of force indulging in conversation on the street on other than police business; those guilty to be punished by transfers. Give special attention to complaints of boys building fires in the suburban districts.

March 9, 1908.—Members of the force when cited for trial must be present in person unless excused by the chairman of the trial board.

March 13, 1908.—Members of the force are instructed to carry out in detail all regulations governing theaters, and where applicable are to be enforced at the 5-cent theaters also.

March 13, 1908.—Street railway crossing policemen must comply with orders and regulations governing the police force.

March 21, 1908.—Enforce the regulations pertaining to horses standing in the street unhitched, etc.

March 21, 1908.—Give special attention to the destruction of signs on vacant properties by boys.

April 17, 1908.—Copy of order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, dated April 7, 1908, relating to crowds in front of public places of amusement, promulgated for the information of the force.

April 18, 1908.—Instructions for Easter.

April 28, 1908.—Revival of order relative to boys jumping on and off cars.

May 2, 1908.—Relative to admission of members of the force to the baseball park.

May 2, 1908.—Crossing officers to prevent newsboys jumping on and off street cars.

May 6, 1908.—Members of the force give special attention to vandals who are committing depredations on the lawns, destroying the flowers, etc., on the property of our citizens.

May 16, 1908.—By order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, enforce Paragraph G of the health regulations relative to removal of manure.

May 20, 1908.—Members of the force to see that sidewalk paving contractors do not leave material on the roadways. Drivers of patrol wagons subject to orders from the officers in charge of the patrol wagons.

May 25, 1908.—Captains Byrnes, Daley, and Mathews are instructed relative to a special detail during the ceremonies attending the removal of the remains of Vice-President Clinton.

May 28, 1908.—Protection of decorations on the various statues in the District of Columbia.

June 11, 1908.—Members of the force will salute by raising the helmet or cap on formal occasions where the American flag, the emblem of our country, becomes the object of attention on the part of a gathering.

June 20, 1908.—Relative to the rate of speed of vehicles in the District of Columbia; the act of Congress approved June 29, 1906.

June 25, 1908.—Members of the force will cooperate with the hack inspector in the enforcement of the regulation relative to public vehicles.

June 30, 1908.—Relative to letter carriers assigned to night service by the Post-Office Department riding bicycles without lights.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHD. SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police,
District of Columbia.

Census of April 8, 1908.

Precinct.	White.								Colored.								Children not attending school—7 years and over and under 15 years.					
																	White.			Colored.		
	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 years to 21.	21 years and over.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 years to 21.	21 years and over.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First	69	260	1,068	8,003	9,400	4,914	4,486	9,400	8	33	120	882	1,043	427	616	1,043	....	1	1	1	....	1
Second	359	1,365	4,800	19,421	25,945	11,898	14,047	25,945	267	1,000	2,918	9,909	14,094	6,416	7,678	14,094	1	2	3	41	29	70
Third	253	982	3,697	15,018	19,950	8,819	11,131	19,950	187	810	2,767	10,164	13,928	5,875	8,053	13,928	1	....	1	6	3	9
Fourth	508	1,710	5,286	12,990	20,494	10,743	9,751	20,494	310	1,051	3,216	9,101	13,681	6,588	7,093	13,681	2	5	7	4	2	6
Fifth	834	2,813	9,629	25,018	38,294	19,788	18,506	38,294	273	1,023	3,209	8,115	12,620	6,237	6,383	12,620	13	10	23	27	20	47
Sixth	250	928	3,123	13,499	17,800	8,957	8,843	17,800	76	279	1,006	3,365	4,726	2,295	2,431	4,726	2	1	3	6	4	10
Seventh	363	1,335	4,914	10,379	16,991	8,053	8,938	16,991	101	379	1,401	3,392	5,273	2,312	2,961	5,273	12	6	18	4	5	9
Eighth	459	1,690	5,919	18,470	26,538	12,100	14,438	26,538	372	1,215	3,993	12,141	17,721	7,647	10,074	17,721	8	7	15	23	14	37
Ninth	946	3,067	10,023	21,830	35,866	17,388	18,478	35,866	235	766	2,671	4,739	8,411	3,966	4,415	8,411	4	4	8	4	5	9
Tenth	560	1,952	7,058	21,072	30,642	14,403	16,239	30,642	115	415	1,746	3,710	5,986	2,483	3,503	5,986	7	10	17	8	8	16
Grand total, exclusive of transients	4,601	16,102	55,517	165,700	241,920	117,063	124,857	241,920	1,944	6,971	23,047	65,521	97,483	44,276	53,207	97,483	50	46	96	124	90	214
Total transients	.....	.....	10	4,925	4,935	3,540	1,395	4,935	.....	.....	1	222	223	223	.....	223	....	....	....	....	....	....

SUMMARY.

Precinct.	1908.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
First	10,443	10,695		252
Second	40,039	38,574	1,465	
Third	33,878	33,225	653	
Fourth	34,175	33,601	574	
Fifth	50,914	48,997	1,917	
Sixth	22,526	21,435	1,091	
Seventh	22,264	22,134	130	
Eighth	44,259	43,727	532	
Ninth	44,277	43,942	335	
Tenth	36,628	33,261	3,367	
Total	339,403	329,591	10,064	252

Census of 1908:	
Total white	241,920
Total colored	97,483
Grand total	339,403
Grand total (census of 1907)	329,591
Increase	9,812
Population of numbered squares in city of Washington, exclusive of alleys:	
White	183,853
Colored	64,243
Population of alleys in city of Washington:	
White	1,618
Colored	14,063
Population of county of Washington, exclusive of alleys:	
White	56,449
Colored	18,969
Population of alleys in county of Washington:	
White	0
Colored	208
Total population	339,403
White males	117,063
White females	124,857
Total	241,920
Colored males	44,276
Colored females	53,207
Total	97,483
Males, white	117,063
Males, colored	44,276
Total	161,339
Females, white	124,857
Females, colored	53,207
Total	178,064
Excess of females over males:	
White	7,794
Colored	8,931
Total	16,725
Children not attending school, 7 years and over and under 15 years:	
White males	50
White females	46
Total	96
Colored males	124
Colored females	90
Total	214

Horses, wagons, vans, and harness in the police department, June 30, 1908.

Precinct.	Horses.	Wagons.	Vans.	Buggies.	Sets of harness.
First	2	1			2
Second	2	1			2
Third	2	1			2
Fourth	3	1			2
Fifth	2	1			2
Sixth	2	1			2
Seventh	3	1			3
Eighth	2	1			2
Ninth	2	1			2
Tenth	2	1			3
Substation, Anacostia	1	1			1
House of detention	3	1	1		5
School-street stable	6	1	3		5
Harbor precinct, boat wagon		2			2
Extra, old wagon		3			
Major and superintendent	1	1		1	1
In hospital	1				
Total	34	19	4	1	36

Cost of forage, shoeing, and repairs to harness and wagons.

Precinct.	Forage.	Shoeing.	Repairs to wagons and harness.
First	$295.29	$63.50	$140.71
Second	296.46	61.64	197.30
Third	275.30	53.50	16.57
Fourth (and two horses at School-street stable)	763.32	133.50	32.77
Fifth	253.73	48.25	110.56
Sixth	382.09	90.20	141.95
Seventh	349.69	61.00	84.87
Eighth	324.97	46.93	21.02
Ninth	287.39	41.50	45.59
Tenth	466.22	66.25	85.85
Substation, Anacostia	152.05	24.25	36.38
Harbor precinct	100.38	22.30	1.65
School-street stable, transportation of prisoners	500.27	93.50	126.97
House of detention	422.40	108.84	90.53
Extra wagons, harness, etc			201.45
Total	4,869.56	915.16	1,334.17

Two horses were purchased; cost, $475.
Total cost of forage, shoeing, the purchase of horses, and repairs to wagons and harness, $7,593.89.

A FEW COMMENDATORY LETTERS.

Y. M. C. A., COLORED MEN'S BRANCH,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I desire to thank you for the detail of police at our corner-stone laying exercises Thanksgiving afternoon, at which event President Roosevelt was the speaker of the day.

The work of Captain Doyle and Lieutenant Stall and his men on this occasion can not be too highly commended. The immense crowd was handled without disorder or confusion, every policeman was alert, active, and on to his job.

I think this testimonial is but due to Captain Doyle and his men.

Yours, sincerely,

LEWIS E. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., November 27, 1908.

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Athletic Council of the George Washington University I wish to thank you, and through you your officers, for the efficient service rendered by them yesterday at the foot-ball game between Bucknell and this university. Everything went off smoothly. There were plenty of officers on hand and they were there during the entire game.

Assuring you of the appreciation of the Athletic Council of your courtesies in the past, I am,

Very truly, yours,

W. R. PHILLIPS,
Chairman Athletic Council.

THE NORFOLK,
Washington, D. C., November 29, 1908.

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Many thanks for your kind letter of the 27th instant, with which you inclose a copy of the bill pending in Congress, as the result of your recommendations, which will afford the relief sought by the parents who complained to me of the pool rooms enticing boys on Sunday.

Your information is valuable and all good parents will heartily join in supporting you.

Yours, very truly,

E. W WHITAKER.

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, December 3, 1908.

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I beg to express to you my best thanks for the careful and excellent arrangements which you have caused to be made for maintaining order and comfort during the religious celebration held at St. Patrick's Church on Wednesday, the 2d instant, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of the Emperor and King of Austria-Hungary.

The members of the police force whom you have detailed for this purpose have discharged their duty in the most painstaking and satisfactory manner.

Yours, very truly,

BARON HENGELMULLER,
Ambassador of Austria-Hungary.

ST. PATRICK'S RECTORY,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I want to express my thanks and appreciation of the aid given us in handling the crowd of last Wednesday by your men under Captain Williams. The large crowd was taken care of admirably and there was not a hitch anywhere.

Sincerely, yours,

WM. T. RUSSELL.

ST. PATRICK'S RECTORY,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1908.

DEAR SIR: Although unknown to you permit me to congratulate you on the stand taken by you in regard to the bill posters. My attention has just been called to it. We have the latest appliances and methods of education for our children, their eyes are examined, their teeth, etc., but I fear we are not doing all in our power to protect them against suggestive, demoralizing posters.

Your action is most commendable. Again I congratulate you.

Yours, truly,

WM. T. RUSSELL.

THE WASHINGTON POST,
November 4, 1908.

DEAR SIR: We desire to thank you for the able manner in which the men of your department handled the crowds in front of our building on election night.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation, and with best wishes

Yours, very truly,

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A

SWARTZELL, RHEEM & HENSEY CO.,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1908.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I wish to express my personal appreciation for your kindness in the police escort to the Gypsie Smith parade on yesterday evening and my appreciation for the services rendered by the men.

I wish to speak particularly concerning the service of Officer Williams of the eighth precinct, because he was closest to me during the parade and his conduct and attention were excellent.

This is no reflection upon the other men, but simply a commendation of him because he came under my direct observation.

Yours, very truly, G. W. F. SWARTZELL.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1908.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you, on behalf of the hospital, for your great kindness extended to us on July 4, and allow me to assure you that your action relieved our patients of considerable suffering. Allow me to remain,

Yours, very truly,

C. K. YINGLING, *Superintendent.*

UNIVERSITY CLUB,
Washington, June 19, 1908.

MY DEAR MAJOR: The members of the University Club, as well as myself personally, are deeply appreciative of your kind cooperation last night, which did so much to render extremely successful our demonstration to our fellow-member, Secretary William H. Taft. I trust that this expression of our appreciation and good will will be some satisfaction to you for the considerable amount of time and attention which you gave us.

Very truly, yours, DAVID T. DAY.

FREEPORT, ILL., *September 23, 1908.*

KIND SIR: I would like a picture of yourself and the detective that found my boy. Chief Silk of our city said you did much for him. I wish to thank you for your quick service. It meant much to his mother.

Mrs. LENA K. STEIN.

GRAND COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., October 23, 1908.

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to tender the thanks of the grand commandery for the services rendered by the police department on the occasion of the inspection and review of the constituent commanderies at the base ball park on the 15th instant, and to express my appreciation of the many courtesies shown to the sir knights by Capt. Robert E. Doyle, who was on duty at the grounds, and by the mounted escort which preceded the commanderies in the parade.

Yours, very truly,

W. H. H. CISSEL, *Grand Commander.*

SUMMER OUTINGS COMMITTEE, ASSOCIATED CHARITIES,
Washington, D. C., October 23, 1908.

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: At a special meeting of the summer outings committee, held in the Washington Loan and Trust Building on Tuesday, October 20, Mrs. Bushee, in her report on Camp Good Will, read the following paragraph:

"Mr. Owens and Mr. Clifford, the police officers detailed for special duty at the camp, would be sadly missed should the committee for any reason fail to secure their services another year. Because of their vigilance not one child succeeded in run-

ning away, and a strong feeling of security pervaded the camp. They were, one of them, constantly at the camp or with the children, and no unexpected request or sudden necessity found them unprepared."

It was moved and seconded and carried that we express to you our deep appreciation for your thoughtfulness in selecting these two men for the season of 1908, who have rendered such efficient service.

Yours, very gratefully, T. HUBERT JONES, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1908.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I am directed by the Washington Playground Association to express to you their hearty appreciation of the valuable assistance given us by you personally and by the members of your department on the occasion of the Ben Greet performances on the White House lawn. The police arrangements on these occasions were (as indeed I have always found them at public functions) most admirable.

The intelligent execution of your orders helped greatly to make the affairs the undoubted success they were.

Permit me to add my personal thanks, and believe me always,

Sincerely, yours,

CUNO H. RUDOLPH, *President.*

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
Newark, N. J., October 5, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I am the recipient through your courtesy of a full account of recent developments in connection with the recovery of Mrs. Dryden's watch. This I read with much interest. I am gratified to know that the watch has been recovered.

I have been much impressed from the beginning with the intelligence and alertness displayed by your men, and the success which has already ensued from their efforts furnished splendid evidence of the efficiency of the police department under your capable and intelligent management.

I shall await your further advices with much interest.

Again thanking you, and with best wishes, believe me,

Very truly, yours,

JOHN F. DRYDEN.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1908.

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I want to thank you most heartily for the splendid police service rendered on the grounds of the American University, on last Saturday afternoon, May 16. Your interest in this matter was greatly appreciated by our trustees and officials.

Sincerely, yours,

W. L. DAVIDSON, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1908.

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I have written a line to Capt. R. E. Doyle, of the eighth precinct, thanking him for the efficient service rendered by him and his subordinates in the incidents which a short time ago were disturbing this block. Since I was away most of the time and since my absences are so frequent I am glad to feel that my family can rely on protection and vigilance such as has been afforded in the present case.

Sincerely, yours,

CHARLES M. PEPPER.

Mr. Charles G. Stott called with Mr. Chapman of the W-
pany. Mr. Chapman desired to tell Commissioner W
ment received at the hands of Captain Boardman and to
same. He stated the treatment he has received at the
is much greater than any other city which he has vis

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
Williamsport, Pa., February 17, 1908.

MY DEAR SIR: A few days ago I received the annual report of your department for 1906, for which accept my thanks. The manner in which you compiled your work and the suggestions that you have made to your Board of Commissioners show the work of a master hand. The excellent showing made by your department shows that the police department of Washington is wide awake at all times.

Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES F. EVANS.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
New York, March 13, 1908.

MY DEAR MAJOR: Accept my compliments and congratulations on your excellent showing for the year 1907. I have been through the book very carefully and find it contains a great deal of valuable information for people in our profession. I do not wonder that the association of chiefs keep you as the head of the department, and I hope they will continue to exercise their good judgment for many years to come. The excellent showing you make is a matter to be proud of, and I am glad to count myself among your army of friends who appreciate the good work you are doing and good example you are setting to the departments of the country at large.

With my very best wishes, believe me to be,

Sincerely, yours,

GEO. J. SCHOEFFEL,
Superintendent of Police, Erie Railroad.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF,
Kansas City, Mo., February 8, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I wish to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your annual report and to thank you for the same, and to congratulate you upon the splendid showing you have made in your department and trust you will be able to continue the good work for many years to come.

Yours, truly,

DANIEL AHERN, *Chief of Police.*

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., POLICE DEPARTMENT,
February 7, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I wish to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Washington police department. The information given therein is very complete and furnished a good idea of the valuable work done by your department. Thanking you for the same, I am,

Yours, truly,

FRANK T. CORRISTON,
Superintendent of Police.

OFFICE OF SOUTHWEST CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1908.

DEAR SIR: Our association is indebted to you for the 1907 Report of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia.

A casual perusal of the report shows that it contains information valuable and helpful to the citizens' associations of the District of Columbia.

Appreciating your consideration, and with best wishes, we remain,

Respectfully,

R. HARRISON JOHNSON, *President.*

PINKERTON'S NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY,
Chicago, Ill., February 3, 1908.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I have just arrived home from New Orleans, and am in receipt of copy of your annual report for 1907. I found the same to be very interesting and wish to congratulate you on the showing your department has made for the past year.

Yours, very truly,

WM. A. PINKERTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Altoona, Pa., February 5, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your able and interesting report for 1907. It adds something of value to the police literature of the country, and I have read it with pleasure and profit.

Very respectfully, J. N. TILLARD, *Chief of Police.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Waterbury, Conn., February 3, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the annual report of your department for 1907, for which please accept my thanks.

This report shows that Washington has good reasons to be proud of its superintendent of police and the force he commands.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours, very truly, GEO. M. BEACH, *Superintendent of Police.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF,
February 1, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt to-day of the annual report for the year 1907, with estimates for the year 1909, for the Washington police department. The volume teems with important information to all departments of police and shows the splendid organization which prevails in the bureau of police in the capital city. Besides its value as an instructor, it also has the advantage of being handsomely bound, and one need not be ashamed to have it seen in his library.

Again thanking you for your courtesy, I am,

Very truly, yours, E. P. CREECY, *Chief of Police.*

2110 G STREET,
Washington, April 29.

DEAR SIR: The other morning while driving in Rock Creek Park we came near a serious accident. Our horse was standing still near Pierce's mill, when a little colored boy suddenly rising from the ground by the watering trough scared her thoroughly. Wheeling suddenly, she fell in the ditch, was up in an instant, and if it had not been for Officer Hess, who came to our rescue instantly, we might all have been thrown out and seriously injured, if not killed. And so I want to thank and also to congratulate you on having so brave and prompt an officer on your force.

Very truly, yours,

LAURA WALES ALVORD.

R. P. ANDREWS PAPER COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1908.

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Please accept my thanks for the copy of your annual report, which I have read carefully with a great deal of interest. It is splendidly gotten up, complete in every way, and is something you should feel proud of.

Wishing you that the same success that you have had in the past will attend your future efforts, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely, yours, R. P. ANDREWS.

ST. PATRICK'S RECTORY,
Washington, January 28, 1908.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you and your associates for the excellent police service you rendered on the occasion of the funeral of the late Reverend Doctor Stafford.

Faithfully, yours, THOMAS E. MCGUIGAN.

BISHOP'S HOUSE, THOMAS CIRCLE,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1908.

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I want to express to you my grateful appreciation, first, for the efficiency of Officer O. H. Coffin, who informed me of the fire in my third story and put it out, and, secondly, for the very efficient work that was done by Detectives J. W. Green and R. L. Carroll of the tenth precinct, who discovered the man who broke into King Hall this week. They have shown intelligent skill and perseverance in doing this work.

With all warmth of regard,

Faithfully, yours,

HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Bishop of Washington.

WASHINGTON, *December 26, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: We beg to thank you for the good order which was maintained by your officers on the square in front of our store during the week preceding Christmas day. We are very grateful for the quietness, which was all that could be desired.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. BALLANTYNE & SONS.

INTERNATIONAL STEEL AND COPPER
PLATE PRINTERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA,
Washington, December 5, 1907.

DEAR SIR: Please accept the sincere thanks of Plate Printers' Local No. 2 of the City of Washington, voted at their meeting of November 30, 1907, to you, in appreciation of your assistance in making the plate printers' feature of the labor parade and mass meeting a grand success.

You will always be gratefully remembered by our local in particular and by organized labor in general.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES B. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

CENTRAL LABOR UNION,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1907.

DEAR SIR: At a regular meeting of the Central Labor Union the undersigned were directed to extend to you and through you to the officers of your force, in the name of all the organizations concerned, the Central Labor Union, the Building Mechanics Trades Council and its grievance committee, and the constituent locals, the thanks of organized labor for the splendid and efficient manner in which the officers under you handled the large crowds during the recent labor parade, and especially are we grateful to Sergeant Giles and the men immediately in his charge for their splendid service, there being not an event of any kind to mar the occasion, so well was their work done.

Again thanking you, and through you the men on duty along the line that night, we are,

Truly, yours,

JAMES J. MCCRACKEN, *Chairman.*
SAM DE NEDREY, *Secretary.*

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Washington, November 27, 1907.

DEAR SIR: With the closing of our convention last night there were countless favorable comments from our visitors on the careful cooperation rendered by the police department in all of the events of the convention. There was also much favorable comment about the answers given to all questions and the courteous treatment on the part of the police throughout the city.

We were especially pleased with the careful handling of the crowd Monday night at Convention Hall by Captain Sullivan and the men with him. We were a little afraid there would be a host of the admirers of Mr. Bryan who would try to gain admittance to platform, but this was well cared for by your men.

As an executive officer of the association I wish to thank you both on behalf of our Washington association and the visiting members from all parts of the world, and I think you may feel sure that your force has done well its part in proving that Washington is the ideal convention city.

Thanking you for your personal courtesy, I am,

Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD W. HEARNE, *General Secretary.*

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, RAILROAD DEPARTMENT,
New York, N. Y., November 25, 1907.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from attending the Y. M. C. A. convention in your city and want to compliment you on the splendid police force which you have. We found them unusually courteous and efficient, for which we are exceedingly grateful.

Yours, sincerely,

W. H. DAY.

POLICE STATISTICS.

Comparing reported cases, 1907–8.

Offense.	1907.	1908.
Attempted robbery		2
Embezzlement	36	43
False pretenses	91	80
Forgery	11	10
Grand larceny	420	392
Housebreaking	335	236
Larceny from United States Government	3	2
Larceny from District of Columbia government	2	1
Petit larceny	3,219	3,757
Robbery	105	103
Lost or mislaid	1,832	1,318

Estimated losses:	
1907	$168,563.83
1908	123,921.94

Cases.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First	3,849	1,729	5,578
Second	964	2,614	3,578
Third	1,078	2,429	3,507
Fourth	1,145	2,406	3,551
Fifth	1,510	1,871	3,381
Sixth	2,859	1,430	4,289
Seventh	1,143	1,345	2,488
Eighth	835	1,592	2,427
Ninth	1,074	972	2,046
Tenth	659	506	1,165
Harbor	107	76	183
Detectives	762	460	1,222
Total	15,985	17,430	33,415

Cases by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 16 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
First	167	163	346	302	3,336	1,264	5,578
Second	64	111	49	239	851	2,264	3,578
Third	66	132	60	303	952	1,994	3,507
Fourth	106	158	97	373	942	1,875	3,551
Fifth	148	174	138	265	1,224	1,432	3,381
Sixth	108	103	87	97	2,664	1,230	4,289
Seventh	50	49	77	139	1,016	1,157	2,488
Eighth	56	111	72	224	707	1,257	2,427
Ninth	113	77	100	139	861	756	2,046
Tenth	48	32	49	72	562	402	1,165
Harbor	6	1	11	12	90	63	183
Detectives	72	42	98	85	592	333	1,222
Total	1,004	1,153	1,184	2,250	13,797	14,027	33,415

Percentage of cases, whites	47.8
Percentage of cases, colored	52.2
Percentage of convictions	60.8
Percentage of acquittals	39.2

Cases and disposition of the same.

	Precinct.												
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Harbor.	Detectives.	Total.
Population	10,443	40,039	33,878	34,175	50,914	22,526	22,264	44,259	44,277	36,628	...	.....	339,403
Cases	5,578	3,578	3,507	3,551	3,381	4,289	2,488	2,427	2,046	1,165	183	1,222	33,415
Male	5,131	2,899	3,034	2,911	2,989	3,806	2,149	2,064	1,852	1,028	174	1,030	29,067
Female	447	679	473	640	392	483	339	363	194	137	9	192	4,348
White	3,849	964	1,078	1,146	1,509	2,859	1,143	835	1,074	659	107	762	15,985
Colored	1,729	2,614	2,429	2,405	1,872	1,430	1,345	1,592	972	506	76	460	17,430
Fined and paid	2,317	1,261	1,616	844	1,204	1,371	896	1,134	866	504	26	147	12,186
Workhouse	835	605	544	653	493	932	355	237	238	140	35	35	5,102
Jail	205	330	233	414	215	190	155	162	108	39	19	216	2,286
Grand jury	45	43	28	48	26	35	14	20	33	18	3	224	537
Bonds	139	227	165	225	178	143	98	148	177	68	6	28	1,602
Nolle prossed	219	165	173	186	185	147	127	124	97	58	7	126	1,614
Dismissed	1,345	764	516	982	704	1,197	648	436	405	225	74	199	7,495
Pending	212	34	74	23	183	135	100	69	60	55	3	32	980
Insane asylum	15	17	9	14	16	12	4	14	5	13	2	12	133
Military authorities	4	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	...	2	12
Naval authorities	3	1	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	17
United States marshal	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...	23	27
Parents or friends	19	.....	3	13	10	21	8	3	15	1	1	31	125
Board of children's guardians	142	100	115	110	114	65	53	63	22	34	5	42	865
Reform school	55	28	19	34	19	22	12	16	10	3	...	45	263
Industrial school	1	.....	.....	.....	14	2	1	.....	1	.....	...	1	20
House of Good Shepherd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
Washington Asylum	15	.....	10	5	11	10	7	.....	.....	6	...	3	67
Police court	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1
Canadian authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
Florida authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
Illinois authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
Kentucky authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
Maryland authorities	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	7	.....	1	8	31
Massachusetts authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
New Jersey authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	6	7
New York authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	8	8
Pennsylvania authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	7	7
Virginia authorities	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	...	17	24

Total population	**339,403**
Total cases	**33,415**
Percentage of cases to total population	**9.84+**
Population:	
White	241,920
Colored	97,483
Cases:	
White	15,985
Colored	17,430
Percentage of cases to population:	
White	6.60+
Colored	17.88+

Callings as given by those arrested.

Actors	18	Elocutionist	1
Actresses	6	Engineers	151
Agents	252	Engravers	7
Apprentices	51	Expressmen	11
Architects	3	Fakir	1
Army officer	1	Farmers	258
Artists	14	Firemen	116
Ash man	1	Fishermen	10
Auctioneers	2	Flagman	1
Awning maker	1	Florists	31
Bakers	91	Foremen	121
Bankers	14	Footmen	3
Barbers	201	Furrier	1
Barkeepers	27	Gardeners	20
Bartenders	110	Gas fitters	2
Bell boys	23	Glass blowers	7
Blacksmiths	166	Glazier	1
Boatmen	4	Grocers	107
Boiler makers	22	Guide	1
Bookbinders	20	Hackmen	24
Bookkeepers	37	Harness makers	29
Bootblacks	17	Helpers	24
Bottler	1	Hod carriers	48
Brakemen	41	Horse dealers	2
Brass worker	1	Horsemen	4
Brewer	1	Horseshoers	36
Bricklayers	267	Hostlers	49
Brokers	24	Hotel keepers	102
Builders	15	Housekeepers	1,139
Butchers	110	Hucksters	804
Butlers	47	Icemen	4
Cabinetmakers	15	Inspectors	2
Canvassers	9	Inventor	1
Captain	1	Ironworkers	94
Carpenters	448	Janitors	61
Carriage maker	1	Jewelers	8
Caterers	25	Junk dealers	18
Cattle dealer	1	Laborers	13,111
Chauffeurs	304	Lathers	5
Chemists	2	Laundresses	89
Cigar makers	13	Laundrymen	21
Clerks	1,214	Lawyers	54
Coachmen	44	Lecturer	1
Collectors	39	Letter carriers	10
Compositors	3	Linemen	5
Conductors	63	Lithographers	2
Confectioners	6	Liverymen	46
Contractors	339	Machinists	255
Cooks	162	Magician	1
Coopers	9	Maid	1
Coppersmith	1	Mail clerk	1
Cornice workers	3	Managers	117
Crossing policeman	1	Marble setters	2
Dairymen	151	Marines	25
Decorators	10	Mechanics	27
Dentist	1	Merchants	1,257
Draftsman	1	Messengers	137
Dressmakers	17	Metal workers	3
Drivers	1,768	Midwife	1
Druggists	32	Milliner	1
Drummers	19	Miners	8
Dyers	2	Ministers	7
Editors	2	Motormen	96
Electricians	76	Molders	8
Elevator boys	3	Musicians	40

Callings as given by those arrested—Continued.

Newsboys	45	Seaman	1
Nurses	13	Seamstresses	7
Opticians	2	Second-hand dealers	3
Organist	1	Servants	2,397
Painters	404	Shoemakers	75
Palmists	3	Showman	1
Paperhangers	98	Soldiers	266
Patrol driver	1	Solicitor	1
Peddlers	63	Special officers	2
Pensioners	47	Steamfitters	56
Photographers	17	Stenographers	7
Physicians	55	Steward	1
Plasterers	236	Stonecutters	63
Plate printers	5	Stonemasons	7
Plumbers	191	Students	59
Policemen	6	Superintendents	5
Pool-room keepers	3	Switchman	1
Pool sharp	1	Tailors	91
Porters	196	Teachers	20
Postmen	2	Telegraphers	33
Potters	2	Thieves	31
Pressers	3	Tile setters	10
Pressmen	3	Tinners	162
Printers	292	Tipsters	2
Produce dealers	8	Trainer	1
Property man	1	Undertakers	11
Prostitutes	176	Unknown	1,426
Ragman	1	Upholsterers	19
Railroad detective	1	Usher	1
Real-estate dealers	17	Valet	1
Reporters	21	Veterinarians	4
Restaurateurs	12	Waiters	216
Saddlers	2	Waitresses	7
Sailmakers	2	Watchmen	48
Sailors	92	Weavers	3
Salesmen	97	Well digger	1
Saloon keepers	54	Window cleaner	1
Schoolboys	1,076		
Schoolgirls	122	Total	33,415
Sculptor	1		

Nativity of those arrested.

Arabia	9	Norway	8
Australia	9	Persia	6
Austria	5	Philippine Islands	1
Belgium	1	Poland	7
Bulgaria	2	Portugal	2
Canada	17	Prussia	8
China	44	Roumania	10
Cuba	7	Russia	301
Denmark	5	Scotland	36
Egypt	7	Sicily	12
England	84	Spain	2
France	25	Sweden	18
Germany	290	Switzerland	12
Greece	419	Syria	2
Holland	2	Turkey	28
Hungary	16	United States, white	13,915
Ireland	418	United States, colored	17,403
Italy	277	West Indies	4
Japan	1		
Mexico	1	Total	33,415
Newfoundland	1		

Social conditions.

White	15,985
Colored	17,430
Total	33,415
Males	29,067
Females	4,348
Total	33,415
Able to read and write	30,140
Unable to read and write	3,275
Total	33,415
Males, married	12,057
Males, single	17,010
Females, married	1,958
Females, single	2,390
Total	33,415

Disposition of cases.

Fined and paid	12,186
Fined and sent to workhouse in default	4,937
Fined and sent to jail in default	2,017
Sent to—	
Workhouse	165
Jail	269
Grand jury	537
Insane asylum	133
Reform School	263
Home Industrial School	20
Washington Asylum	67
House of Good Shepherd	1
Personal bonds taken	1,595
Placed under bonds	7
Nolle prossed	1,614
Dismissed	7,495
Not disposed of	980
Delivered to—	
Military authorities	12
Naval authorities	17
United States marshal	27
Parents or friends	125
Police court	1
Board of children's guardians	865
Canadian authorities	1
Florida authorities	1
Illinois authorities	1
Kentucky authorities	1
Maryland authorities	31
Massachusetts authorities	1
New Jersey authorities	7
New York authorities	8
Pennsylvania authorities	7
Virginia authorities	24
Total	33,415

United States cases.

Fines imposed	$85,679.00
Fines paid	17,939.00
To jail in default	64,575.00
Execution suspended	3,165.00
Total	85,679.00

District of Columbia cases.

Fines imposed	$145,326.00
Fines paid	61,013.00
To workhouse in default	82,888.00
Execution suspended	1,425.00
Total	145,326.00

Money and valuables recovered.

Amount received (estimated)	$351,084.43
Returned to—	
Owners	82,544.49
Property clerk	71,701.91
Poundmaster	485.00
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of captain	121,640.03
Collateral turned over to collectors at police and juvenile courts	74,713.00
Total	351,084.43

Estimated losses recovered.

Property stolen	$90,295.52
Reported lost or mislaid	33,626.42
Recovered	154,731.40

Number of larcenies, etc.

Attempted robbery	2
Embezzlement	43
False pretenses	80
Forgery	10
Grand larceny	392
Housebreaking	236
Larceny from the United States Government	2
Larceny from the District of Columbia government	1
Petit larceny	3,757
Robbery	103
Lost or mislaid	1,318

Visits of general officers.

Honorable Commissioners	4
Superintendent	22
Inspectors	1,763
Police surgeons	333

Miscellaneous reports.

Accidents	3,759
Attempts at suicide	65
Animals taken astray	368
Animals delivered to property clerk	30
Animals delivered to pound master	31
Abandoned infants found	6
Dead infants found	63
Dead bodies found	66
Drowned bodies found	22
Dead animals	5,836
Dangerous or broken pavements	1,886
Dangerous holes, roadway	2,030
Dangerous buildings	117
Dangerous bridges	38
Doors and windows found open	2,915
Damaged trees and boxes	417

Deaths (coroner notified—no inquest)	478
Fires—times attended	848
False alarms of fire	73
Fast running automobiles	433
Fast riding bicycle	148
Fire plugs damaged	252
Filthy gutters, alleys	99
Fountains damaged	6
Found sick on street	1,372
Hydrants damaged	315
Inquests attended	54
Lamps damaged	202
Lamps not lighted—	
Gas	1,636
Electric	9,175
Naphtha	865
Lost children	124
Pumps damaged	20
Permits examined, building	1,930
Permits examined, miscellaneous	5,754
Sewers damaged	161
Sewers filthy	121
Suicides	41
Telephone messages	130,655
Trips made by harbor boat	220
Trips made by harbor launch	269
Trips made by boat-wagon	2
Vessels assisted	3
Vessels ordered moved	70
Vessels moved	2
Water mains damaged	426
Water pipes damaged	536

Table of cases—Misdemeanors.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	To industrial school.	To Maryland authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	To Washington Asylum.	Total.
Affray	1	3	1	3	4														4
Assault	157	26	75	108	48	10	5	49	10				53	8					183
Concealed weapons	4		3	1	1	1			1				1						4
Contempt of court	64	11	30	45	6	10	2	11	3				36	7					75
Cruelty to animals	5		1	4	4	1													5
Disorderly conduct	358	27	164	221	160	20	3	52	8				131	10	1				385
Destroying private property	86	3	57	32	10	10	6	22	4				25	12					89
Destroying public property	7		6	1	4	2							1						7
Desertion	1		1							1									1
Fugitives from—																			
Justice	45	5	23	27				1					35	7	4	2	1		50
Parents	89	10	78	21				3			1	94	1						99
Reform school	6		5	1										6					6
Industrial school	13		5	8											13				13
Intoxication	1		1					1											1
Incorrigibility	74	30	36	68		2	2	10	6			2	68	14					104
Indecent exposure	12		6	6	6	3			3										12
Indecent assault	4			4				2						2					4
Indigent children	24	7	18	13				5	4				22						31
Petit larceny	501	30	211	320	46	18	8	61	11				291	94	2				531
Profanity	2		1	1	1								1						2
Taking property without consent of owner	28		21	7	4			5					15	4					28
Trespass	2		2		1	1													2
Turning in false alarm of fire	8		7	1	1	4		1					2						8
Vagrancy	73	18	44	47	1	1	1	7	4				50	26				1	91
Violation of—																			
Compulsory education law	23	2	7	18		4		1					20						25
Dog law	1		1					1											1
Park regulations	3			3	2			1											3
Police regulations	256		142	114	155	18	5	32	2				40	4					256
Speed law	13		10	3	11	2													13
Other District of Columbia ordinances	6	6	10	2	2				2				8						12
Witnesses	4	3	3	4				7											7
Total	1,871	181	969	1,083	467	107	32	272	58	1	1	96	800	194	20	2	1	1	2,052

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States Marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	To Washington Asylum.	To House of the Good Shepherd.	To Illinois authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To Massachusetts authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.
Affray	24	5	12	17	16	....	4	....	....	2	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Adultery	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Assault	285	62	68	279	103	2	122	....	10	10	36	44	14	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	347
Assault and battery	7	2	1	8	1	....	3	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Attempted larceny	4	....	1	3	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Attempted housebreaking	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Creating a nuisance	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Concealed weapons	35	2	11	26	1	1	4	....	....	2	1	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
Contempt of court	12	....	6	6	4	19	....	....	....	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Cruelty to animals	73	....	22	51	58	6	1	....	4	1	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73
Disorderly conduct	965	237	337	855	707	294	....	4	....	28	33	103	6	....	....	1	....	21	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,123
Destroying private property	23	....	8	15	8	7	....	....	....	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Desertion	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Fornication	7	22	6	23	10	4	10	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Forcible entry	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fugitives from:																														
Justice	26	5	16	15	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	8	....	1	4	3	....	2	1	3	....	31
Parents	14	14	24	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	21	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	28
Reform school	4	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Insane asylum	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Habitual drunkards	4	1	3	2	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	53	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Intoxication	49	4	28	25	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
Incorrigibility	4	4	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Indecent exposure	20	....	5	15	8	8	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Insanity	3	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Keeping disorderly house	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Keeping unlicensed bar	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Nonsupport	5	4	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Petit larceny	365	75	111	329	68	4	207	2	24	12	36	48	9	....	....	....	1	1	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	440
Procuring liquor for minors	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Profanity	5	2	....	7	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Selling liquor to minors	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Selling tobacco to minors	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Taking property without consent of owner	12	1	5	8	2	3	1	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Threats	9	6	3	12	1	....	3	....	....	6	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Trespass	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Vagrancy	123	45	70	98	20	82	....	3	....	30	2	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	168

Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States Marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	To Washington Asylum.	To House of the Good Shepherd.	To Illinois authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To Massachusetts authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.
Violation of—																														
Boarding-house law	1			1		1																								1
Dog law	2		2							1		1																		2
Food law	1		1		1																									1
Game law	1		1		1																									1
Gambling law	2		1	1		1					1																			2
Hack law	3		1	2	3																									3
Health ordinances	2		1	1		1							1																	2
License law	3		2	1	2					1																				3
Police regulations	373	5	212	166	328	17				10	4	11	5					3												378
Speed law	106		76	30	95	5				4			2																	106
Weights and measures law	1			1		1																								1
Other District of Columbia ordinances	5	3	4	1	1												3	1												5
Sec. 833a, D. C. Code	2		2							1	1																			2
Witnesses	2		2	3								5																		5
Total	2,587	504	1,066	2,025	1,444	454	357	11	38	128	136	331	44	4	1	3	1	27	47	46	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	4	3,091

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To reform school.	To Washington Asylum.	To police court.	To Canadian authorities.	To Florida authorities.	To Kentucky authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.
Adultery	45	31	15	61	4	....	35	....	5	....	....	15	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76
Affray	120	12	47	85	68	2	18	....	2	2	....	9	28	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	132
Assault	1,848	320	588	1,580	689	16	717	....	68	38	....	275	280	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,168
Assault and battery	29	1	10	20	10	....	11	....	2	....	....	1	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Attempted larceny	6	1	5	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Attempted arson	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Attempted housebreaking	7	....	2	5	....	1	1	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Attempt to pass a worthless check	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Creating a nuisance	181	74	175	80	52	1	....	....	....	48	....	70	19	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	255
Concealed weapons	213	8	80	141	20	88	16	....	....	20	....	16	30	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	221
Cruelty to animals	1,147	8	677	478	978	35	2	....	....	18	....	35	32	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,155
Contempt of court	194	9	87	116	12	16	10	5	4	102	1	4	30	18	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	203
Defacing private property	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Disorderly conduct	6,338	1,607	2,790	5,155	4,239	2,633	9	15	....	187	....	146	663	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,945
Destroying private property	142	17	76	83	40	50	....	1	....	3	....	25	37	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	159
Destroying public property	10	....	6	4	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Desertion	23	....	20	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	10	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Exhibiting obscene pictures	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Encouraging delinquency of children	3	2	3	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Employing unlicensed engineer	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fornication	145	132	56	221	84	27	94	....	10	2	....	12	35	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	277
Forcible entry	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fugitives from:																															
Justice	74	8	54	28	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	....	6	1	3	....	....	6	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	22	4	6	5	18	82
Reform school	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Insane asylum	20	....	19	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Gift enterprise	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Habitual drunkards	340	39	273	106	52	234	....	19	....	46	....	3	20	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	379
Intoxication	3,395	251	2,775	871	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,646	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,646
Indecent exposure	307	3	181	129	148	134	2	2	....	6	....	3	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	310
Indecent assault	4	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4

Table of cases—Misdemeanors.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	To industrial school.	To Maryland authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	To Washington Asylum.	Total.
Affray	1	3	1	3	4														4
Assault	157	26	75	108	48	10	5	49	10				53	8					183
Concealed weapons	4		3	1	1	1			1				1						4
Contempt of court	64	11	30	45	6	10	2	11	3				36	7					75
Cruelty to animals	5		1	4	4	1													5
Disorderly conduct	358	27	164	221	160	20	3	52	8				131	10	1				385
Destroying private property	86	3	57	32	10	10	6	22	4				25	12					89
Destroying public property	7		6	1	4	2							1						7
Desertion	1		1							1									1
Fugitives from—																			
Justice	45	5	23	27				1					35	7	4	2	1		50
Parents	89	10	78	21				3			1	94	1						99
Reform school	6		5	1										6					6
Industrial school	13		5	8											13				13
Intoxication	1		1					1											1
Incorrigibility	74	30	36	68		2	2	10	6			2	68	14					104
Indecent exposure	12		6	6	6	3			3										12
Indecent assault	4			4				2						2					4
Indigent children	24	7	18	13				5	4				22						31
Petit larceny	501	30	211	320	46	18	8	61	11				291	94	2				531
Profanity	2		1	1	1								1						2
Taking property without consent of owner	28		21	7	4			5					15	4					28
Trespass	2		2		1	1													2
Turning in false alarm of fire	8		7	1	1	4		1					2						8
Vagrancy	73	18	44	47	1	1	1	7	4				50	26				1	91
Violation of—																			
Compulsory education law	23	2	7	18		4		1					20						25
Dog law	1		1					1											1
Park regulations	3			3	2			1											3
Police regulations	256		142	114	155	18	5	32	2				40	4					256
Speed law	13		10	3	11	2													13
Other District of Columbia ordinances	6	6	10	2	2				2				8						12
Witnesses	4	3	3	4				7											7
Total	1,871	181	969	1,083	467	107	32	272	58	1	1	96	800	194	20	2	1	1	2,052

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States Marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	To Washington Asylum.	To House of the Good Shepherd.	To Illinois authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To Massachusetts authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.
Affray	24	5	12	17	16	....	4	....	....	2	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Adultery	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Assault	285	62	68	279	103	2	122	....	10	10	36	44	14	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	347
Assault and battery	7	2	1	8	1	....	3	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Attempted larceny	4	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Attempted housebreaking	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Creating a nuisance	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Concealed weapons	35	2	11	26	1	19	4	....	....	2	1	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
Contempt of court	12	....	6	6	4	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Cruelty to animals	73	....	22	51	58	6	1	....	....	1	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73
Disorderly conduct	955	237	337	855	707	284	....	4	....	28	33	103	6	....	....	....	....	....	21	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,192
Destroying private property	23	....	8	15	8	7	....	....	....	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Desertion	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Fornication	7	22	6	23	10	4	10	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Forcible entry	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fugitives from:																														
Justice	26	5	16	15	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	8	....	....	1	4	1	3	2	1	3	31
Parents	14	14	24	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	28
Reform school	4	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Insane asylum	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Habitual drunkards	4	1	3	2	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Intoxication	49	4	28	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
Incorrigibility	4	4	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Indecent exposure	20	....	5	15	8	8	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Insanity	3	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Keeping disorderly house	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Keeping unlicensed bar	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Nonsupport	5	4	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Petit larceny	365	75	111	329	68	4	207	2	24	12	36	48	9	....	....	....	1	1	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	440
Procuring liquor for minors	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Profanity	5	2	....	7	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Selling liquor to minors	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Selling tobacco to minors	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Taking property without consent of owner	12	1	5	8	2	3	1	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Threats	9	6	3	12	1	....	3	....	1	6	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Trespass	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Vagrancy	123	45	70	98	20	82	....	3	....	30	2	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	168

Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States Marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	To Washington Asylum.	To House of the Good Shepherd.	To Illinois authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To Massachusetts authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.
Violation of—																														
Boarding-house law	1			1		1																								1
Dog law	2		2							1		1																		2
Food law	1		1		1																									1
Game law	1		1		1																									1
Gambling law	2		1	1		1					1																			2
Hack law	3		1	2	3																									3
Health ordinances	2		1	1		1							1																	2
License law	3		2	1	2					1																				3
Police regulations	373	5	212	166	328	17				10	4	11	5						3											378
Speed law	106		76	30	95	5				4			2																	106
Weights and measures law	1			1		1																								1
Other District of Columbia ordinances	5	3	4	1	1													3	1											5
Sec. 833a, D. C. Code	2		2							1	1																			2
Witnesses	2		2	3								5																		5
Total	2,587	504	1,066	2,025	1,444	454	357	11	38	128	136	331	44	4	1	3	1	27	47	46	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	4	3,091

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To reform school.	To Washington Asylum.	To police court.	To Canadian authorities.	To Florida authorities.	To Kentucky authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.
Adultery	45	31	15	61	4		35		5			15		17																	76
Affray	120	12	47	85	68	2	18		2	2		9	28	3																	132
Assault	1,848	320	588	1,580	689	16	717		68	38		275	280	85																	2,168
Assault and battery	29	1	10	20	10		11		2			1	2	4																	30
Attempted larceny	6	1	5	2			2			2		1	1	1																	7
Attempted arson	2	1	1	2									2	1																	3
Attempted housebreaking	7		2	5		1	1		4			1																			7
Attempt to pass a worthless check	1			1									1																		1
Creating a nuisance	181	74	175	80	52	1				48		70	19	65																	255
Concealed weapons	213	8	80	141	20	88	16			20		16	30	31																	221
Cruelty to animals	1,147	8	677	478	978	35	2			18		35	32	55																	1,155
Contempt of court	194	9	87	116	12	16	10	5	4	102	1	4	30	18				1													203
Defacing private property	4		4		4																										4
Disorderly conduct	6,338	1,607	2,790	5,155	4,239	2,633	9	15		187		146	663	52							1										7,945
Destroying private property	142	17	76	83	40	50		1		3		25	37	3																	159
Destroying public property	10		6	4	9							1																			10
Desertion	23		20	3									1			10	12														23
Exhibiting obscene pictures	1		1							1																					1
Encouraging delinquency of children	3	2	3	2		2	1	1				1																			5
Employing unlicensed engineer	1		1		1																										1
Fornication	145	132	56	221	84	27	94		10	2		12	35	13																	277
Forcible entry	2		2									2																			2
Fugitives from:																															
Justice	74	8	54	28				4		2			6	1	3			6			1	1	1	1	1	22	4	6	5	18	82
Reform school	2		1	1																2											2
Insane asylum	20		19	1											20																20
Gift enterprise	2		2											2																	2
Habitual drunkards	340	39	273	106	52	234		19		46		3	20	3							2										379
Intoxication	3,395	251	2,775	871									3,646																		3,646
Indecent exposure	307	3	181	129	148	134	2	2		6		3	8	7																	310
Indecent assault	4		3	1					2					2																	4

Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To reform school.	To Washington Asylum.	To police court.	To Canadian authorities.	To Florida authorities.	To Kentucky authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.
Insanity	123	49	108	64									8		106				2		56										172
Incest	1			1									1																		1
Keeping:																															
Barber shop open Sunday	6		3	3	5					1																					6
Bawdy house		4	2	2	2	1							1																		4
Dangerous dog	16	1	10	7	1					3		9	4																		17
Disorderly house	45	34	21	58	13	8	12			18		14	11	3																	79
Open bar Sunday	16		14	2	4							1	1	10																	16
Open after hours	5		5							1			1	3																	5
Unlicensed bar	98	54	28	124	7	66	1	2		3		4	22	47																	152
Kidnapping	2			2									2																		2
Larceny by a trick	11		1	10		4	6			1																					11
Nonsupport	669	3	258	414	3	28	12	31	5	441	1	16	64	68				3													672
Petit larceny	1,045	235	408	872	262	14	571		89	17		133	162	31							1										1,280
Procuring liquor for minors	8		5	3	1	1	1						2	3																	8
Profanity	128	19	64	83	72	57	1			6		1	9	1																	147
Refusing to pay hack hire	10		9	1	6					1			3																		10
Selling liquor to minors	9		4	5			1		1			2	2	3																	9
Selling tobacco to minors	1		1		1																										1
Surrendered by bondsmen	5		4	1														5													5
Taking property without consent of owner	20	1	10	11	5	1	3		1	2		1	5	3																	21
Threats	178	19	77	120		2	39		11	55	5	58	21	5															1		197
Trespass	32	2	22	12	24	3		2		3		1		1																	34
Turning in false alarm of fire	5		2	3		2							1	2																	5
Unlawfully wearing insignia of the G. A. R.	1		1										1																		1
Vagrancy	1,226	290	950	566	177	891	1	70		114		13	225	22							3										1,516
Violation of:																															
Automobile regulations	8		6	2	8																										8

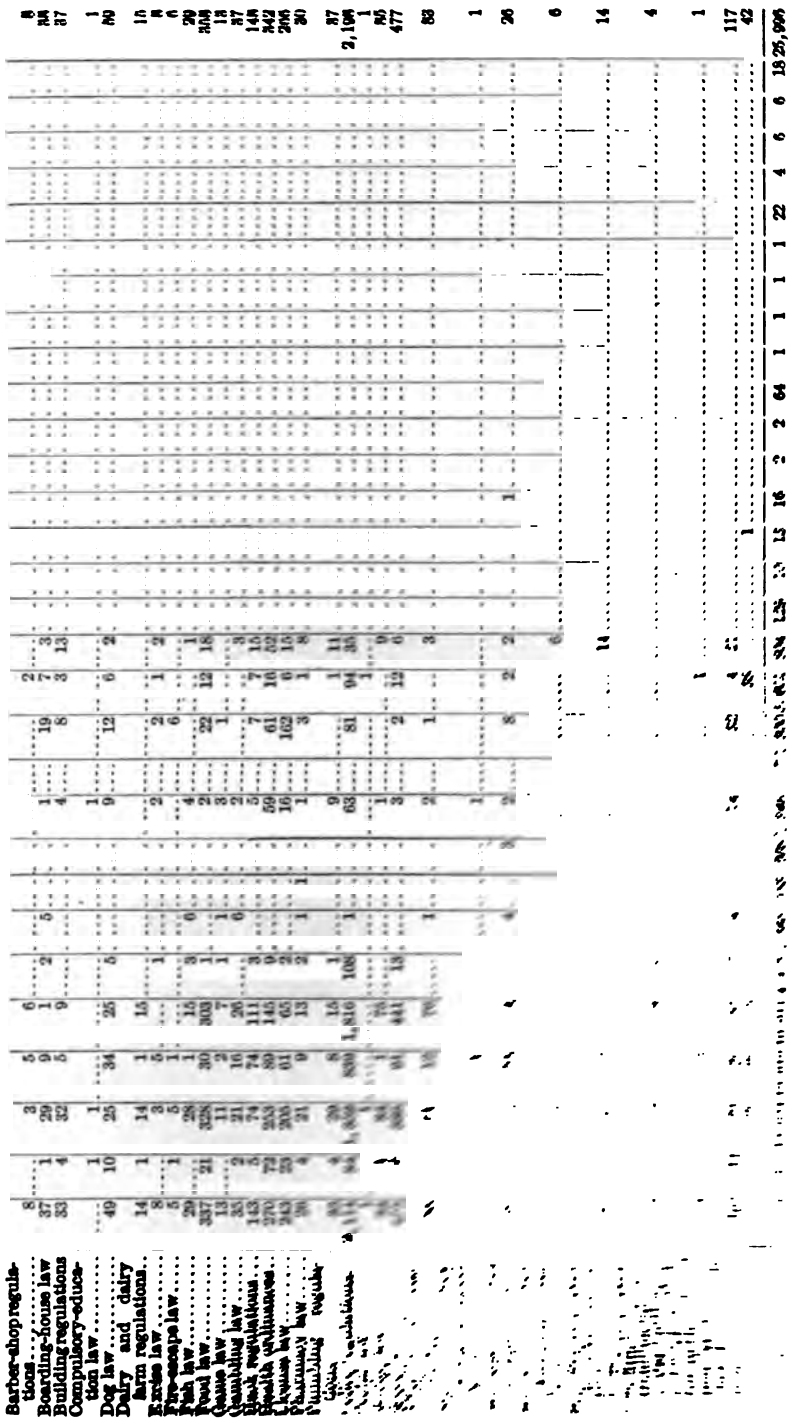

Barber-shop regulations
Boarding-house law
Building regulations
Compulsory-education law
Dog law
Dairy and dairy farm regulations
Excise law
Fire-escape law
Fish law
Food law
Game law
Gambling law
Health regulations
Liquor law
Pharmacy law
Plumbing regulations

Table of cases—Crime.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Board of Children's Guardians.	Reform School.	Total.
Arson	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Attempt at robbery	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Carnal knowledge	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Depredation on property	4	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	4
Embezzlement	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Forgery	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Grand larceny	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Housebreaking	29	....	10	19	6	2	3	2	1	12	3	29
Larceny from United States	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Larceny from District of Columbia	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
Murder	2	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Rape	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Robbery	7	1	1	7	1	....	....	....	....	1	6	8
Total	53	1	21	33	11	4	4	5	1	15	14	54

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Jail, default.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To Reform School.	Total.
Abandoning infant	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arson	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Assault with intent to kill	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Assault with a dangerous weapon	9	....	....	9	....	1	....	4	....	1	....	2	1	....	9
Attempt to rape	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Attempt at robbery	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Conspiracy	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Carnal knowledge	6	....	4	2	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	2	6
Cruelty to children	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Depredation on property	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Embezzlement	9	....	6	3	1	....	....	3	....	3	2	....	....	....	9
False pretenses	12	3	12	3	8	2	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	15
Forgery	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Grand larceny	9	3	7	5	....	....	....	5	....	5	1	....	1	....	12
Housebreaking	53	1	21	33	....	1	....	40	....	7	4	....	....	2	54
Keeping gambling house	4	....	1	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4
Mayhem	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Robbery	12	....	4	8	....	....	....	9	....	3	....	....	....	....	12
Receiving stolen goods	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2
Seduction	6	....	1	5	....	....	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	6
Sodomy	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Total	138	11	63	86	12	5	3	82	1	25	9	3	2	7	149

Table of cases—Crime—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	Total.
Abortion	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Abandoning infant	1	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	4
Accessory to murder	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Assault with intent to kill	6	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	6
Assault with a dangerous weapon	92	4	25	71	1	....	2	....	2	49	....	12	12	18	....	96
Attempt to rape	5	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	5
Attempt at robbery	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Bigamy	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3
Carnal knowledge	12	....	3	9	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	2	1	2	....	12
Conspiracy	5	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7
Criminal negligence	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4
Cruelty to children	6	2	3	5	3	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	8
Depredation on property	20	1	1	20	1	....	....	....	1	17	....	2	....	....	....	21
Embezzlement	75	....	55	20	1	....	1	....	....	43	....	18	....	10	2	75
False pretenses	126	10	102	34	7	1	36	1	16	23	5	24	4	17	2	136
Forgery	33	1	27	7	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	4	....	2	1	34
Grand larceny	87	24	59	52	....	....	1	....	....	73	1	23	6	6	1	111
Housebreaking	100	....	39	61	....	....	1	....	....	75	....	10	14	....	....	100
Keeping gambling house	85	5	45	45	38	6	19	....	....	12	....	3	6	6	....	90
Larceny from United States	15	1	10	6	1	....	....	....	....	12	....	1	2	....	....	16
Larceny from District of Columbia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Murder	15	1	3	13	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	1	....	....	....	16
Manslaughter	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
Mayhem	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rape	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4
Robbery	52	6	27	31	....	....	....	....	....	41	....	8	8	....	1	58
Receiving stolen goods	3	5	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	1	1	....	....	8
Seduction	18	....	5	13	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	7	....	5	....	18
Sodomy	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Violation of pension law	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Violation of policy law	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4
Total	779	68	433	414	52	8	60	1	20	444	9	117	56	70	10	847

Summary—Table of cases—Misdemeanors.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Cases held, 1908.	Cases held, 1907.
Adultery	77	15	62	16	.....	61	25
Affray	165	60	105	13	31	121	157
Assault	2,698	731	1,967	316	373	2,009	1,967
Assault and battery	39	11	28	2	3	34	38
Attempted larceny	11	6	5	1	3	7	2
Attempted arson	3	1	2	.....	2	1	.....
Attempted housebreaking	9	4	5	3	.....	6	15
Attempt to pass a worthless check	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Creating a nuisance	256	175	81	70	20	166	202
Concealed weapons	262	94	168	17	34	211	207
Cruelty to animals	1,233	700	533	39	35	1,159	2,005
Contempt of court	290	123	167	7	44	239	110
Defacing private property	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Destroying private property	271	141	130	31	65	175	216
Destroying public property	17	12	5	1	.....	16	9
Desertion	27	23	4	.....	1	26	24
Disorderly conduct	9,522	3,291	6,231	182	818	8,522	9,088
Exhibiting obscene pictures	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Encouraging delinquency of children	5	3	2	1	.....	4	.....
Employing unlicensed engineer	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fornication	306	62	244	13	38	255	162
Forcible entry	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Fugitives from—							
Justice	163	93	70	.....	9	154	147
Parents	127	102	25	.....	5	122	124
Reform school	12	9	3	.....	.....	12	11
Industrial school	13	8	5	.....	.....	13	2
Insane asylum	21	19	2	.....	.....	21	2
Geitf nterprise	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE OF DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Number of arrests for the year ended June 30, 1908.

Name.	Arrests.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Nole prossed.	Pending.
Barbee, W. J	61	41	13	6	1
Baur, Frank	101	75	12	11	3
Berman, J. C	60	43	11	3	3
Burlingame, G. E	86	60	12	9	5
Cornwell, F. M	103	79	8	13	3
Evans, Chas. A	70	47	12	8	3
Grant, C. L	7	6	0	1	0
Helan, F. M	10	6	2	2	0
Hartigan, T. P	47	32	8	5	2
Horne, Edward	3	3	0	0	0
Howlett, Robert	64	43	13	7	2
McNamee, T. B	37	20	10	7	0
Mullen, Charles	52	40	5	6	1
O'Brien, Patrick	86	66	13	4	3
O'Dea, L. A	27	16	5	5	1
Parham, A. W	84	58	18	7	1
Pratt, H. G	65	47	6	10	2
Trumbo, L. C	55	44	8	3	0
Warren, H. R	50	43	9	5	2
Weedon, R. E	84	56	14	9	5
Vermillion, H. M	57	31	17	5	4
Estes, C. C	3	2	1	0	0
Sears, J. E	1	1	0	0	0
Total	1,222	858	197	126	41

Amount of property recovered during year ended June 30, 1908.

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
Barbee, W. J	$2,073.19	Mullen, Charles	$2,536.65
Baur, Frank	3,079.99	O'Brien, Patrick	2,214.76
Berman, J. C	1,254.98	O'Dea, L. A	437.24
Burlingame, G. E	2,318.37	Parham, A. W	2,214.76
Cornwell, F. M	3,079.98	Pratt, H. G	1,301.06
Evans, Chas. A	1,854.23	Trumbo, L. C	3,000.00
Grant, C. L	392.29	Vermillion, H. M	2,002.72
Hartigan, T. P	1,423.85	Warren, H. R	2,518.62
Helan, F. M	404.10	Weedon, R. E	2,318.39
Horne, Edward	70.47	Estes, C. C	7.20
Howlett, Robert	1,301.04	Phillips, E. L	40.00
McNamee, T. B	1,266.78	Total	37,110.67

Summary for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Total number of arrests	1,222
Total number of convictions	858
Total number of dismissed cases	197
Total number of nolle prossed cases	126
Total number of cases pending	41
Amount of property reported stolen to this service	$90,295.60
Amount of property reported lost to this service	$33,626.42
Amount of property reported recovered by this service	$37,110.67

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. BOARDMAN,
Inspector Commanding Detective Bureau.

REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the work appertaining to the sanitary office during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1908.

Four hundred and eighty-one cases of alleged insanity were investigated during the year, an increase of 12 cases as compared with the preceding year. Of that number 346 were certified to be of unsound mind by the examining physicians and were admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane, a decrease of 15 cases as compared with the preceding year. Fifteen independent or pay patients were admitted to the asylum during the year.

The number of persons taken into custody by the police upon a charge of insanity was 181, a decrease of 9 as compared with the preceding year. Of these 46 were certified to be of unsound mind by the police surgeons and were admitted to the insane asylum on temporary permits, pending a judicial hearing in the lunacy court; 117 were admitted to the Washington Asylum Hospital for further observation and treatment. Eighteen were released, the symptoms of insanity not being sufficiently manifested to justify further detention.

Of the 346 persons admitted to the insane asylum, a jury adjudged 22 not insane; 15 were discharged by the superintendent of the asylum, a number of whom were nonresidents, who were transported to their homes by the Board of Charities. One patient was released by the superintendent of Washington Asylum after having been certified to be of unsound mind, and turned over to friends to be cared for in a private sanitarium; also 1 was released by the superintendent of police, to be returned to his home by the Board of Charities; 7 died previous to their hearing in court; 3 were dismissed by the presiding justice upon motion of counsel for the petitioners; 14 were admitted on duplicate permits; 282 were tried and legally committed to the asylum for curative treatment, and 1 case stands continued.

During the year 71 transient or nonresident insane were admitted to the asylum, most of whom have subsequently been returned to their homes by the Board of Charities.

CLASSIFICATION.

Acute alcoholic dementia	1	Hysterical insanity	2
Acute alcoholism	2	Idiocy	3
Acute alcoholic hallucinosis	1	Imbecility	7
Acute confusional	3	Korskaff's insanity	4
Acute intoxication psychosis	1	Manic depressive	44
Acute mania	2	Melancholia	11
Alcoholic psychosis	8	Not classified	65
Alcoholism	1	Organic dementia	5
Arterio-sclerotic dementia	1	Paranoia	6
Chronic alcoholism	1	Paresis	18
Collapse delerium	1	Presenile dementia	1
Delusional insanity	27	Senile dementia	41
Dementia	2	Toxic psychosis	9
Dementia præcox	57	Traumatic dementia	1
Epileptic insanity	8		
Exhaustion psychosis	13	Total	346

NATIVITY.

Austria	1	Prussia	2
Chile	1	Russia	5
England	5	Scotland	2
France	2	Syria	1
Germany	8	United States	311
Ireland	5		
Italy	1	Total	346
Norway	2		

COLOR AND SEX.

White	226	Female	164
Colored	120	Male	182
Total	346	Total	346

The average age of those committed is 41 years.

For a number of years it has been the custom of the police surgeons to send mental suspects who have been taken into custody by the police to the Washington Asylum Hospital for further observation and treatment, if upon their initial examination they should not find enough evidence of insanity to justify them in immediately committing the patient to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

While this is the most logical method of disposing of this class of cases, I am of the opinion there is no law by which the authorities can detain a mental suspect at the above-named institution other than that of custom and the fact that it is public policy to do so.

In cases that can not readily be determined by the police surgeons, and in order that the authorities may be empowered to detain such persons charged with insanity at the Washington Asylum Hospital until their mental status can be inquired into, I most earnestly request that a law be enacted giving the physicians at the above-named institution power to hold the said mental suspects for a period not exceeding thirty days at the said Washington Asylum Hospital, for the purpose of fully determining whether they should be finally committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks and appreciation of your advice in disposing of the business of this office.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. SROUFE,
Sanitary Officer.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Vehicles licensed:	
One-horse	350
Two-horse	44
Automobiles	48
Total	442
Licenses transferred	8
Vehicles inspected	442
Vehicles condemned	4
Vehicles, minor repairs ordered for	35
Number of hack stands	34
Taximeter stands	7
Number of vehicles stands will accommodate	256

Cases of arrest during the year.

	Disposition of cases.					
	Dismissed.	Fined and paid.	Nolle prossed.	Collateral forfeited.	Total cases.	Amount of fines paid.
Charging excessive rates		5			5	$[illegible]
Disorderly					1	5.00
Failing to display rate cards		16			16	32.00
Failing to display license badge				4	4	5.00
Failing to keep lamps lighted				3	4	9.00
Failing to have receptacle for rate cards				3	4	11.00
Failing to remain within a fee, or vehicle				2	2	7.00
Failing to have regulation number or lamps				1	1	5.00
Failing to have number or lamps				1	1	3.00
Failing to have weight or horse					1	2.00
Loitering or street	3			25	27	83.00
Soliciting patronage				2	2	6.00
Using unlicensed vehicle			4	2	7	13.00
Total	4	20	4	41	75	193.00

Complaints relative to hacks and hackmen investigated	8
Amount paid District of Columbia for hack licenses	$2,315.50
Recovered from hackmen lost articles valued at	$53.87

It will be seen by the diminished number of hacks condemned, and minor repairs ordered, that the hack service is improving, and that horse drawn vehicles are having everything done to them that will be likely to attract and retain the patronage of the riding public. Nevertheless the taximeter and other mechanically propelled passenger vehicles, with their more rapid means of propulsion and neat appearance, are making rapid inroads upon the business of the ordinary cab service, and it is the last named change in conditions that has served as the principal incentive in inducing the hackmen to keep their vehicles in the best order their means will permit.

Very respectfully,

J. Mc. TAGGART,
Hack Inspector.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF ENFORCEMENT OF LAW RELATING TO PHARMACISTS, PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS, AND MIDWIFERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit for your information my annual report of work done, together with a statistical statement of the respective professions under my supervision, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

Official visits:		
Drug stores		725
Physicians		75
Dentists		155
Veterinarians		89
Paint, art supply, and agricultural stores relating to the sale of poison		52
Miscellaneous		780
Total		1,876
Investigations made:		
Persons poisoned—		
With suicidal intent (fatal, 21; recovered, 6)	27	
Accident (fatal, 3; recovered, 4)	7	
Total		34
Medical cases		19
Druggists		25
Dentists		5
Midwifery		13
Obscene pictures		3
Veterinarians		18
Miscellaneous		11
Grand total		128
Arrests:		
Unlicensed—		
Physicians (dismissed, 3; nolle prossed, 2)		5
Dentists (dismissed, 1; nolle prossed, 1)		2
Midwives (dismissed, 2; personal bonds, 2)		4
Violating pharmacy law (convicted, 15; dismissed, 2)		17
Violating veterinary law (convicted, 6; dismissed, 1)		7
Violating hack law (convicted, 1; dismissed, 1)		2
Larceny by trick (pending, 1)		1
Total		38

Fines:	
Imposed	$1,481
Paid	$755
Sent to jail and workhouse in default	$726
Physicians:	
Licensed during the fiscal year	72
Total number now practicing (approximated)	1,200
Druggists:	
Registered to practice during fiscal year	31
Total number of druggists registered	594
Drug stores in the District	203
Dentists:	
Registered during fiscal year	22
Dental offices in the District	299
Dentists practicing in the District (approximated)	325
Veterinarians:	
Registered in the District	62
Midwifery:	
Registered during the fiscal year	None.
Total number practicing (approximated)	100
Permits to sell poison:	
Number of permits issued	29

J. W. VANZANT,
Private, Metropolitan Police.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1908.*

SIR: The board of police and fire surgeons has the honor to submit the following report of the work of the police department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

Number of cards issued	1,366
Number of house visits	1,675
Number of office visits	3,508
Number of alleged insane examined	181
Sent to Washington Asylum Hospital	117
Sent to United States Government Hospital for Insane	46
Released	18
Number of applicants examined	579
Number of applicants accepted	97

Respectfully,

EDMUND BARRY, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF POLICE PHOTOGRAPHER.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work executed by me as official photographer of the Metropolitan police department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Prisoners photographed, measured by the Bertillon system, and finger-printed	235
Photographs of persons wanted or reported missing, copied	48
Scenes of crime photographed for evidence in court	6
Bodies of murdered individuals photographed for evidence in court	5
Bodies of unknown dead photographed for identification	9
Scenes of fatal accidents photographed for evidence at coroner's inquests	1
Forged signatures photographed	13
Photographs made (small size)	4,015
Photographs made (large size)	67

In addition to the above I performed such other duties as were assigned me by my superior officers.

Very respectfully submitted.

FRED SANDBERG, *Police Photographer.*

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police Department.

REPORT OF HARBOR MASTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the amount of work performed by the harbor police during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Trips made by the steamer *Vigilant*	220
Trips made by the launch *Major Sylvester*	269
Trips made by boat wagon	2
Vessels ordered moved for unlawful anchorage	70
Vessels moved	2
Vessels assisted	3
Attended to accident on river	1
Drowned bodies recovered	22
Assisted in recovering drowned bodies	11
Rescued from drowning	6
Suicide by drowning	1
Fires on boats	2

Very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Lieutenant and Harbor Master.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, *July 31, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the fire department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

During the year 546 bell alarms were sounded, an increase of 68 over the preceding year. The local alarms received numbered 416, the same number as was received last year. Of the 962 local and bell alarms received during the year 87 were false, an increase of 39 over the preceding year. Several arrests were made for the turning in of false alarms and the guilty parties properly punished. It is hoped that the severe punishment inflicted upon such offenders in the police court will result in a material decrease in the number of false alarms during the coming year.

The estimated loss involved by the 546 bell alarms is $293,253, with an insurance of $2,118,740. The estimated loss involved by the 416 local alarms was $27,254, with an insurance of $1,380,642. The total fire loss is an increase of $92,053 over the loss for the preceding year. This increase is accounted for by the fact that ten fires alone, for which extra alarms were sounded, caused a loss of $130,525. Deducting this amount from the total loss during the year, we have a loss of only $90,302 for the other 952 fires.

The work of inspecting apartment houses, hotels, stores, office buildings, etc., coming within the purview of the act of March 19, 1908, and requiring the installation therein of necessary fire protection and fire escapes, has been vigorously pursued during the year, and the establishment of proper fire protection in such buildings has done much to lessen the danger from fire therein.

The inspection of mercantile establishments, in order to see that they are kept free from conditions liable to cause or promote fire, has been continued in the same painstaking manner as in previous years, during the year no less than 27,145 such inspections having been made.

All of this inspection work has undoubtedly produced valuable results, and it is only to be regretted that the department has not a larger force of inspectors to perform such service, so as to make the inspections more numerous and frequent. The work of the fire department looking toward fire prevention is recognized now to be of quite as much importance as is the actual service rendered in the extinguishing of fire, and while the results of efforts in this direction are not so conspicuous as are the results obtained in other branches of the department all credit should be given to the fire marshal and his assistants for the energy displayed by them in enforcing the laws designed to prevent serious conflagrations and loss of property and *life.*

MOVING-PICTURE THEATERS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there was in existence in this District but one of the so-called moving-picture or 5-cent theaters. These establishments so increased during the year, however, that at the present time licenses have been issued for the maintenance of 37 such places of amusement. The rapid increase in the number of these theaters and the entire lack of protection from fire provided by the proprietors thereof led me to recommend to the Commissioners regulations requiring the installation of the necessary fire protection and otherwise governing the maintenance of the same. These regulations were duly approved by the Commissioners and are as follows:

Ordered: That section 8 of Article XIII of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. Each and every exit of a theater or other public place of amusement which can be used in case of fire shall be designated by the word 'Exit' in letters of such size that they can be read from the opposite side of the auditorium, and so situated immediately over or on the exits that they can be readily seen from any or all parts of said auditorium or gallery. A red light shall be placed over each of said signs and kept burning during the time of the entertainment or performance, and no other fixed red lights will be permitted in the auditorium, and the fact that such red lights indicate an exit to be used in case of fire shall be conspicuously printed on the programme used in the theater or other public place of amusement at each entertainment.

"SEC. 8a. No cinematograph, or other similar apparatus involving the use of a combustible film more than 10 inches in length, shall be kept, used, or exhibited in any church, theater, or other public place of amusement in the District of Columbia, until such cinematograph or other similar apparatus, and the building in which the same is to be kept, used, or exhibited, has been inspected by the chief engineer of the fire department of said District and such precautions against fire as the chief engineer may designate have been taken by the owner, user, or exhibitor of such cinematograph or other similar apparatus.

"SEC. 8b. Any such cinematograph, or other similar apparatus, kept, used, or exhibited in the District of Columbia, must be inclosed with metal or other fire-resisting material in a manner approved by the chief engineer of the fire department of said District.

"SEC. 8c. All woodwork, draperies, and other combustible material in that part of any building in the District of Columbia in which any such cinematograph or other similar apparatus is kept, used, or exhibited, and the curtain used in connection therewith, must be thoroughly treated with a solution of fire-resisting material in a manner approved by the chief engineer of the fire department of said District.

"SEC. 8d. In any building used as aforesaid shall be placed fire extinguishers, in such number and of such character as may be directed by the chief engineer of the fire department.

"SEC. 8e. No person shall be permitted to operate any cinematograph or other similar apparatus involving the use of a combustible film more than 10 inches in length who has not had six months' actual experience in the operation of such machines or who can not demonstrate his ability to perform such duty by evidence satisfactory to the chief engineer of the fire department, subject to the approval or reversal of his action by the Commissioners, and every such person before operation of any such cinematograph or other similar apparatus shall obtain a certificate from the chief engineer of the fire department, approved by the Commissioners, that he has furnished them with said evidence, as above required, of his experience and ability to operate the same.

"SEC. 8f. No license to keep, use, or exhibit any cinematograph or other similar apparatus shall be issued unless the same be approved by the chief engineer of the fire department, subject to the approval or reversal of his action by the Commissioners."

(Order dated March 7, 1908.)

Ordered: That the so-called 5-cent theaters are to be treated as coming within the regulations of the District respecting regular theaters, in so far as such regulations are applicable by reason of the circumstances of the case.

(Order dated February 25, 1908.)

Ordered: That section 1 of Article XIII, Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, is amended by adding thereto the following:

"And the owner entitled to the beneficial use, rental, or control of any building used as a theater or public place of amusement, or used as a public hall or other place of public assembly, within thirty days after the service by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of written notice so to do shall make fireproof all stairways within every such building, and in addition to the penalty in this article provided, on default of compliance with said notice from and after the expiration thereof no such building shall be used as a place of public amusement or used as a public hall or other place of public assembly until said stairways are made fireproof; and every day from and after the expiration of said notice until compliance therewith shall constitute a separate violation of this section and this article, and each said violation shall be punishable by the penalty in this article provided."

(Order dated June 22, 1908.)

Ordered, That Article XII of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding an additional section to be known as section 15 and to be inserted between sections 14 and 16, to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. No license shall be issued for the establishment of any cheap place of public amusement, such as 5-cent theaters and the like, unless the written consent be first furnished the assessor, and approved by the Commissioners, of two-thirds of the actual resident housekeepers within two squares in any direction surrounding said proposed place of public amusement. Said license shall be conditioned upon the faithful performance by the licensee of all laws and regulations pertaining to such place of amusement and subject to revocation for the nonobservance or violation of such rules or regulations."

(Order dated June 22, 1908.)

The regulations quoted above are strictly enforced and the danger from fire in these moving-picture theaters has been reduced to a minimum.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

On March 7, 1908, I was directed by the Commissioners to make an inspection of every schoolhouse in the District of Columbia and to submit a report showing what, in my opinion, was necessary for the proper protection of school children in event of fire. This work was completed on June 1, 1908, and on that date the following final report was submitted:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that the work of inspecting the public schools of the District of Columbia, which was undertaken by me in accordance with your instructions of March 7, 1908, has now been completed, the total number of buildings inspected being 152. Detailed reports and recommendations setting forth the improvements that are necessary in order to secure the protection of the pupils from fire have been forwarded to you, and it is urged that the recommendations be adopted at as early a date as is practicable.

An investigation of the causes of fire in school buildings will demonstrate that practically all of them have originated in the neighborhood of the heating apparatus. Basements of school buildings are therefore the most dangerous points and should be made as nearly fireproof as possible. A great deal can be accomplished toward this end by having the ceilings of all basements made asbestos and metal lined.

It is recommended, too, that in school buildings constructed hereafter the heating plants be located on the outside of the school building proper and that all fuel and ashes be kept in vaults similarly located.

No brick or stone school building should contain wooden stairways, and it is recommended that all such stairways be removed and that iron or fireproof stairs be substituted in lieu thereof. In many instances it was noticed that the space under wooden stairways was partitioned off and used as a storeroom. This is regarded as highly dangerous and the importance of cleaning these spaces out and allowing nothing whatsoever of an inflammable nature to be stored therein was referred to in my reports.

During my inspections I found that carpenter shops and cooking schools were maintained in school buildings. This is considered dangerous from a fire standpoint of

view, and it is recommended that no such school be maintained in a school building proper. It is further recommended that the use of coal ranges in cooking schools be discontinued and that gas ranges be substituted therefor.

Many of the school buildings were found to contain accumulations of old desks, chairs, other furniture, books, and inflammable material generally, mostly stored in the basement. Such accumulations should be cleaned out and properly disposed of and nothing of an inflammable nature stored in school buildings. If necessary, a building for storage purposes should be provided.

In many cases the exits of school buildings are so located as to be obstructed by columns, posts, etc., thus crowding the pupils and causing congestion at the very point where their movements should be unhampered. It is recommended that wherever structural conditions will permit the exits be changed so as to be as wide and unobstructed as possible.

In one school the heating plant was found to be defective. As stated before, this is a danger point, and it has been recommended that all heating plants be examined before the opening of the next school year by an expert in the installation and operation thereof in order that any defects that may be found can be corrected. This examination should include the air ducts, cold-air rooms, stack heaters, etc., in order to determine whether or not proper fire protection has been provided. By this means defects which might not be observed by one not familiar with such matters could be remedied.

In nearly every school visited by me a fire drill was held and it was found in practically all of them that the children on the second floor were held back by those on the first floor. This delay could be avoided if those on the first floor could make their exit from the building without using the main halls or stairways and thus be relieved of the danger of being knocked down and trampled upon by the pupils from the second floor in event of panic. To accomplish this result I have recommended that wherever possible additional exits be provided for the accommodation of the first floor pupils. Especially is this urged in the case of rooms used as kindergartens, used for the accommodation of small children who are normally slow of thought and action and who should be surrounded with every possible safeguard.

The fire escapes at present installed on school buildings are entirely inadequate and are so designed as to be practically useless. The majority of these escapes are of the so-called "vertical ladder" type, and would be dangerous for use by trained firemen, to say nothing of women and children. It has been recommended that these fire escapes be torn down.

In many cases I have recommended the erection of fire escapes and invite particular attention to that portion of the recommendation which relates to the details of their construction. Should the regulation standard platform fire escape be provided the platforms should be at least 18 inches wider than the regulation platforms, the ladders should not be vertical but have such a rake as to render descent or ascent of them as easy as possible, windows opening onto escapes should be cut down to the floor level so as to permit easy access, and everything possible should be done to render the escapes adaptable for use by women and children.

I would further suggest that after the erection of these fire escapes the pupils be drilled in their use so as to render them thoroughly familiar with the same, in order that in event of fire they would not be afraid to use them as exits. If the commissioners so desire I will detail members of this department to take charge of the drills and see that no unnecessary risk is taken.

It has been recommended that 3-gallon fire extinguishers be placed at convenient points in every school building. During my inspections, however, I found that in some buildings where extinguishers are now installed the janitors were entirely ignorant of the manner in which they should be cared for and operated. In many instances there was no way of determining when the extinguishers had last been discharged and recharged and no charges were kept on hand. A card should be attached to each extinguisher on which the date of each recharging should be recorded, and janitors should be thoroughly instructed as to the care and operation of these machines. No extinguisher should be allowed to remain over six months without being discharged and recharged. An ample supply of charges should be kept in each school building.

The present system of signals for fire drills is not satisfactory. In some cases signals for these drills were misunderstood and in others pupils failed to hear the signals. It is recommended, therefore, that in every school building there be placed an automatic fire-alarm system, with striking stations on every floor including the basement. This is one of the requirements of the fire-protection law, approved March 19, 1906. I believe that when the pupils become familiar with this system the ringing of the gongs will result in their making their exit at a much quicker gait than is obtained by the ringing of hand bells.

I invite special attention to the fire drills. A great many principals have told me that they do not try to hurry the pupils during these drills. I can not approve of this method and believe that fire drills should be conducted with all possible speed consistent with safety, each class being led by the teacher.

These fire drills should be held at least once each week and should be so conducted as to provide for any possible emergency. They should be held at different hours and under all conditions. For instance, as follows:

1. While the school is in session.
2. During a recess.
3. While the pupils are all in the assembly hall.
4. When one or more of the exits is supposed to be obstructed.
5. When a fire is supposed to be on a particular floor or in a particular room or rooms.

In conducting fire drills the pupils should make their exit from the building to such a point that they will not interfere with the firemen upon their arrival at the building.

In every schoolroom should be conspicuously posted a card stating what is required of teachers and pupils upon the sounding of an alarm of fire.

When fire drills are held in winter or in stormy weather care should be taken to protect the children from cold.

I regret that it has been necessary for me to condemn several of our school buildings, but under existing conditions I could not assume the responsibility of approving their use for school purposes. The great majority of our schools, however, are in such condition that there is no occasion for alarm or uneasiness on the part of the parents of the children attending the same. A telephone is installed in each school building and a fire-alarm box number has been assigned to each.

This inspection work has been laborious and tedious, as it necessarily had to be accomplished without interference with my routine and departmental office duties. I feel amply repaid, however, by the belief that if the recommendations are adopted everything possible will have been done for the protection of our children in the public schools.

Respectfully,

WM. T. BELT, *Chief Engineer.*

Hon. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
Commissioner District of Columbia.

Under date of April 24, 1908, the following letter was received from Hon. E. J. Burkett, United States Senate:

DEAR SIR: A resolution directing an investigation of the condition of the schoolhouses of the District with respect to protection against fire has been referred to a subcommittee of which I am chairman. I understand that the commissioners, or some officer of the District, has made such investigation very recently. Will you kindly give me, for the benefit of the committee and the Senate, any information you may be able to, and what, if any, steps have been taken to remedy any needs in this particular? I would thank you for reply at the earliest possible moment.

Yours, very truly,

E. J. BURKETT.

WM. T. BELT,
Chief of Fire Department, Washington, D. C.

Under date of April 25, 1908, the following reply was sent to Mr. Burkett:

In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, I have the honor to state that on March 7, 1908, by direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, I began a systematic inspection of the various school buildings in the District of Columbia for the purpose of determining what was necessary for their proper fire protection. This work has necessarily been done without interference with my regular departmental duties and has not yet been completed. Up to the present time I have inspected 98 school buildings and forwarded reports and recommendations thereon to the commissioners.

Experience has demonstrated to me that the most dangerous point in any building in event of fire is the basements and stairways, and especially is this the case with regard to school buildings. Smoke, gases, and flames would rapidly ascend from the basements up the stairways, and for this reason nothing of an inflammable nature should be kept in school basements, and such basements should be made as nearly *fireproof* as is possible.

All lathed and plastered ceilings in school basements should be made fireproof. This can readily be done by first covering the ceilings with asbestos, then tacking 1 inch wooden strips over the asbestos, and then placing metal sheets over the wooden strips. The metal sheets should be lap-seamed. In many instances I have found that school basements are in very bad condition. Plastering has fallen off the ceilings, leaving the laths exposed, and in some cases the ceilings are not even lathed or plastered, and the joists and flooring overhead are left unprotected. Again, too, school basements were found to be filled with old desks, chairs, lumber, and other combustible material, which I have recommended removed at once. Under present conditions a fire originating in the basement would have no difficulty in advancing with great rapidity and effectually prevent the use of exits.

Wherever practicable, fire drills were held in all of the schools visited by me, and in approximately all of them there was found to be congestion at the exits. To remedy this condition I have recommended that the schoolrooms on the first floor of each building be provided with exits, so that it will not be necessary for the pupils therein to use the main hall or stairways in case of emergency. This arrangement would permit the children on the upper floor to have a free and unobstructed exit from the building and would remove the danger of the pupils on the first floor being knocked down and trampled upon in event of fire or panic. Particular attention is invited to the fact that in a great many school buildings kindergarten classes are held on the first floor, the ages of the children ranging from 4 to 6 years. Children of this tender age are generally slow of thought and action, and it is for their particular benefit that these special exits are recommended.

The exits referred to can be secured by cutting down a window or windows to the level of the floor, placing doorways therein, and providing a platform with steps and handrails to the ground. In many cases the conditions are such that two rooms can be emptied through one exit.

It has also been recommended that electric fire-alarm signals be installed in each school building, with striking stations on each floor and in the basement. During the course of my investigations I found a lack of uniformity with reference to the signals for fire drills, and in some instances signals were misunderstood and in others certain pupils apparently failed to hear the signals. At the conclusion of my inspection of the public schools it is my intention to recommend a system of fire drills which will, I believe, be of great advantage.

The placing of fire extinguishers at easily accessible points in every school building has been recommended. With these devices at hand incipient fires can be promptly extinguished.

A great many of the school buildings were found to be provided with wooden stairways, and in the basements the space under these wooden stairways was found to be neither lathed nor plastered and the stair carriages and steps completely exposed. This is extremely dangerous, as with almost incredible rapidity a fire would consume these stairways and the smoke and gases incident thereto would prevent the use of the exits by the school children. It has been recommended and urged that all wooden stairways in school buildings be torn out and replaced by iron or fireproof stairs.

The fire escapes at present installed on school buildings are entirely inadequate and so designed as to be practically useless. The majority of these escapes are of the so-called "vertical ladder" type, and would be dangerous for use by trained firemen, to say nothing of women and children. It has been recommended that these fire escapes be torn down and replaced by escapes better designed for school purposes. Particular attention has been called to the construction of these escapes, and it has been recommended that the platforms thereof be at least 18 inches wider than the regulation platforms; that the ladders be not vertical, but have such a slant as to render descent and ascent of them as easy as possible; that windows leading onto the escapes be cut down, so as to permit easy access, and that everything possible be done to render the escapes adaptable for use by women and children.

In one instance, in a comparatively new school building, it was found that the upper portion of the heating plant had fallen in, leaving an opening in the same. Had it not been for the fact that the ceiling over this plant was made fireproof a serious fire might have resulted. It was recommended that no fire be built in this plant until the same was placed in proper condition. The defect in this heating plant indicated to me that other heating plants in the public schools, especially the older ones, might have equally dangerous defects which would not be apparent to the casual observer or one not versed in such matters. I recommended, therefore, that before the opening of the next school year the heating plants in all school buildings be thoroughly examined by an expert in the installation and operation thereof, and that any defects be properly remedied.

In twelve schools structural and other conditions were such as to force me to recommend that their use for school purposes be discontinued. I deem it proper, however, to state that the great majority of the remaining buildings can be made safe without extraordinary expense, as is indicated in my reports.

In order that you may have a better understanding of the work which is being done, I inclose herewith a copy of my report on the Miner School. If you desire, I will furnish you with a copy of my report on each building inspected, and I believe they would be of assistance to yourself and your committee in the course of your inspections.

The reports and recommendations are forwarded by me to the Commissioners and by them to the board of education for its consideration. I have not been advised as to what has or is being done to carry out the recommendations and suggestions thus placed before the board.

I respectfully recommend that renewed efforts be made to have Congress appropriate sufficient funds to provide the necessary fire protection for the public schools.

HIGH-PRESSURE SYSTEM.

What is most needed in Washington to-day is the gravity high-pressure system which the Commissioners have been for so many years urging before Congress. Under conditions as they exist to-day the District of Columbia is not provided with adequate fire protection. Should two or more large fires occur at the same time the entire equipment of the fire department would be called out to fight the same, and if an additional fire occurred in another section of the city great damage and possible loss of life would result before aid could be rendered by the department.

The installation of the proposed high-pressure system in the business section of the city would result in vastly increased fire protection for the residential portion of the District, as the large steam fire engines now in the business center would be withdrawn and distributed throughout the residential sections of the city at most advantageous points. Again, too, in event of large conflagrations in the business center, it would not be necessary to use the engines in the residential section, as at present.

Attention is invited to the fact that the first cost of this system would be the only one, as there would be no costly pumping stations to install and maintain. Within the area covered by the high-pressure system there would be no necessity for the services of steam fire engines, as the fire hydrants would replace the engines in such area.

With the installation of this system the fire department would be able to cope with any fire that might occur within the business section. It would not only mean a reduction in insurance rates for the business men and a saving in taxes to taxpayers generally by reducing the cost of maintenance of the department, but would afford the city fire protection far more effective than the present method.

Several practical demonstrations of this gravity high-pressure system have been given from a single high-pressure fire hydrant, connected to a 12-inch water main at Eighteenth and U streets, NW. This main is fed from the Fort Reno Reservoir, near Tenley, and is diminutive in size when compared with the system which it is proposed to install. The hydrant referred to lies eleven squares north of the highest point of the area to be protected by this system.

The district which it is proposed to protect by this system is bounded by B and I streets north and First and Eighteenth streets west.

The tests which have been made showed very conclusively the advantages which would result from its installation, and it is recommended that the Commissioners make special efforts to secure the necessary appropriation of $750,000.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers was held in this city from October 8 to 11, 1908.

At this convention the exhibition of fire engines, trucks, wagons, and other apparatus and devices for the extinguishing of fire was the best ever given at any convention of the association.

The citizens committee in charge of the convention, appointed by the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, labored untiringly, and through their efforts ample funds were raised to provide a splendid programme of entertainment for the visitors, and too much praise can not be given to the committee for their labor. I can only say that the members of the association returned to their homes more than enthusiastic over the beauty and prospect of our city and the cordial reception and hospitality extended to them by its citizens and officials.

STORAGE CISTERNS.

During the year two public demonstrations were given of the advantages to be derived from the storage cistern now located at the corner of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue NW. These tests showed that with but seven engines 24 effective fire streams could be secured at this point. In event of a large conflagration in this vicinity the benefits that would accrue from the ability to mass such a large number of streams can not be overestimated.

During the year the openings to this cistern and also to the cistern located at Tenth street, D street, and Pennsylvania avenue NW. were increased from 15 inches to 24 inches, so that in event of fire the department would be able to place from four to six of its largest engines at these cisterns.

On January 11, 1908, it was recommended to the Commissioners that cisterns of a similar character be located as follows:

Thirteenth and Pennsylvania avenue NW.
Thirteenth and F streets NW.
Fourteenth and Pennsylvania avenue NW.
Fourteenth and G streets NW.
Ninth and F streets NW.
Seventh and E streets NW.

It was found, however, that no appropriation was available for this purpose. The installation of these new cisterns is again recommended and it is urged that renewed efforts be made to secure the funds necessary for that purpose.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the fire department has been maintained at its usual high standard during the year. Violations of the rules and regulations resulted in the dismissal of eight members, as

follows: One for absence without leave, four for intoxication, and three for unbecoming conduct. For various trivial offenses members have been deprived of their days off or fined.

PENSIONERS.

Since June 30, 1907, the following persons have been pensioned or have had their pensions increased:

Pensioned.—F. P. Jacobs, November 1, 1907, $50 per month; J. H. Ward, June 30, 1908, $50 per month; and Mrs. C. A. Smith, widow of Capt. J. W. Smith, May 4, 1908, $40 per month.

Pensions increased.—S. P. Shipley, from $25 per month to $30 per month, from January 1, 1908; W. S. Carter, pension increased from $25 to $50 per month for one year, beginning March 1, 1908; W. T. Sorrell, from $50 to $75 per month, March 16, 1908; W. O. Drew, from $50 to $75 per month, March 16, 1908; C. S. Boss, from $50 to $65 per month, March 16, 1908; W. E. Robertson, from $50 to $65 per month, March 16, 1908.

INDEPENDENCE DAY FIRE PROTECTION.

During the day and night of July 4, 1907, firemen were distributed throughout the downtown district in order to reduce the liability of fires caused by exploding fireworks or otherwise. These men were instructed to pay particular attention to doorways, windows of closed buildings, areaways, and alleys. Several small fires were discovered and extinguished in their incipiency.

At various points through this district emergency fire equipment was distributed, such as 6-gallon fire extinguishers, Johnson force pumps, 3-gallon buckets of water, ceiling hooks, and axes.

I am glad to report that no serious fires occurred on this day.

The celebration of Independence Day, with its consequent list of killed and wounded men, women, and children, the suffering imposed upon those who may be ill or of a nervous temperament, to say nothing of the danger from fire, during recent years has given rise to considerable discussion throughout the country. The fire marshal of this District in his annual report recommends that the sale of the more dangerous class of fireworks and also those giving rise to loud reports be prohibited in the District of Columbia.

The matter is respectfully brought to the attention of the Commissioners for such action, if any, as may be deemed proper. Speaking from the fire department point of view, I would be very glad to see something done to lessen the liability of fire and relieve the department of the necessity of detailing such great numbers of men throughout the city on the Fourth of July.

NEW COMPANIES.

During the year a new company, designated as Chemical Engine Company No. 1, was placed in service at Benning, D. C. This company is equipped with two chemical engines, each having two tanks of 35-gallon capacity, and eleven men. The installation of this fire protection fills a long-felt want in the vicinity referred to.

ANNUAL PARADE.

No parade was given by the fire department during the year. The flag awarded annually by Commissioner Macfarland to the company having the highest standard of excellence during the year was won by Engine Company No. 10, commanded by Capt. C. E. Schrom.

DEATHS.

It is with deep regret that I have to report the following deaths during the year: Capt. J. W. Smith on May 3, 1908, and Driver J. J. Sullivan on July 16, 1907.

Captain Smith was one of the noblest men and best officers in the fire department; ever faithful to duty, honest, upright, and a gallant fireman. As chief engineer of the fire department I can not find words to express my appreciation of his worth, both as a man and as a fire fighter.

Driver Sullivan was an honest, faithful, and trustworthy man, and during his seventeen years of service in the department he so conducted himself as to be a credit to the force.

The fire department can ill afford to lose such valuable services as those rendered by Captain Smith and Driver Sullivan.

NEW APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES.

Since July 1, 1907, the following new apparatus has been purchased by the fire department: Two second-size steam fire engines, one for No. 21 Engine Company and one for No. 11 Engine Company.

Two combination chemical engines and hose wagons, one for No. 3 Engine Company and one for No. 14 Engine Company.

One 75-foot aerial hook-and-ladder truck for Truck Company No. 9.

One 65-foot aerial hook-and-ladder truck for Truck Company No. 7.

One combination chemical engine, truck, and hose wagon for Chemical Company No. 2.

One new supply wagon.

One fuel wagon.

Eight rubber-tired wheels, four for No. 13 engine and four for No. 6 hose carriage.

REPAIRS TO APPARATUS.

The superintendent of machinery reports that during the past year 352 repair jobs have been completed by him. Since June 30, 1907, he has responded to 198 emergency calls for his services and has supervised 131 repair jobs in local shops.

I wish to again invite the attention of the Commissioners to the urgent necessity for a repair and storage shop for the fire department. Such a building would enable the department to do the greater portion of its own repair work at a much less cost and with better satisfaction than it is now done by private parties. The various quarters of the department are now greatly crowded, owing to the lack of room for storage of extra apparatus, and a storage building would remedy this congested condition.

HORSES.

On June 30, 1907, there were on hand in this department 198 horses. During the year 48 horses were purchased, 39 horses have been condemned as unfit for fire service and turned over to the property clerk, 3 have died, and 2 were destroyed. The number of horses on hand at the present time is 199. The District veterinarian reports that 149 of these horses are in good condition, 47 are in fair condition, and 3 should be condemned.

There occurred the usual number of injuries and the customary amount of sickness among the fire department horses during the year.

BOARD OF FIRE SURGEONS.

The following is a summary of the work done by the board of fire surgeons during the year:

Number of cards issued	155
Number of house visits	547
Number of office visits	503
Number of applicants examined	254
Number of applicants accepted	56

ADDITIONAL MEN.

I have the honor to recommend that the Commissioners again urge before Congress an appropriation for 50 additional men for the fire department. These men are desired in order that the officers and members may be allowed more time off duty than at present. As it is now the fire department force is on duty day and night and each member is only allowed one day off in every five days, and in event of sickness or injury to the members of any company even this day off can not be allowed.

This matter has been frequently brought to the attention of the Commissioners and the chief engineer during the past year, and it has been found absolutely impracticable, with the present force, to allow the men more time off. Should 50 new men be allowed, the officers and members of the department could be allowed one day off in every four days.

The appeal of these men is believed to be a just one and decidedly worthy of consideration by everyone, especially when the domestic sacrifices which must necessarily be made by them are clearly set forth.

CONCLUSION.

It is believed that the officers and members of the fire department deserve great credit for their faithful, energetic, and skillful service. The efficiency and discipline of this department can, in my opinion, be compared with that of any municipality and not be found wanting.

I beg to express my thanks to the Commissioners for the support which has always been so heartily extended to me, not only this year, but in the past years of my administration.

Detailed reports covering the operations of the various branches of the fire department will be found in the appendix.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. T. BELT, *Chief Engineer.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX 1.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the fire marshal's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

During the year there were 962 alarms of fire received and investigated, of which number 546 were bell alarms, an increase of 68 over the preceding year. These 546 bell alarms caused an estimated loss of $293,253, covered by an insurance of $2,118,740.

Four hundred and sixteen local alarms were received and investigated, the same number as were received during the preceding year. These 416 local alarms caused an estimated loss of $27,254, covered by an insurance of $1,380,642.

The total estimated fire loss for the year is $320,827, within a fraction of 10 per cent of the total insurance of $3,499,320.

FIRE LOSS.

The loss for the fiscal year is an increase of $92,053 as compared with the loss for the preceding year. Ten fires alone, for which extra alarms were sounded, caused an estimated loss of $130,525. Deducting this extraordinary loss, there only remains an estimated loss of $90,302 for the other 952 fires.

I give below a list of the buildings for which extra alarms were sounded and which received the extra damage:

July 15, 1907.—Box 214, second alarm, rear of 2013 to 2029 Brightwood avenue NW., stables and base ball club house, base ball park; estimated loss, $14,025.

September 20, 1907.—Box 271, second alarm, Braddock Apartment House, 1929 Eighteenth street NW.; estimated loss, $1,800.

October 9, 1907.—Box 124, second alarm, test and drill given by fire department during convention of international association of fire engineers.

November 6, 1907.—Box 431, second, third, and fourth alarms, congressional seed warehouse, Agricultural Department; estimated loss, $62,000.

December 1, 1907.—Box 181, second alarm, wall-paper warehouse, 1330 G street NW.; estimated loss, $23,000.

March 20, 1908.—Box 822, second, third, fourth, and fifth alarms, Eisinger's lumber yard; estimated loss, $40,000.

March 21, 1908.—Box 24, second alarm, junk shop, No. 73 O Street NW.; estimated loss, $5,000.

April 13, 1908.—Box 39, second alarm, St. George Apartment House, 1037 Twentieth street NW.; estimated loss, $4,700.

May 6, 1908.—Box 1263, second alarm, Chapman's livery stable, 224 Fourteenth street NW.; estimated loss, $6,500.

May 27, 1908.—Box 129, second alarm, Droop's music store, 923 Pennsylvania avenue NW.; estimated loss, $13,000.

Total loss, $130,525.

The loss for the present fiscal year, as compared with the loss during the preceding year, is considerably reduced. This is due in great measure to the fact that the inspection of business houses, hotels, theaters, public halls, and private residences is still vigorously pursued. All conditions that are likely to cause a fire are carefully investigated and when found are ordered remedied at once or within a reasonable time, as the case may warrant. As stated in previous reports, the main effort of the fire department in former years was the extinguishing of fires, while at the present time the prevention of fire is regarded as of prime importance. The fire marshal is doing all that is within his power with the small force at his command to reduce the liability of fire to a minimum.

FALSE ALARMS.

During the year 87 false alarms of fire were received, an increase of 39 over the preceding year. Several arrests were made, and when conviction was secured the offending parties were punished by fine or imprisonment. One case is still pending in the police court, the accused being released under bond.

FIRE LOSS.

The principal causes of fires during the year were as follows:

Soot in chimneys	61
Gasoline	44
Gas jets igniting lace curtains	18

Defective flues	12
Burning rubbish	11
Children playing with matches	40
Children playing with fire	10
Sparks from matches	38
Oil lamps	27

Of the 44 fires from gasoline the majority were caused by its use for domestic purposes, and more casualties occurred from the use of gasoline than from any other cause.

Attention is invited to the number of fires attributed to sparks from matches, and it is recommended that a regulation be promulgated prohibiting the use of so-called "parlor" matches or any other match which when struck will emit sparks, and that "safety" matches be the only matches permitted to be sold in the District of Columbia.

It is also recommended that the building regulations be so modified as to prohibit the placing of gas jets in close proximity to windows. Sixteen fires were caused by the ignition of lace curtains by gas jets during the year.

During the year several suspicious fires were investigated by this office and in some cases arrests were made, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained to hold the suspected persons for the action of the court.

Several incendiary fires occurred during the year, and upon information received arrests were made. When the cases were taken into court, however, it was found that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant conviction. In one case a small boy was convicted in the juvenile court, but owing to his age was placed under the care of the Board of Children's Guardians.

STORAGE OF FIREWORKS AND EXPLOSIVES.

The fire marshal's office is responsible for the enforcement of the regulation prohibiting the storage of fireworks or explosives, such as gunpowder, dynamite, etc., in places where matches, oils, paints, oil lamps, gasoline, or other inflammable materials are kept.

Fireworks are only permitted to be stored previous to the Fourth of July, and it is necessary for this office on or about May 10 of each year to begin the inspection of buildings the owners or occupants of which have made application for such storage or for the sale of fireworks. During the past year 384 applications for the storage and sale of fireworks were received, an increase of 44 over the preceding year. About ten of these applications were rejected. Before the issue of license to any applicant the premises were inspected in order to determine whether the regulations could or could not be complied with.

I am of the opinion that the regulations governing the storage and sale of fireworks in the District of Columbia should be amended so as to prohibit the storage or sale of the more dangerous class of fireworks, such as firecrackers, roman candles, skyrockets, balloons, and smokeless or black powder. In fact I believe that the storage or sale of fireworks which give forth loud reports should be entirely prohibited and recommend that such action be taken by the commissioners. It can not be denied that the explosion of fireworks is very annoying, and detrimental to the recovery of those who may be ill or nervous, to say nothing of the many accidents which yearly happen to men, women, and children. The prohibition of the sale of such articles would, too, result in greatly reducing the danger from fire.

In order to properly provide protection against fire on the Fourth of July it is necessary for the fire department to detail for duty in the business section of the city about 30 firemen equipped with fire extinguishers, hooks, and axes, in order that they may extinguish any incipient fire which may be discovered by them. While this detail is no doubt responsible for the comparative freedom from fire of the District of Columbia on the Fourth of July, yet their absence from quarters not only cripples the fire-fighting service, but also deprives the members of the department of their day off.

It has been suggested by the commissioners that a public celebration be held each year either on the Monument grounds or some other suitable place, and I believe that such a plan is eminently desirable.

INFLAMMABLE OILS.

The fire marshal's office has supervision over the storage and sale of inflammable oils, as provided by the police regulations, and this important work consumes a great deal of the time of the marshal and his inspectors.

While the fire marshal has no authority to prohibit the storage of such materials, it has power invested in the office by the commissioners to see that they are stored in compliance with the regulations. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that

liabilities of fire from this source have been greatly reduced, even more so than during the preceding year. During the past year 1,395 applications for the storage and sale of kerosene were received. In each case an inspection was made of the premises and conditions fully noted before recommendation was made for the issuance of the desired license or a rejection of the application.

One hundred and seventy-three applications were received for the storage of gasoline, and in each case the same course was pursued as that adopted with reference to the storage of kerosene. Several of these applications were rejected, owing to the inability of the applicants to comply with the regulations. It might be added that two-thirds of the applications received for the storage of gasoline were from persons who desired gasoline for motor power.

Various samples of kerosene oil were obtained by the fire marshal and submitted to test in order to determine whether or not the oil was kept up to the standard required by law. In not one case was the oil found to be below the standard.

Kerosene can not be stored unless it is kept in a metal tank, and gasoline can not be stored unless suitable iron or steel tanks are provided outside of the building, 6 feet away from the nearest wall of any building and the boundary of the lot (whenever such location is possible), and the top of the tank must be at least 3 feet beneath the surface of the ground.

A few licenses, however, were issued for the storage of gasoline in underground tanks on the inside of buildings where no yard space was available on the outside of the building, the said licenses being issued under the amendment to the regulations promulgated by the Commissioners under date of January 21, 1907.

The maximum amount of kerosene, gasoline, and similar oils which can be stored is 50 gallons, but in a few cases quantities in excess of this amount were allowed to be stored by special permission from the Commissioners.

In only one instance during the year was it necessary for this office to procure a warrant for violation of the regulations governing the storage and sale of inflammable oils. In this one case $5 collateral was forfeited. This record indicates clearly the care taken in the handling of these oils in the District of Columbia.

INSPECTION OF THEATERS.

During the theatrical season 8 theaters were in operation in this city.

Each of these theaters was inspected twice each week in order to see that the regulations were complied with, the regulation requiring all scenery to be treated with a solution of fire-resisting material being strictly enforced. This included not only stock scenery kept in the theaters, but also all scenery brought into the District and used by traveling companies. Such scenery is tested every Monday morning and must be properly treated before being used in any performance. In a few cases the managers of companies refused to treat portions of the scenery, claiming that such treatment has been applied recently in some other jurisdiction. In such cases, if the scenery failed to stand the fire test, it was removed from the building and could not be used. If scenery is found to stand the fire test upon its arrival in this city, the manager of the company is required to furnish an affidavit relative to the date and place of its treatment. Such affidavits are preserved in the files of the department for future reference.

In addition to the examination of the scenery used in regular theaters the scenery, booths, and decorations used in public halls and churches was also examined and when the same was found to be unsatisfactory it was required to be properly treated.

The regulations promulgated by the Commissioners on March 7, 1908, as amended on June 22, 1908, provided definite and far-reaching rules for the government of the so-called moving picture theaters, and these regulations are enforcible by the office of the fire marshal. During the year licenses have been issued for 22 of these theaters. These theaters are visited at least twice each week, especially during Saturday night performances when the largest crowds are expected, in order to see that the regulations are strictly enforced.

During the year the manager of one of these theaters was arrested and taken into court and fined for a violation of the regulations.

INSPECTION OF MERCANTILE HOUSES.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the office of the fire marshal is the inspection of mercantile houses, hotels, apartment houses, yards, cellars, etc., in order to remove or have removed any conditions liable to cause or promote fire.

During the year 27,145 such inspections were made, in addition to the visits made to determine the cause of all fires which occurred. In addition to his other duties, the fire marshal has been kept busy during the year in making examinations of the

various apartment houses throughout the District in order to enforce the provisions of the law requiring proper fire protection for such buildings.

The owners and occupants of all such premises were impressed with the necessity of giving their cooperation with the efforts of the fire marshal looking toward the prevention of fire and in many instances the department has been greatly aided by such persons having dangerous materials removed without waiting for orders from its inspectors. The result of this work is shown by the fact that each year since the inauguration of such inspections fires due to the careless storage and accumulation of inflammable materials have materially decreased in number. In fact it is now but rarely that fires occur which can be attributed to such negligence, and for a long period the department has not been called upon to extinguish a cellar fire, which in past years used to be so frequent in business establishments.

The hazardous or business section of the city was given the greatest attention. The city is divided into districts, each district being assigned to an inspector, the business districts being visited every third or fourth week and the outlying districts once every eight weeks or more often if it is possible to do so. It is pleasing to be able to state that in comparatively few instances, when it is remembered that 27,000 inspections were made, was it necessary to serve notice on owners or occupants to remedy dangerous conditions, and in only one instance was it necessary to resort to the courts.

During the year 308 apartment houses were visited, the fire department making the initial inspection of 86 such buildings.

During the month of June the Commissioners assigned to the fire marshal the duty of inspecting each and every church in the District of Columbia for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the exit doors in the same should be changed so as to open outward instead of inward. Two hundred and forty-eight churches were visited and wherever it was found that the exit doors did not open properly the Commissioners requested that the necessary changes be made. It is believed that these requests of the Commissioners were fully complied with.

OFFICE SYSTEM.

The work of the fire marshal and his assistants is systematically recorded in such a manner that any particular record can be referred to in the quickest possible time. Especially is this true with the record of fires. Each fire occurring in the District of Columbia is recorded on a printed blank, giving the time of the fire, the date, number of the box or local alarm, style of building how occupied, name of owner, occupant, and agent, origin of fire, location of the fire, damage to building, damage to contents, and the amount of insurance carried on both the building and contents. On the same blank is kept a record of all casualties and such other information as may be deemed of importance for future reference. I respectfully recommend that suitable modern file cases be provided in which to file such records.

A record is also kept of all inspections, applications for the storage of oils, and explosives, and all special reports submitted.

Owing to the fact that no clerk has been provided for this branch of the fire department the fire marshal and his assistants are required to perform clerical work in addition to their regular duties. If a clerk be provided the office system could be improved upon and better results would be accomplished in the keeping of record, to say nothing of clerical work that is now neglected. The appointment of a clerk would, too, enable the fire marshal and his assistants to spend more time on inspection work. I have the honor to recommend, therefore, that the Commissioners be asked to secure an appropriation for a clerk in the fire marshal's office, with compensation at the rate of $1,000 per annum.

Private L. A. Ratcliffe, who was assigned to clerical work in the office of the property clerk, was, on January 29, 1908, transferred to the office of the fire marshal as acting inspector.

To my assistants, the deputy fire marshal and corps of inspectors, most consideration is due for the able and conscientious manner in which they have performed their duties, and the hearty support they have rendered me in the conduct of the affairs of this office.

I thank you for the courtesies you have extended me and for your hearty support in my efforts to keep up the standing and reputation that this office has gained.

Respectfully submitted.

P. W. NICHOLSON,
Fire Marshal.

WILLIAM T. BELT,
Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

APPENDIX 2.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1908:

There was but one serious accident to the apparatus during the year.

About 11.50 a. m. March 28, 1908, while No. 8 truck was responding to a local alarm, in making the turn from Nichols avenue into Fifth street the rear wheels struck a ditch, shearing the segment of the tiller, causing the rear of the truck to strike a tree, twisting the sill and frame and otherwise bending and twisting the rear gear.

During the year I have inspected and tested all new apparatus, appliances, and hose received by this department, and recorded the results in each case. I have also tested all of the hose now in the service, and condemned all that was unfit for further fire service.

I have examined all the eligible men for promotion on steamers, to determine their fitness for handling said steamers at fires; also designed new supply wagon, and supervised the construction of the same; designed new fuel wagon, which is now under construction; drew up all specifications for new apparatus, and designed the new combination apparatus in service at No. 2 Chemical Company; also designed and built the life nets now in use at the drill tower.

I have responded to 198 emergency calls of the various engine, truck, and chemical companies. There have been 352 new and repair jobs completed by my department to the various pieces of apparatus and appliances in the department. I have also supervised 131 jobs completed in the local shops.

My assistant and myself have attended all special calls from fires during the year.

I respectfully recommend that a fore and aft compound engine, of no less than 550 indicated horsepower, with surface condenser, be built and installed on the fireboat to replace the present single cylinder high-pressure engine. The present engine develops but 300 indicated horsepower and in breaking heavy solid ice does not give power enough to force the boat upon the ice.

I further recommend the changing of the steam-feeder lines so that the power engine and the large fire pumps can be fed by independent steam lines.

It is also recommended that the reserve second size Clapp & Jones engine be rebuilt, the rebuilding to include a self-circulating water-tube boiler.

I desire to renew my request for a suitable repair shop and its equipments. The necessity for such a shop is more and more realized by me every year. If it is provided, the work of the department will be done quicker, better, and with less cost. Further, the work that has to be completed in the local shops can be done in the proposed shop.

Accompanying this report is a table showing the number of feet of hose in the various companies of the department and the condition.

Very respectfully,

THOS. M. ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Machinery.

WM. T. BELT,
Chief Engineer, District of Columbia Fire Department.

APPENDIX 3.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1908.*

SIR: The board of police and fire surgeons has the honor to submit the following report of the work of the fire department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

Number of cards issued	155
Number of house visits	547
Number of office visits	503
Number of applicants examined	254
Number of applicants accepted	56

Respectfully,

EDMUND BARRY, M. D.,
Secretary, Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX 4.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

During the year there has been about the usual amount of sickness, increased in proportion to the increase in the number of horses owned by the department.

To-day we have in the service 199 horses, of which 149 are in splendid condition, 47 are in fair condition, and 3 are in bad condition.

During the year 48 new horses were purchased to replace others unfit for service, and to equip new houses.

There have been condemned as unfit for fire service 39 horses, which were turned over to the property clerk for disposal and use in other departments. Two horses have been destroyed, owing to injuries or diseases incurable, and three horses have died from natural causes.

Very respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

WM. T. BELT,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

TABLE 1.—*Pension roll.*

Name.	Per month.	Name.	Per month.
Albin, J. A	$50	Maguire, M. R	$30
Angell, C	30	Mahorney, G	30
Auffort, C. F	50	Mahorney, W. T	50
Baxter, W. D	50	Mastin, L. A	30
Beall, A. V	40	Moriarty, J	50
Bieber, S	90	Mulhall, F	50
Boss, C. S	65	Mulhall, M. T	40
Bradekamp, W. H. J	50	McGinnis, M	40
Burke, C. F	50	McLane, N. A	50
Cady, W. P	50	O'Leary, J	50
Carter, A. N	25	Parris, J	100
Carter, W. S	50	Raitz, F. W	50
Clark, M. D	30	Robertson, W. E	65
Collins, E. P	40	Shaffer, C. E	24
Dickson, R	50	Shedd, M. E	40
Dodge, E. S	50	Shipley, S. P	30
Doleman, W	50	Smith, C. A	40
Donaldson, A. M	60	Sorrell, W. T	75
Drew, W. O	75	Sullivan, A. L	30
Frazier, J	50	Sullivan, D. B	40
French, W	50	Sweeney, A	30
Gibbons, A. C	40	Sweeney, J	40
Giles, M. A	40	Thomas, H	50
Griffin, J. E	30	Utterback, J. A	50
Guy, J. O	50	Virnstein, T. W	50
Handy, W. B	50	Waldron, N	10
Hyland, J. T	50	Walker, J	50
Jacobs, F. P	50	White, H. E	30
Kane, J	50	Wiles, M. T	40
Keefe, W	50	Williams, M. G	30
Kettler, M. A	30	Williams, D	50
Kurtz, A. E	35	Willig, J. F	50
Lenman, B. M	30	Willson, J. G	50
Lewis, M. V	30	Young, S. A	40
Lowe, M. R	40		
Lusby, M. E	40	Total	3,150
Luskey, W	65		

TABLE 2.—*Salaries of officers and employees, 1907.*

Officers and employees.	Number.	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer	1	$3,500
Deputy chief engineer	1	2,500
Battalion chief engineers	3	2,000
Fire marshal	1	2,000
Deputy fire marshal	1	1,400
Inspectors	2	1,080
Chief clerk	1	1,400
Clerk	1	1,200
Superintendent of machinery	1	1,400
Assistant superintendent of machinery	1	1,200
Captains	34	1,400
Lieutenants	35	1,200
Engineers	20	1,150
Assistant engineers	20	1,100
Pilots	2	1,150
Marine engineers	2	1,150
Assistant marine engineers	2	1,100
Marine firemen	2	720
Drivers	35	1,150
Assistant drivers	35	1,100
Privates, class 2	198	1,080
Privates, class 1	35	960
Laborer	1	480

TABLE 3.—*Showing number of alarms responded to by companies, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

	First alarm.	Second alarm.	Third alarm.	Fourth alarm.	Fifth alarm.	Sixth alarm.	Local alarms.	Time engine worked.	Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Times extinguishers used.	Times hand pump used.	Times chemical dumped.	Transfers.
								H. *m.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				
No. 1	130	2	1				37	41 45	14,900			36		21	1
No. 2	89	1		1			12	41 20	13,800	50	48	16	2	8	
No. 3	133	2	2		1		16	36 49	17,300	750	86	16	10	5	1
No. 4	89	3					19	55	17,850	300	276	20	12		
No. 5	55	2					18	14 35	7,650	250	90	11	14		3
No. 6	151	4	1				27	44 35	19,450	700	148	18	18	17	
No. 7	142	2		1			27	60 45	16,500	150	36	42	5		
No. 8	117			1			21	37 10	17,200	100	24	10	4		5
No. 9	112	1					40	26	16,700	350		9	4	2	
No. 10	57				1		14	23 10	5,700	150	72		7	2	1
No. 11	31	2					22	26 20	8,900	100	60	14	6		
No. 12	95	2					9	36 10	10,800			5	1		3
No. 13	74	3					19	46 50	16,400			4	3	7	1
No. 14	129	2	1				19	51 55	21,300	200	160	3	7	9	
No. 15	12						6	10 50	2,600	100	36	3	2		
No. 16	95	1		1			20	36 30	12,800	100	64	6	5	9	
No. 17	6				1		8	3 25	1,050	50	30	6	2		
No. 18	59						14	28 50	14,450	100	12	5	5		1
No. 19	21						2	1 15	1,600						
No. 20	3						16	1 55	1,400	300	12	3	5	1	
Truck:															
No. 1	129	1			1		1				1,451				
No. 2	83			1	1		9				1,751	7	2		1
No. 3	100	1		1			9				2,794	6	5		
No. 4	165	2	1				8				1,269	7	6		
No. 5	20						2				436	5	2		5
No. 6	32	2					1				454	3	1		
No. 7	83						8				887	7	2		2
No. 8	7						2				176				
Chemical:															
No. 1	2						5		[a] 600			3	1		
No. 2	5						12		[a] 300 [a] 550			9	5	2	
No. 5	4						12		[a] 350			1	1		
Water tower	80		1					[b] 40							
Hose wagons:															
Truck 5							1		550						
Truck 6							1								

[a] Chemical hose.

[b] Time in service.

TABLE 4.—*Description of engines.*

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Cylinders.	Pumps.	Gallons per minute.
				Pounds.		*Inches.*	*Inches.*	
No. 1, Clapp & Jones	Double upright crane-neck piston	First	Clapp & Jones	9,100	Dec. 16, 1891	9 × 8	5½ ×8	900
No. 2, Metropolitan	do	Extra first	American Fire Engine Co	10,000	Jan. 17, 1903	9½ × 9	5½ ×9	1,150
No. 3, Clapp & Jones	do	Second	Clapp & Jones	7,940	Nov. 18, 1889	8½ × 7	5 ×7	700
No. 4, Silsby	Crane-neck rotary, with Fox boiler.	Third	American Fire Engine Co	7,640	Nov. 7, 1892	10½	7 3/16	600
No. 5, Amoskeag	Double upright crane-neck piston	Second	Manchester Locomotive Works	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	6½ × 8	4½ ×8	700
No. 6, Metropolitan	do	Extra first	American Fire Engine Co	10,000	Jan. 21, 1903	9½ × 9	5½ ×9	1,150
No. 7, Clapp & Jones	do	Third	do	8,300	Feb. 4, 1898	7 × 7	4½ ×7	600
No. 8, La France	do	do	La France Fire Engine Co	7,400	May 7, 1895	6½ × 8	4½ ×8	600
No. 9, Clapp & Jones	do	do	American Fire Engine Co	7,855	Sept. 16, 1893	7½ × 7	4½ ×7	600
No. 10, Clapp & Jones	do	do	do	7,950	Nov. 9, 1896	7 × 7	4½ ×7	600
No. 11, Metrolpolitan	do	Second	American La France Fire Co	8,600	Aug. 30, 1907	8 × 8	4½ ×8	700
No. 12, Clapp & Jones	do	Third	American Fire Engine Co	7,946	Nov. 24, 1896	7 × 7	4½ ×7	600
No. 13, Metropolitan	do	Second	American La France Fire Engine Co.	8,600	Nov. 6, 1904	8 × 8	4½ ×8	700
No. 14, Metropolitan	do	Extra first	do	10,000	Jan. 16, 1903	9½ × 9	5½ ×9	1,150
No. 15, La France	do	Third	La France Fire Engine Co	7,730	June 1, 1898	7½ × 8	4½ ×8	600
No. 16, Metropolitan	do	Second	American La France Fire Engine Co.	8,600	Aug. 28, 1905	8 × 8	4½ ×8	700
No. 17, Metropolitan	do	Fourth	do	7,200	Nov. 6, 1904	4 × 7	4 ×7	500
No. 18, Metropolitan	do	Third	do	7,800	Aug. 26, 1905	7½ × 7	4½ ×7	600
No. 20, Metropolitan	do	Fourth	do	7,200	Dec. 13, 1906	6½ × 7	4 ×7	500
No. 21, Metropolitan	do	Second	do	8,600	Aug. 30, 1907	8 × 8	4½ ×8	700
Reserve engine No. 1, Amoskeag	do	do	Manchester Locomotive Works	8,200	Dec. 9, 1886	6½ × 8	4½ ×8	700
Reserve engine No. 2, Clapp & Jones	do	do	Clapp & Jones	8,005	Oct. 30, 1888	8½ × 7	5 ×7	700
Reserve engine No. 3, Clapp & Jones.	do	Third	do	7,965	Nov. 16, 1889	7 × 7	4½ ×7	600

TABLE 5.—*Description of combination chemical and hose wagons.*

Location of wagon.	Style.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Capacity of tanks.
				Pounds.		*Gallons.*
Engine Co. No. 1	Double tank	First	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,200	Sept. 22, 1905	70
Engine Co. No. 2	do	do	do	7,200	Oct. 14, 1903	70
Engine Co. No. 3	do	do	Seagrave Co	7,260	Oct. 21, 1907	70
Engine Co. No. 6	do	do	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,200	Oct. 14, 1903	70
Engine Co. No. 10	do	do	do	7,200	Jan. 23, 1905	70
Engine Co. No. 13	do	do	do	7,200	Oct. 19, 1904	70
Engine Co. No. 14	do	do	Seagrave Co	7,260	Oct. 21, 1907	70
Engine Co. No. 16	do	do	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,200	Sept. 4, 1906	70
Engine Co. No. 17	do	do	C. T. Holloway	6,200	Aug. 22, 1907	70
Engine Co. No. 20	do	do	Seagrave Co	7,260	Jan. 10, 1907	70
Engine Co. No. 21	do	do	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,200	Oct. 14, 1903	70
Truck Co. No. 6	do	do	C. T. Holloway	6,200	Apr. 1, 1901	70

TABLE 6.—*Description of trucks.*

Truck.	Ladders.	Style.	By whom built.	Placed in service.	Weight drawn to fire.
	Feet.				*Pounds.*
1	305	Seagrave	Seagrave Co	Dec. 18, 1902	10,000
2	372	Hays	La France Fire Engine Co	Nov. 19, 1900	9,000
3	313	American La France.	American La France Fire Engine Co.	Sept. 28, 1907	9,000
4	347	Hays	La France Fire Engine Co	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000
5	301	do	American La France Fire Engine Co.	Oct. 17, 1903	8,500
6	347	do	do	May 13, 1901	9,000
7	276	Seagrave	Seagrave Co	Oct. 7, 1907	8,500
8	275	Hayes	American La France Fire Engine Co.	Nov. 2, 1904	7,500
9	343	do	La France Fire Engine Co	Sept. 6, 1891	9,800
Reserve truck No. 1	332	do	do	Nov. 12, 1900	9,000
Reserve truck No. 2	361	do	do	Nov. 8, 1898	9,000

TABLE 7.—*Description of water tower.*

Location.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight.	Placed in service.	Elevation.
				Pounds.		*Feet.*
House of truck No. 3	Champion	First	National Fire Extinguisher Co., Chicago, Ill.	9,800	Apr. 15, 1901	75

TABLE 8.—*Description of chemical engines.*

Engine.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Capacity of tanks.
				Pounds.		*Gallons.*
No. 1 Holloway	Double tank	First	C. T. Holloway	7,719	May 18, 1901	170
No. 5 Holloway	do	do	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,200	July 23, 1903	170
Extra Holloway at No. 1 Chemical Co.	do	do	C. T. Holloway	6,707	Sept. 6, 1891	170
Extra Holloway at No. 5 Chemical Co.	do	do	do	7,200	June 22, 1891	170
Hand Chemical, Garfield, D. C.	do	Third	do	1,200	Sept. 6, 1891	70

TABLE 9.—*Description of wreck and windlass wagon.*

Location.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight.	Placed in service.
				Pounds.	
Department machine shops.	Robinson	First	Rock Creek Auto and Wagon Works.	4,500	Jan. 14, 1907

TABLE 10.—*Description of drill tower.*

Location.	Style.	By whom built.	Height.	Placed in service.
			Feet.	
Adjoining No. 8 Engine Company.	Harris	Local contract, under specifications furnished by W. H. Harris, Detroit, Mich.	83	Jan., 1906

NOTE.—Drills are held weekly and the members of the department are thoroughly instructed in the art of using scaling and pompier ladders, life lines, life-saving nets, hose, the use of jumping nets at different heights, and all appliances for the saving of lives and property.

Description of the fire boat Firefighter.

Built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; length on load water line, 95 feet; length over all, 101 feet; beam, 23 feet 6 inches; draft, loaded, 9 feet; displacement, 130 tons. Single-screw propeller, with single high-pressure engine. Equipped with two Duplex fire pumps, 3,000 gallons displacement for each pump, built by the Blake Pump Company, Cambridge, Mass. Equipped with two Monitor pipes throwing streams 2, 3, 3½, and 4 inches, and 2, 2½, 3, and 3½ inches; four Hart torrent pipes throwing from 1 to 2 inch steams; also ten 2½-inch connections.

This boat is so equipped as to enable it to fight a fire at a distance of 1,500 feet from the water front. Also equipped for ice breaking.

TABLE 11. —*Description of combination chemical engine, truck, and hose wagon.*

Engine.	Style	Class.	Built by—	Weight.
				Pounds.
No. 2 Chemical	Robinson	First	American La France Fire Engine Co.	8,350

Engine.	Placed in service.	Tanks.	Capacity of tanks.	Number of feet ladders.	Capacity of 2½-inch hose body.
			Gallons.		*Feet.*
No. 2 Chemical	Sept. 6, 1907	Double	100	175	1,200

TABLE 12.—*Showing the number of feet of hose in the department, and how distributed.*

	2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose.			2½-inch gum hose.			3-inch gum hose.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.
Engine company:	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Fee*	*Feet.*
1	3,460		150	1,000		50	100	150
2	4,200						150	
3	1,000			2,100				
4	2,600							
5	3,650		350					
6				2,750		650		
7	1,250			1,000				
8	2,750							
9				3,200		500		
10				2,500		850		
11	3,650		700					
12	2,900		400					
13	2,550		650					
14	2,950		100		700			300
15	3,350	1,050						
16	2,150	1,200		900				
17	2,800			1,550				
18	2,950							
Fireboat 19	3,500							
Engine Company 20	1,100		50	2,850		350		
Truck Company 5	950							
Chemical Company 2		2,250	400		800	50		
Chemical Company 5		1,850	150					
Drill tower		150						
Extra No. 1 hose carriage	950		50					
Extra No. 3 hose carriage				900		100		
Hose carriage		1,000						
Hose reel		300						
Total	48,650	7,800	3,000	18,750	1,500	2,550	250	450

Hose purchased during the year ended June 30, 1908.

	Feet.
Maltese Cross brand	5,000
Keystone brand	10,000

TABLE 13.—*Number of fire extinguishers on hand June 30, 1908.*

	Engine companies.																			
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 16.	No. 17.	No. 18.	No. 19.	No. 20.
3-gallon Underwriter	2				2			2	2	2	2	2	2			2				1
4-gallon Underwriter																				
6-gallon Underwriter																				
3-gallon Holloway	1	2		2									2	2	2					1
5-gallon Holloway																	2			
6-gallon Holloway	1			1	1			1			2		2		1			1		
15-gallon Holloway																				
3-gallon Patrol	1						1						1				1	2	2	
3-gallon National Standard			2			2														
3-gallon Boyd Marine							2													
3-gallon Seagrave							1													
Total																				

TABLE 13.—*Number of fire extinguishers on hand June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Truck companies.								Chemical companies.			Machinist.	Extra truck.	Total.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 5.			
3-gallon Underwriter	4	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	.....	2	2	....	....	33
4-gallon Underwriter	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2
6-gallon Underwriter	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2
3-gallon Holloway	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	4	4	20
5-gallon Holloway	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2
6-gallon Holloway	....	....	1	3	2	3	1	....	4	2	1	17	....	44
15-gallon Holloway	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	2	.....	....	....	4	....	9
3-gallon Patrol	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	8
3-gallon National Standard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	4
3-gallon Boyd Marine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2
3-gallon Seagrave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	127

TABLE 14.—*Life-saving nets on hand June 30, 1908.*

Company.	Name.	Number.
Truck 1	Browder	1
Truck 2	do	1
Truck 3	do	1
Truck 4	do	1
Truck 5	do	1
Truck 6	do	1
Truck 7	do	1
Truck 8	do	1
Drill tower	Robinson	2
	Browder	1
Total		11

TABLE 15.—*Hand pumps on hand June 30, 1908.*

	Number.		Number.
Engine:		Truck:	
No. 1	2	No. 1	2
No. 2	1	No. 2	2
No. 3	2	No. 3	2
No. 4	1	No. 4	3
No. 5	2	No. 5	2
No. 6	1	No. 6	3
No. 7	1	No. 7	2
No. 8	1	No. 8	2
No. 9	1	Chemical:	
No. 10	2	No. 1	2
No. 11	2	No. 2	2
No. 12	1	No. 5	3
No. 13	3	Extra truck 5	2
No. 14	1	Office	1
No. 15	1	Superintendent of machinery	4
No. 16	1	Total	61
No. 17	2		
No. 18	1		
No. 19	1		
No. 20	2		

TABLE 16.—*Feet of ladders on hand June 30, 1908.*

	Feet.		Feet.
Engine:		Truck:	
No. 1	42	No. 1	305
No. 2	16	No. 2	364
No. 3	24	No. 3	389
No. 4	20	No. 4	354
No. 5	24	No. 5	301
No. 6	16	No. 6	375
No. 7	24	No. 7	276
No. 8	24	No. 8	263
No. 9	16	Drill tower	333
No. 10	18	Reserve truck	309
No. 11	24	Hose carriage—	
No. 12	24	At truck 5	24
No. 13	20	At chemical No. 2	48
No. 14	16	At chemical No. 5	34
No. 15	24	Two extra carriages at No. 13	48
No. 16	16	Extra carriage at stable	24
No. 17	40	Hose wagon at truck 6	16
No. 18	24	Chemical No. 1	78
No. 19	30	Chemical No. 2	175
No. 20	28	Chemical No. 5	24
		Total	4,210

TABLE 17.

	Number.
Fires extinguished by water from engine	364
Fires extinguished by extinguishers	244
Fires extinguished by tanks on combination wagons	85
Fires extinguished by Johnson pumps	72

TABLE 18.—*Location of the houses of the department.*

Company.	Location.
Engine company:	
No. 1	K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 2	D, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.
No. 3	Delaware avenue and C streets NE.
No. 4	Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and sixth streets SW.
No. 5	M, between Thirty-second and Potomac streets NW.
No. 6	Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.
No. 7	R, between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.
No. 8	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.
No. 9	U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 10	Maryland avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.
No. 11	Fourteenth, between Irving and Kenyon streets NW.
No. 12	North Capitol and Quincy streets NW.
No. 13	Tenth and G streets SW.
No. 14	Eighth, between D and E streets NW.
No. 15	Washington and Pierce streets, Anacostia.
No. 16	D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW.
No. 17	Brookland, D. C.
No. 18	Ninth and K streets SE.
No. 19	Seventh and Water streets SW.
No. 20	Tennallytown, D. C.
Truck company:	
No. 1	North Capitol, between B and C streets.
No. 2	New Hampshire avenue and M streets NW.
No. 3	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
No. 4	M street, near New Jersey avenue NW.
No. 5	S, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets NW.
No. 6	Park road, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW.
No. 7	Eighth, between D and E streets SE.
No. 8	Congress Heights, chemical No. 5 house.
Chemical company:	
No. 1	Benning, D. C.
No. 2	Brightwood, D. C.
No. 5	Congress Heights.
Water tower	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
Drill tower	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.

TABLE 19.

The following casualties to members of the department were reported during the year:

Name.	Company.	Date.	Box.	Injury.
Private C. C. Fling	Engine Co. 11	July 26, 1907	261	Received bad injury to his leg while coming down sliding pole.
Private H. E. Nairn	Truck Co. 3	Aug. 13, 1907	.....	Broke kneecap while coming down sliding pole.
Assistant Driver A. Minnik	Engine Co. 12	Aug. 17, 1907	.....	Ruptured while handling bedding for horses.
Private J. A. Fowler	Engine Co. 18	Aug. 28, 1907	517	Received injury to left leg and right hand at fire.
Private H. A. Chapman	Engine Co. 10	Aug. 12, 1907	628	After returning from box and while swinging harness the pole fell on his head and inflicted a slight scalp wound.
Lieut. W. M. Green	Truck Co. 7	Sept. 4, 1907	46	Ran nail in right foot.
Assistant Driver A. Minnik	Engine Co. 12	Sept. 13, 1907	.....	While assisting in backing in engine his rupture was forced down.
Private T. Buckley	Engine Co. 4	Sept. 5, 1907	46	Hand cut by tin.
Private F. H. Samuel	Engine Co. 9	Oct. 9, 1907	145	While turning out on box 145 sprained ankle sliding down pole.
Lieut. G. H. Reynolds	Truck Co. 2	Oct. 28, 1907	241	Received injuries about head and left leg.
Driver D. Williams	Truck Co. 2	Oct. 28, 1907	241	Received injuries about head and body.
Private J. T. W. Clements	Truck Co. 2	Oct. 28, 1907	241	Received injuries on right side.
Private T. P. Purcell	Truck Co. 2	Oct. 28, 1907	241	Received injuries on right leg by being thrown from truck.
Private B. A. Spohn	Truck Co. 2	Oct. 28, 1907	241	Received shock.
Lieut. G. H. Reynolds	Truck Co. 2	Oct. 31, 1907	317	Was injured about the right leg and hands in a collision between street car and truck.
Private C. E. Hurley	Engine Co. 13	Nov. 1, 1907	419	Thrown from ladder.
Private D. M. Posey	Engine Co. 13	Nov. 1, 1907	419	Do.
Capt. C. E. Harper	Engine Co. 16	Nov. 6, 1907	431	Received injury to foot by box falling on it.
Battalion Chief J. Kelliher	Truck Co. 4	Nov. 6, 1907	431	Received cut on right hand by glass.
Private G. S. Bishop	Engine Co. 16	Dec. 16, 1907	437	Hurt his heel while turning out.
Private T. Buckley	Engine Co. 4	Dec. 31, 1907	46	Overcome by smoke.
Private W. H. Nash	Engine Co. 4	Dec. 31, 1907	46	Do.
Capt. A. Mosheuvel	Truck Co. 1	Feb. 10, 1908	418	Hurt about head and legs.
Assistant Driver U. C. Rollins.	Truck Co. 1	Feb. 10, 1908	418	Wrenched back by flooring of porch collapsing.
Assistant Engineer W. E. Boyle.	Engine Co. 10	Feb. 14, 1908	.....	Scalded on face while connecting engine to heater.
Assistant Driver J. Bentley	Engine Co. 18	Feb. 15, 1908	522	Fractured collar bone by being thrown from seat on hose carriage.
Assistant Driver W. P. Lunsford.	Engine Co. 2	Feb. 16, 1908	152	While turning out on box struck head against door jamb, inflicting severe cut on left side of face.
Driver G. H. Deperini	Truck Co. 4	Feb. 18, 1908	69	Foot hurt by horse stepping on same.
Driver J. Trodden	Engine Co. 17	Mar. 20, 1908	822	Dislocated right shoulder by being thrown from engine.
Capt. A. Mosheuvel	Truck Co. 1	Mar. 20, 1908	822	Received fracture to right ankle by falling from lumber pile.
Capt. P. Davis	Engine Co. 11	Mar. 20, 1908	822	Received cut on right leg by falling.
Deputy Fire Marshal L. V. Selb.	Office	Mar. 20, 1908	822	Received bruise on leg caused by stepping in hole in floor.
Private E. J. Ruffner	Truck Co. 1	Mar. 20, 1908	15	Received fracture of arm by falling from ladder.
Private T. S. Jones	Engine Co. 1	Mar. 28, 1908	329	Slipped from hose wagon and fractured kneecap.
Capt. J. E. Hooper	Truck Co. 7	Apr. 13, 1908	Local.	Fell from porch, breaking right leg.
Private I. W. Luskey	Engine Co. 14	May 27, 1908	.....	Mashed finger on right hand while working on engine.
Private R. S. Roach	Truck Co. 4	June 2, 1908	123	Sprained thumb of left hand and lacerations of hand while sliding down pole.
Private H. B. Barker	Engine Co. 12	June 29, 1908	.....	Eye injured by bursting of hose.

TABLE 20.

The following casualties to residents were reported during the year:

July, 1907.—Vet Clements, white, age 12 years, seriously burned about face and breast when gasoline ignited, July 10, 1907, No. 13 Engine Company, local.

Elizabeth Jackson, colored, age 40 years, painfully burned about both hands, but not seriously, while cleaning bed with gasoline, the fumes igniting, July 26, 1907, box 261.

August, 1907.—David Zeiler, white, age 37 years, painfully burned about the face, arms, and legs while cleaning bed with gasoline and the fumes igniting, August 2, 1907, box 215.

Rebecca Zeiler, white, age 37 years, was painfully burned about the face, arms, and legs while cleaning bed with gasoline and fumes igniting, August 2, 1907, box 215.

Annie Zeiler, white, age 7 years, painfully burned about the face, arms, and legs while cleaning bed with gasoline and the fumes igniting, August 2, 1907, box 215.

Charles C. Conway, white, age 53 years, seriously burned about the face, arms, and hands while trying to extinguish fire caused by gasoline fumes igniting, August 12, 1907, box 628.

William Thomas, colored, age 27 years, burned about the body, left hand, and feet while rescuing horses, August 21, 1907, box 182.

Selena Gates, white, age 60 years, painfully burned about right arm and hand caused by filling tank of gasoline stove while hot, August 28, 1907, box 821.

September, 1907.—Eliza Ferguson, colored, age 40 years, slightly burned on right arm when gasoline ignited, September 1, 1907, No. 13 Engine Company on local.

Mary E. Thompson, white, age 34 years, slightly burned on both hands during fire, September 3, 1907, box 821.

Francis Osterman, white, age 22 years, painfully burned about face and hands when alcohol lamp exploded, September 4, 1907, box 142.

Clem Millican, colored, age 65 years, slightly burned about face in trying to extinguish fire, September 10, 1907, box 268.

Raymond Halliday, white, age 20 years, painfully burned about face and hands, September 13, 1907, box 439.

Michael Blum, white, age 43 years, burned on right hand trying to extinguish fire, September 19, 1907, No. 18 Engine Company on local.

George Truman, white, age 54 years, burned on right hand trying to extinguish fire, September 19, 1907, Engine Company No. 18 on local.

John Jessop, white, age 45 years, painfully burned about both arms and hands, September 24, 1907, box 181.

Mary Clements, white, age 43 years, painfully, but not seriously, burned on left arm and hand trying to extinguish fire, September 30, 1907, Engine Company No. 18 on local.

November, 1907.—Beatrice Cullinane, white, age 19 years, slightly burned on right arm in trying to extinguish fire, November 8, 1907, box 14.

Julia Berkeley, colored, age 45 years, slightly burned on right arm trying to extinguish fire, November 11, 1907, box 827.

John Cowgill, white, age 73 years, painfully burned about face and hands trying to extinguish fire, November 13, 1907, box 621.

Pearl Green, colored, age 6 months, burned about face and head, November 15, 1907, box 96.

J. W. Cromwell, colored, age —, received a laceration of right leg caused by collapsing of floor in Rankin Chapel, Howard University, November 15, 1907, box 834.

Thomas Austin, colored, age —, received a laceration of leg caused by collapsing of floor in Rankin Chapel, Howard University, November 15, 1907, box 834.

Dr. Ada Thomas, colored, age —, received slight bruises caused by collapsing of floor in Rankin Chapel, Howard University, November 15, 1907, box 834.

Rev. John Van Schaick, white, age —, received slight bruises caused by collapsing of floor in Rankin Chapel, Howard University, November 15, 1907, box 834.

Prof. J. J. Chickering, colored, age —, received slight bruises caused by collapsing of floor in Rankin Chapel, Howard University, November 15, 1907, box 834.

James S. Saunders, white, age 49 years, hurt about head in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

James J. Goodwin, white, age 38 years, hurt about face and head in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck on local.

Rufus Mitchell, white, age 26 years, hurt about head and back in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

William L. Garr, white, age 25 years, hurt about back in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

William L. Miller, white, age 25 years, lacerated wound on right ankle, in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

Luther K. Armstrong, white, age 51 years, lacerated scalp and contused arm, in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

B. F. Wright, white, age 23 years, legs bruised and shoulder dislocated, in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

Mary E. Crowhig, white, age 23 years, bruised about body, in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

Elizabeth Crowhig, white, age 20 years, bruised about body, in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

R. H. Poindexter, white, age 40 years, hurt about arms and legs, shoulder dislocated, in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

Alexander Johnson, colored, age 35 years, bruised about body, in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

Eliza Harris, colored, age 50 years, cut about face, in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

Nellie Ramsay, colored, age 41 years, broken nose, in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

Dr. John Morse, colored, age 32 years, bruised about body, in collision of trains in tunnel, November 19, 1907, No. 1 Truck Company on local.

Mrs. Flora K. Williamson, white, age 52 years, painfully burned about face and left hand trying to extinguish fire, November 29, 1907, box 639.

December, 1907.—Mrs. Harry Works, white, age 32 years, bruised about arms and legs by falling, December 3, 1907, box 237.

Fred Luch, white, age 52 years, committed suicide by shooting himself in left breast, flash igniting bed clothes, December 26, 1907, No. 4 Engine Company on local.

Mrs. Mary E. Becker, white, age 44 years, burned to death, caused by escaping gas igniting and setting fire to clothing, December 29, 1907, box 137.

Miss Edna Becker, white, age 22 years, painfully burned about limbs, feet, and hands trying to rescue her mother, December 29, 1907, box 137.

January, 1908.—Miss E. E. Vernon, white, age 40 years, burned about face endeavoring to extinguish fire, January 11, 1908, box 638.

Michael Doyle, white, age 66 years, suffocated by smoke, January 15, 1908, box 17.

Miss Mary D. Allston, white, age 73 years, seriously burned about the entire body, caused by clothes igniting from cook stove, died from injuries received, January 19, 1908, box 215.

Hattie Lee, colored, age 13 years, seriously burned about the entire body caused by clothes igniting from cook stove, died from injuries received, January 20, 1908, No. 7 Engine Company on local.

J. D. Burke, colored, age 73 years, overcome by smoke, but recovered, January 22, 1908, box 243.

Joseph Clark, colored, age 48 years, burned about face, arms, and body while trying to extinguish fire, January 29, 1908, No. 11 Engine Company on local.

February, 1908.—Harry Lowery, white, age 27 years, jumped from third story to street when fire occurred, receiving injuries from which he died the following day, February 6, 1908, box 27.

Oswald Edert, white, age 40 years, struck by horse of truck company while responding to alarm, knocked down and injured about head and body, February 9, 1908, box 954.

Alice Quesenberry, colored, age 39 years, slightly burned on right arm while trying to extinguish fire, February 17, 1908, box 249.

Elizabeth Jones, white, age 33 years, painfully burned about left arm and face while trying to extinguish fire, caused by cleaning clothes with gasoline, February 22, 1908, No. 6 Engine Company on local.

March, 1908.—Mrs. L. G. Foster, white, age 30 years, burned on right hand while trying to extinguish fire, March 1, 1908, No. 9 Engine Company on local.

Miss R. E. Postal, white, age 18 years, hair slightly singed by fire, March 19, 1908, box 261.

Cornellia Moore, colored, age 29 years, burned on both hands and face, caused by lamp exploding in hands, March 3, 1908, Truck Company 2 on local.

Charles Harris, colored, age 22 years, overcome by smoke, but recovered, March 20, 1908, box 15.

Mrs. J. H. Florine, white, age 56 years, slightly burned about the face trying to extinguish fire, March 27, 1908, No. 9 Engine Company on local.

April, 1908.—Charles A. B. Boyd, white, age 56 years, burned on left hand trying to extinguish fire, April 3, 1908, No. 18 Engine Company on local.

W. H. Fry, white, age 52 years, burned about face and hands in trying to extinguish fire, April 15, 1908, box 84.

Mrs. Bridget Craven, white, age 65 years, seriously burned about the entire body caused by clothing igniting from gasoline stove, died from injuries received, April 17, 1908, box 618.

May, 1908.—Mrs. Annie Riggin, white, age 50 years, slightly burned on right hand trying to stop a leak in gas pipe that had ignited, May 2, 1908, box 43.

William Luckett, colored, age 30 years, slightly burned on arm and cut by glass while jumping through window, May 4, 1908, No. 1 Engine Company on local.

June, 1908.—Lemuel King, white, age 35 years, killed in apartment house in course of construction by concrete flooring collapsing, June 9, 1908, No. 9 Engine Company on local, assisted by Truck Company No. 2.

Richard West, colored, age 35 years, killed in apartment house in course of construction by concrete flooring collapsing, June 9, 1908, No. 9 on local, assisted by Truck Company No. 2.

William Mills, white, age 18 years, received contusions of body and legs caused by concrete flooring collapsing in apartment house in course of construction, June 9, 1908, No. 9 Engine Company on local, assisted by No. 2 Truck Company.

George Crayton, colored, age 34 years, injured about chest and body caused by concrete flooring collapsing in apartment house in course of construction, June 9, 1908, No. 9 Engine Company on local, assisted by No. 2 Truck Company.

Roy Downs, white, age 22 years, foot mashed, caused by concrete flooring collapsing in apartment house in course of construction, June 9, 1908, No. 9 Engine Company on local, assisted by No. 2 Truck Company.

Mrs. Nannie Lee, white, age 74 years, painfully bruised about right side and leg, caused by falling over hose in hallway during fire, June 30, 1908, box 516.

TABLE 21.—*Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.*

Month.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Loss.			Insurance.		
				Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.
1907.									
July	45	35	80	$16,755	$2,893	$19,648	$201,600	$14,660	$216,260
August	19	8	27	24,830	320	25,150	103,850	3,500	103,750
September	29	23	52	7,385	4,055	11,440	47,450	431,150	478,600
October	42	32	74	15,078	250	15,328	122,775	108,210	230,985
November	57	33	90	74,292	13,470	87,762	105,400	74,710	180,110
December	51	50	101	34,447	2,525	36,972	132,980	177,700	310,680
1908.									
January	49	45	94	21,855	827	22,682	715,750	272,777	988,527
February	59	47	106	7,964	960	8,924	89,535	161,500	251,035
March	52	54	106	51,994	559	52,553	223,595	49,285	272,880
April	61	42	103	10,525	790	11,315	74,050	12,000	86,050
May	27	27	54	22,465	460	22,925	256,100	59,550	315,650
June	55	20	75	5,663	465	6,128	45,655	14,600	60,255
Total	546	416	962	293,253	27,574	320,827	2,118,740	1,380,642	3,499,382

TABLE 22.—*Origin of fires for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.*

	Number.		Number.
Acid placed against chimney	1	Building fire on dump	2
Alcohol fumes igniting	1	Burning brush	6
Alcohol lamp, explosion of	1	Burning paper in waste-paper chute	1
Benzine fumes igniting	1	Burning rubbish on field	1
Bedclothes igniting from pistol shot	1	Burning waste paper in furnace	1
Blowing out cylinder head	1	Burning rubbish in yard	1
Boys playing with matches	13	Candle, lighted	1
Boys playing with fire	48	Candle, sulphur	1
Box 41 pulled for same fire as box 418	1	Candle left burning in hay loft	1
Box 212 pulled for same fire as box 24	1	Candle igniting lace curtain	2
Brush	3	Candle igniting Christmas tree	1
Breaking of fly wheel on engine	1	Candle upset	2
Burning of hulk of old boat	1	Candle igniting clothes in closet	1
Burning rubbish	11	Children playing with matches	23
Burning caterpillars from tree	1	Chimney, soot in	61

TABLE 22.—*Origin of fires for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Number.
Children playing with fire	10
Children playing with gas jet, igniting bed	1
Chimney, smoky	1
Cigarette thrown on awning	8
Cigarette stub	9
Cigarette thrown on oily mop	1
Cigarette stub thrown on couch	4
Cigarette thrown on straw	3
Cigarette thrown in basket	1
Cigarette stub dropped in drawer	1
Cigarette stub thrown in rubbish	2
Cigarette stub thrown in box of trash	2
Cigarette stub dropped in cellar through grating, igniting waste paper	1
Cigarette stub thrown on bale of rags	1
Clothes igniting from gas stove	1
Clothes igniting from cook stove	1
Clothes igniting from burning sulphur in box	1
Collapse of vestibule floor, no fire	1
Collision between two trains in Southern Railroad tunnel	1
Collapse of building	1
Cupola of blast furnace	1
Defective flue	12
Defective gas bracket	1
Disconnected stovepipe	1
Electric wire, crossing of	1
Electric wire, short circuited	9
Electric fuse, short circuited	1
Electric switch box, short circuited	1
Electric motor, overheated	1
Electric wire, defective	3
Electric cable, crossing of, in switch box on pole	1
Electric feed wire, short circuited	1
Electric trolley, grounded	1
Electric wire, short circuited, igniting sewer gas	1
Engine Company 18 sent to same fire as box 634	1
Escaping gas	2
Explosion of coal-oil lamp	1
Explosion of gas in conduit	1
False alarms	87
Film of moving-picture machine dropping on rheostat	1
Fire crackers	4
Fire built on dump	1
Fire built in shed	1
Gas jet igniting lace curtain	16
Gas jet, defective	1
Gas escaping	1
Gas jet, leaky	1
Gas meter, leaky	2
Gas stove, overheated	1
Gas pipe, leaky	4
Gas jet igniting window frame	1
Gas heater, overheated	1
Gas stove, leaky	1
Gas jet igniting Christmas decorations	1
Gas stove igniting towels on rack	1
Gas jet	1
Gas jet igniting woodwork	1
Gas jet igniting evergreen decorations	1
Gas jet igniting wood and cotton ornaments	1
Gas fixture, leaky	1
Gas stove igniting drapery on dresser	1
Gas pipe, defective	1
Gas bracket, defective	1
Gasoline fumes	3
Gasoline fumes, igniting	22
Gasoline stove, leaky	6
Gasoline tank on lamp, filling while lighted	1
Gasoline stove, filling while lighted	4
Gasoline stove, explosion of	1
Gasoline stove, filling while hot	1
Gasoline torch	1
Gasoline overflowing and igniting	1
Gasoline stove igniting paper on wall	1
Gasoline lamp, leaky	1
Grease, pan of, on stove	3
Gasoline tank, leaky	1
Gasoline stove, water boiled over on	1
Grease on stove	4
Grease on stove igniting	1
Grease boiling over on stove	1
Grass burned on field	3
Hot ashes	15
Hot ashes in vault	1
Hot ashes from forge dropping on floor	1
Hot coals from forge	1
Hot iron left on ironing board	1
Hot iron igniting cotton holder	1
Hot-water heater, bursting of	1
Incendiary	19
Kerosene-oil lamp, fell with	1
Kindling fire in stove with gasoline	1
Lighted paper placed in ventilator shaft, igniting grease	1
Lightning, struck by	2
Lighted paper igniting lace curtain	1
Lighted paper igniting box couch	1
Lighting stove with kerosene	1
Lime slacking igniting rubbish in cellar	1
Match thrown in pile of rags	1
Match thrown in rubbish	5
Match thrown in paper	4
Match thrown on awning	1
Match thrown in dry grass	11
Match thrown against shed	1
Match thrown in straw	1
Match thrown among dry goods	1
Match thrown in boxes	2
Match thrown on floor	2
Match igniting clothes	1
Match thrown in loose hay	1
Match dropped in shavings	1
Match thrown in dress goods	1
Match thrown among trash on floor	1
Match thrown in barrel of trash	2
Match dropped in straw	1
Match dropped in clothes closet	1
Match thrown in box of waste paper	3
Match thrown in basket of clothes	1
Match thrown in kerosene oil spilled on street	1
Match thrown in barrel of paper	1
Match, lighted, igniting kerosene on ground	1
Match igniting cover on table	1
Match dropped on lounge	1
Matches	1
Matches dropped in pile of feathers	1
Match igniting portiers	1
Match thrown in box of goods	1
Match, lighted, dropped in stage room	1
Match thrown in dry brush	1
Match dropped between floor and ceiling	1
Match dropped in shed	1
Match thrown in latticedwork	1
Match lighted and dropped in bed	1
Match igniting clothes hanging behind door	1
Match thrown in burlap	1
Match thrown in paper under counter	1
Match stepped on	1
Match thrown in baby carriage	1
Matches, gnawing of, by mice	1
Oil lamp, defective	3
Oil stove, upset	7
Oil stove, leaky	2
Oil stove, defective	7
Oil lamp, upset	10
Oil heater, defective	2
Oil lamp, explosion of	5
Oil lantern, upset	2
Oil overflowing on oil stove	1
Oil stove igniting clothes on wall	1
Oil stove, overheated	6
Oil lamp, overheated	3

TABLE 22.—*Origin of fires for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*—Continued.

	Number.		Number.
Oil lamp igniting drapery in closet	1	Shade over gas jet igniting while lighting gas	1
Oil dropped in hot ashes, causing smoke, no fire	1	Smoke from blasting rock, no fire	1
Oil heater igniting lace curtain	1	Smoky furnace, no fire	5
Oil stove igniting bedclothes	1	Smoking in shed	1
Oil heater, smoking, no fire	1	Smoky chimney	8
Oil heater, upset	4	Smoking cigarettes	2
Oil stove, explosion of	3	Smoking in closet	2
Oil stove, smoky	1	Smoking cigarette in stable	1
Oil stove igniting paper on wall	1	Smoking in car	1
Oil lamp thrown downstairs	1	Smoke in house, no fire	5
Oil lamp, thrown	1	Smoking in stable loft	1
Out of District	1	Smoky stove, no fire	3
Overheated oven	1	Smoking in bed	7
Overheated boiler	3	Smoking in barn	1
Overheated stovepipe	12	Smoldering rags	1
Overheated gas stove	6	Smoldering clothing, rekindling of old fire	1
Overheated stove	12	Smoke from burning trash in furnace	1
Overheated furnace	4	Sparks from matches	34
Overheated furnace pipe	3	Sparks from smokers' pipes	5
Overheated dyer's tank igniting grease	1	Spontaneous combustion	28
Overheated smokehouse	1	Sparks from tinners' pots	4
Overheated fireplace	2	Sparks igniting rags in stovepipe	1
Overheated latrobe	3	Sparks from stationary engine	1
Overheated chimney	2	Sparks from chimneys	12
Overheated oil heater	3	Sparks from furnace	2
Overheated smoke pipe	2	Sparks from stovepipe dropping on bed	1
Overheated charcoal stove	1	Sparks from fire on floor	1
Overheated heating pipe	1	Sparks from a stove	2
Overheated boiler stack	1	Sparks from a match igniting a lace curtain	1
Overheated range	1	Sparks from a match igniting decorations on a Christmas tree	1
Overheated charcoal pot	1	Sparks from a fire built at the base of a trestle	1
Overheated engine	1	Sparks igniting grease	1
Overheated steam furnace	1	Sparks from locomotive	3
Overheated coffee roaster	1	Sparks from a match igniting rubbish in a box	1
Overheated china bake oven	1	Sparks from a match igniting bed clothing	1
Pan of grease on stove	2	Sparks from a fire igniting rubbish	1
Pan of meat on stove	1	Sparks from a smokestack	1
Painter's torch	2	Sparks from a charcoal iron	1
Paper dropping from wall on gas stove	1	Sparks from a paper chute	1
Paper, lighted, dropped on box	1	Sparks from a cupola	1
Paper on wall blowing against stove	1	Stepping on a match	4
Pot boiling over on oil stove	1	Steam rising from wet and burned hay	2
Pot boiling over on gasoline stove	1	Stovepipe, defective	1
Pot of sirup boiling over on stove	1	Stovepipe placed in false flue	1
Plumber's furnace	1	Stove igniting clothes hanging on door	1
Rats gnawing matches	28	Stovepipe, soot in	1
Rags igniting from hot iron	1	Steam escaping and causing registering of an instantaneous fire-alarm system	1
Reflection from a burning salamander	1	Suspicious	14
Reflection of light from fire built by a watchman	1	Teakettle boiling over	1
Reflection of light from gas stove	1	Test drill, fire department	1
Reflection of light from fire inside of building	1	Tinners' soldering	1
Reflection from fire built in yard	1	Water hammer	1
Reflection of an open fire, in can, built by boys	1	Wet clothes thrown on a pile of lime	1
Rekindling of old fire	5	Total	962
Sea cock left open in steamboat, no fire	1		
Smoking in stable	14		

TABLE 23.—*Number and style of building where fire originated.*

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Academy	1				1
Apartment houses	28				28
Art studio and dwelling	1				1
Art store	1				1
Armory	1				1
Asphalt works	1				1
Automobiles				4	4
Bakeries	1	1			2
Bakery and dwelling	1				1
Barber shop and dwellings	1	3			4
Bank	1				1

TABLE 23.—*Number and style of building where fire originated*—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Barracks, soldiers	1				1
Barns		1	1		2
Bicycle shop		1			1
Blacksmith and carpenter shop	1				1
Blacksmith shops		2			2
Boat, steam		1			1
Boiler houses		3			3
Boarding houses	7				7
Book store	1				1
Bottling establishment	1				1
Box 212 pulled for same fire as box 24				1	1
Box 41 pulled for same fire as box 418				1	1
Bridge				1	1
Brush				31	31
Bushes in park				1	1
Car, caboose				1	1
Car barn	1				1
Cafe and dwelling	1				1
Chicken houses		2			2
Churches	3		1		4
Children's playhouse		1			1
Cigar store		1			1
Cigar store and dwelling	1				1
Cleaning and dyeing houses	1				1
Clothing store and dwelling	1				1
Clubhouses	1	1			2
Closet		1			1
College and dwelling	1				1
College, War	1				1
Commission houses	1	1			2
Commission house and barroom	1				1
Commission store and office			1		1
Confectionery store	1				1
Confectonery store and dwellings	1	2			3
Conduit				1	1
Conservatory of music and dwelling	1				1
Coffee-roasting plant	1				1
Cookshop and dwellings	1	1			2
Collision between two trains in tunnel				1	1
Cooper shop	1				1
Department stores	2				2
Dynamo and motor room		1			1
Drug store	1				1
Drug store and apartment house	1				1
Dry goods store	1				1
Dry goods store and dwelling	1				1
Drug store and dwellings	3	1			4
Dump, rubbish on				4	4
Dump, public				5	5
Dwellings	242	128	1		371
Electric-light pole				1	1
Electric conduit				1	1
Engine Company No. 18 sent to same fire that box 634 was sounded for				1	1
False alarms				87	87
Feed store	1				1
Feed store and saloon	1				1
Fence				1	1
Fish house		1			1
Fertilizer plant	1				1
Flats	10				10
Fruit stand		1			1
Freight cars				2	1
Foundry and iron works	1				2
Furniture store and office building	1				1
Furniture repair shop		1			1
Furniture store	1				1
Garages	4				4
Garage and dwelling	1				1
Grass				18	18
Grass on vacant lot				2	2
Grocery store	1				1
Grocery store and pool room	1				1
Grocery store and apartment houses	2				2
Grocery store and dwellings	21	5			26
Hall, public	1				1
Hat store and dwelling	1				1
House boat		1			1
Hospital		1			1
Hotels	8				8

TABLE 23.—*Number and style of building where fire originated*—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Jewelry store	1				1
Jewelry store and dwelling	1				1
Junk shops	2				2
Lamp, street				1	1
Laundries	3				3
Laundry and dwelling	1				1
Leaves in woods				4	4
Lodging houses	3				3
Lumber yards		2			2
Lumber pile				2	2
Lunch rooms	6	3			9
Lunch room and dwellings	7	2			9
Lunch room and pool rooms	2				2
Manure heap				1	1
Markets	2				2
Motor cars				6	6
Motor boats				2	2
Morgue and stable	1				1
Music store	1				1
Newspaper offices	2		1		3
Notion store and dwellings	1	1			2
Office buildings	15	2	3		20
Office and dwelling	1				1
Oil lantern box				1	1
Old building material on vacant lot outside of the District				1	1
Old building material on vacant lot				1	1
Old building material				1	1
Oyster shop and dwellings	3				3
Paint shop and dwelling	1				1
Photo gallery and dwelling	1				1
Pitometer box		1			1
Playhouse and fence		1			1
Playhouse for children		1			1
Plumbing shop	1				1
Pool room	1				1
Police station	1				1
Powder magazine	1				1
Painter's office	1				1
Restaurants	2				2
Rubbish				10	10
Rubbish in baseball park				1	1
Rubbish in yard				1	1
Saloon and dwellings	4				4
Sawmill and lumber yard		1			1
Schools	2				2
School, public	1				1
Sheds, tool		2			2
Shed and stable		1			1
Sheds		22			22
Shed, tool and oil		1			1
Sheds, fuel		25			25
Shed, oil		1			1
Shed, carriage		1			1
Shed, kitchen		1			1
Sheds, storage		4			4
Shoe-shining parlor		1			1
Shoemaker shops	1	1			2
Stable and storage buildings	1	1			2
Stables	19	11			30
Stable and chicken house		1			1
Stable and garage shed		1			1
Stable and office		1			1
Stationery store	1				1
Steam shovel				1	1
Storage room and dwelling	1				1
Storage room		1			1
Store and dwelling	1				1
Storage house, agricultural	1				1
Storage house, tools		1			1
Steamboat				1	1
Storage house, carriages	1				1
Street, oil spilled on				1	1
Smokehouses	2				2
Switch box		1			1
Tailor shop and office buildings	2				2
Tailor shop and dwelling	1				1
Tailor shop	1				1
Tarpaulin				1	1
Target range	1				1
Tar kettle				1	1

TABLE 23.—*Number and style of building where fire originated*—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Tent, canvas				1	1
Test drill, fire department				1	1
Theater	1				1
Tin shop and dwelling	1				1
Tobacco store and dwellings	1	1			2
Trailer, car				1	1
Trestle				1	1
Trees				3	3
Vaudeville and dwelling	1				1
Vinegar factory	1				1
Wall paper store	1				1
Wood pile				2	2
Warehouse, feed	1				1
Warehouse	1				1
Watchman's box		2			2
Water-tank house		2			2
Watch box, railroad		1			1
Total	484	260	8	210	962

In brick buildings	484
In frame buildings	260
In stone buildings	8
In other than brick, frame, or stone buildings	210
Total	962

TABLE 24.—*Box, local, false, extra alarms, and assists during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.*

Month.	Box.		Local.		Specials.	Assists.	Remarks.
	Total.	False.	Total.	False.			
1907.							
July	45	4	35	1		3	
August	19	1	8				
September	29	2	23			1	
October	42	8	32				
November	57	13	33			2	
December	51	10	50	2	1	2	
1908.							
January	49	7	45	2		1	
February	59	3	47				
March	52	9	54	2		1	
April	61	13	42			1	
May	27	4	27				Box 1263, telephone station, May 6, 1908.
June	55	6	20			1	
Total	546	80	416	7	1	12	

Second alarms	10
Third alarms	2
Fourth alarms	2
Fifth alarms	1
Sixth alarms	0
Total	15

TABLE 25.—*Boxes for which extra alarms were sounded.*

Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarm.
1907.			
July 15	214	10.50 p. m	First.
		10.57 p. m	Second.
		6.11 a. m. (July 16)	Out.
September 20	271	2.05 a. m	First.
		2.16 a. m	Second.
		4.33 a. m	Out.
October 9	124	9 a. m	First.
		9.03 a. m	Second.
		2 p. m	Out.
November 6	431	1.54 a. m	First.
		2.03 a. m	Second.
		2.11 a. m	Third.
		2.15 a. m	Fourth.
		11.30 a. m	Out.
December 1	181	12.22 a. m	First.
		12.37 a. m	Second.
		6.54 a. m	Out.
1908.			
March 20	822	12.32 a. m	First.
		12.38 a. m	Second.
		12.43 a. m	Third.
		12.51 a. m	Fourth.
		12.53 a. m	Fifth.
		2.37 p. m	Out.
March 21	24	7.05 a. m	First.
		7.13 a. m	Second.
		11.42 a. m	Out.
April 13	39	10.41 p. m	First.
		10.47 p. m	Second.
		1.30 a. m. (April 14)	Out.
May 6	1263	3.31 a. m	First.
		3.41 a. m	Second.
		7.42 a. m	Out.
May 27	129	5.46 a. m	First.
		5.52 a. m	Second.
		9.31 a. m	Out.

TABLE 26.—*List of alarms from 1880 to 1908, and the number of buildings and the population in 1880, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908.*

Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.	Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.
1880	120	30,474	177,638	1895	520		
1881	107			1896	524		
1882	142			1897	536		
1883	152			1898	618		
1884	146			1899	667		
1885	247			1900	639		
1886	230			1901	710		
1887	251			1902	771		
1888	282			1903	819		
1889	255			1904	1,065	68,436	300,000
1890	325			1905	980	70,209	300,000
1891	331			1906	990	71,000	326,435
1892	400			1907	894	72,332	329,500
1893	509			1908	962	73,990	339,140
1894	542						

LOCAL ALARMS TO WHICH OTHER COMPANIES RESPONDED TO ASSIST.

July 1, 1907, No. 5 truck's hose wagon went to assist No. 5 engine company at 11.09 p. m.

July 8, 1907, No. 13 engine company went to assist No. 18 engine company at 4.26 p. m.

July 31, 1907, No. 3 truck company went to assist No. 2 engine company at 1.25 p. m.

September 24, 1907, No. 13 engine company, and also extra hose carriage, went to assist No. 18 engine company at 6.53 p. m.

November 13, 1907, No. 8 engine company and No. 7 truck company went to assist No. 10 engine company at 8.24 a. m.

November 19, 1907, No. 8 engine company went to assist No. 1 truck company at 6.14 p. m.

December 7, 1907, No. 6 truck company went to assist No. 11 engine company at 9.11 p. m.

December 20, 1907, No. 3 truck company and No. 16 engine company went to assist No. 2 engine company at 4.17 a. m.

January 29, 1908, No. 17 engine company went to assist No. 2 chemical company at 9.10 p. m.

March 28, 1908, No. 8 truck company went to assist No. 5 chemical company at 11.50 a. m.

April 13, 1908, No. 1 chemical company went to assist No. 10 engine company at 8.26 p. m.

June 9, 1908, No. 2 truck company went to assist No. 9 engine company at 10.27 a. m.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Charities has the honor to submit its eighth annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Two changes have occurred in the membership of the board since our last annual report. Prof. Charles P. Neill was succeeded by Mr. George E. Hamilton on July 1, 1908. Professor Neill was a member of the board since its organization. He was largely instrumental in shaping the policies of the board, and for eight years has rendered invaluable services to the cause of enlightened philanthropy through his work on the Board of Charities. Owing to the pressure of his public duties as United States Commissioner of Labor he found it impossible to give the necessary time to his work on this board. The board desires to express the highest appreciation of the exceptionally valuable services rendered by Professor Neill.

Since the close of the fiscal year Prof. George M. Lightfoot, who had been a member of the board for about a year, resigned, and Prof. George William Cook, one of the original members, was appointed to fill the vacancy created by Professor Lightfoot's resignation.

The present membership of the board is as follows:

	Term expires—
Myer Cohen	June 30, 1911
George E. Hamilton	June 30, 1911
George W. Cook	June 30, 1910
John Joy Edson	June 30, 1909
George M. Kober	June 30, 1909

OFFICERS.

John Joy Edson	President.
George M. Kober	Vice-President.
George S. Wilson	Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On medical charities	George M. Kober, chairman. George E. Hamilton.
On child-caring work	Myer Cohen, chairman. George E. Hamilton. George M. Kober.
On reformatories and correctional institutions	George W. Cook, chairman. Myer Cohen.
On miscellaneous institutions	George E. Hamilton, chairman. George M. Kober.

The president of the board is ex officio a member of all standing committees.

A brief review of the work of the various institutions and organizations subject to our supervision is submitted and certain recommendations are made as to the future development of the public-charity system of the District. The subject is considered, as usual, under four general heads, each of which has been given special con-

sideration by the appropriate standing committee. They are considered in the following order: (1) Reformatories and correctional institutions, (2) medical charities, (3) child-caring institutions, (4) miscellaneous institutions.

(1) Reformatories and Correctional Institutions.

WORKHOUSE.

The workhouse is a department of the institution known as the "Washington Asylum," and is the place to which misdemeanants and minor offenders generally are sent. As has been the case with similar institutions generally throughout the country, the workhouse has been more crowded than usual during the past year. The daily average number of persons in the workhouse was 403, as compared with 373 during the preceding year. The workhouse, at times, however, was much more crowded than is indicated by this increase in the daily average, because the increase in numbers was not uniform throughout the year, but was very much more marked during the winter months than was the case during the summer. The total number of cells available in the two new wings of the male workhouse is 334, and, including the old workhouse building, the total number of cells is 410. For a considerable portion of the year the number of male prisoners has been in excess of the total number of cells available, which has necessitated putting more than one prisoner in a cell. The number of male prisoners was recently 487, and it has frequently been more than the number of available cells. Because of the crowded condition at the workhouse, the board submits an estimate for the erection of an additional cell wing. It is probable that before the time when the congressional committees are asked to act upon this estimate a report will have been submitted by the special commission appointed by the President to investigate and report upon our penal and reformatory system. This board submits no special recommendations pending the report of that commission, but, whatever that report may be, we deem it our duty to call attention to the present condition of overcrowding, and urge the necessity of increased facilities at the earliest possible time.

The hospital department of the Washington Asylum is practically a general hospital for the care of patients from the city at large, and is only in a minor degree a hospital for the workhouse. It is therefore considered in this report under the general heading of "Medical Charities."

SCHOOLS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This school, formerly known as the "Reform School for Boys," is the place to which District boys held by the courts for minor offenses are sent. The daily average number of boys present at this school during the year was 303 as compared with 248 during the preceding year. Of this number 214 were from the District of Columbia, as compared with 198 during the preceding year. The *new administration* building and additional cottages heretofore au-

thorized by Congress have been completed and occupied, adding very materially to the facilities of this institution. Important improvements have also been made to the laundry and steam heating plant, and appliances for industries have been installed, very greatly adding to the value of the institution for industrial training.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The daily average number at this school during the year was 77, as compared with 83 during the preceding year. The number of girls at this school has not materially increased or decreased for several years, because the school has been crowded and it has been necessary at times either to refuse to receive additional girls or to parole girls not quite ready to leave the school. It has not been possible to effect a proper classification so necessary in reformatory institutions. An estimate of $50,000 for an additional school building is submitted. This building, if provided, would enable the school to accommodate additional numbers and to do better work because of better classification of the girls.

It is the opinion of the Board of Charities, as heretofore expressed, that these schools, now conducted under the Department of Justice, should be under the government of the District of Columbia, and thus be more fully coordinated with other reformatory and correctional work in the District.

(2) Medical Charities.

The subject of medical charities has, as in the past, been given much consideration by the board, and several important recommendations are submitted. The sick poor of the District are cared for in 12 general and special hospitals, and the aggregate appropriation to these institutions for the past year was $173,000. Of this amount, $36,500 was paid to the Washington Asylum Hospital, which is a District government institution, while the balance was paid, mostly under contract, to institutions not under the control of the District government. The above number of institutions does not include the Government Hospital for the Insane, nor does it include the Tuberculosis Hospital, which was opened last July. Neither does it include the Woman's Clinic nor the Woman's Dispensary, which institutions afford dispensary treatment only, and do not keep house patients.

The daily average number of free patients treated in these 12 hospitals during the year was 657, as compared with 630 in the preceding year, an increase of 27. Of this increase of 27 in the 12 hospitals taken together, there was an increase of 11 at the Washington Asylum Hospital alone.

LACK OF ACCOMMODATIONS FOR CHRONIC CASES.

The Washington Asylum Hospital still remains congested, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the tuberculosis patients formerly cared for by that institution have been transferred to the new Tuberculosis Hospital. Frequently during the winter months we are unable to receive patients at the Washington Asylum Hospital

because of the lack of accommodations, and they are always patients of a class that will not be received at other hospitals. They are generally chronic, helpless, or otherwsie objectionable patients that the private hospitals will not receive. Not only has this hospital been crowded and at times obliged to deny admission to needy patients, but the Associated Charities agents report many instances of poor persons needing treatment who will not go to the Washington Asylum Hospital because of its association with penal institutions. Such persons when left in their home not only suffer because of inadequate care, but they seriously hamper the poor families in which they are located by requiring the services of some member of the family, who would otherwise be a bread winner, but is obliged to give up employment to nurse the sick.

NO PROVISION FOR INDIGENT CONVALESCENTS.

Another class of patients for which there is absolutely no provision at present is that of indigent convalescents, who are constantly being discharged from the hospitals while convalescing from acute diseases and still in a weakened physical condition. Many of these patients return to homes where they have neither the proper physical comforts nor sufficient nourishment to restore them to the condition of health and strength necessary to enable them to resume their accustomed occupations. It is impossible at present to determine how many persons are permanently injured by reason of improper care during convalescence, but there can be no doubt of the seriousness of such a condition, and reasons of economy, as well as of humanity, demand that provision should be made for the proper care of this class of patients.

PSYCHOPATHIC WARDS.

Another urgent need in hospital facilities is that for the treatment of the acutely insane and of persons suspected of insanity. At present such persons are treated in the old almshouse building, which has been fitted up for that purpose. While this building affords better facilities than have heretofore been available, it is still far from satisfactory, and it is especially objectionable in that it is in the same inclosure as the workhouse, and in management is associated with that institution.

SPECIAL BUILDING FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG HABITUÉS.

The old almshouse building might with less objection be used for the habitués of the alcohol and drug habits, because such persons require more or less legal restraint, and they should be afforded opportunities for useful employment. When it is stated that the average number of arrests for drunkenness during the past five years was 5,596 per annum, the need of special treatment for this class of patients is evident. Among the persons thus arrested the average number for the past five years classified by the police as "habitual drunkards" was 324 per annum. It is recommended that a law be enacted providing for the detention and treatment of alcohol and drug habitués and *that the old* almshouse building be devoted to that purpose. In this

connection we invite attention to a bill introduced at the last session of Congress by Senator Gallinger. The passage of this bill was recommended by the Board of Charities. The bill is known as "S. 6494, Sixtieth Congress, first session." A copy of the bill is published in the appendix to this report.

NEW BUILDINGS TO MEET IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

In order to provide as soon as possible for present hospital needs, as above indicated, the board urges the speedy erection of additional buildings on the hospital site now owned by the District, located between Georgia avenue and Fourteenth street. For this purpose the board has submitted an estimate of $300,000, of which it requests that $100,000 be made available during the next fiscal year. In the interests of economy there should be erected at once, as indicated, necessary domestic service building and power house and ward accommodations for the following classes of patients for whom, as above indicated, there is now no adequate provision: (1) Chronic cases, (2) convalescents, (3) acutely insane persons.

Indigent maternity and gynecological cases now cared for at Columbia Hospital should, in the opinion of this board, be cared for by the public in a hospital or wards constructed at public expense for that purpose and under the exclusive direction of the District government.

This would save the Government the appropriation of $300,000 now being sought by the Columbia Hospital for new buildings to provide for both indigent and pay patients, and would also result in a considerable saving in the annual cost of maintenance.

Indigent cases of this class should be separated from pay patients of the same class, both on the score of economy in support and economy in cost of building; and public wards, sufficient for the purpose, could be erected on the District hospital site for $100,000, ample in room and facilities to care for all indigent cases.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

The hospital for indigent tuberculosis patients, heretofore authorized by Congress, has been completed and was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st of last July. It is a handsome brick building, affording accommodations for 120 patients. It cost, for erection and equipment, including architect's fees, $100,000, or a cost per bed of about $833, which is a remarkably low cost for hospital construction. The cost of modern hospital buildings is usually not less than $2,000 per bed.

The Tuberculosis Hospital has accommodations for 120 patients—52 advanced cases and 68 moderately advanced and incipient cases who are provided for in open wards. This hospital is unique in its arrangement, in that it provides for the care of both advanced and incipient cases in the same building. The incipient cases are cared for in open-air wards, which are nothing more nor less than roof gardens extending over the entire hospital building. These roof gardens, or open wards, have casement windows on the north, but are entirely open on the east, south, and west sides. It is believed that this unique combination of outdoor and indoor treatment in the same structure has certain distinct advantages not heretofore realized

in hospital construction. Doctor Kober, the designer of the building, who is chairman of the medical committee of the Board of Charities, in speaking of this feature of the hospital in a pamphlet prepared by him for the exhibit in connection with the International Tuberculosis Congress, says:

> The roof garden, or open-air ward, as a permanent arrangement for the care of incipient cases is a new and distinctive feature in hospital construction. It originated with the writer, who believed that the open-air ward was a better place than shacks or temporary pavilions on the ground. The air is purer and freer from dust in the upper stories; the patients while securing an abundance of fresh air enjoy a greater amount of comfort and are not exposed to the elements in inclement weather, while going out for their meals. The floors are dry and warm in winter, and it was possible to effect a great economy in plumbing, heating, and administrative arrangements by providing comfortable dressing rooms, bathing and toilet facilities in connection with the administration building. A commodious electric elevator carries the patients up and down, and we have at our disposal 8,000 feet of floor space, which if utilized for a one-story pavilion would have required a building 332 feet long, 24 feet wide, and extra foundations and roof. All shacks and frame pavilions are inflammable and of a temporary character. In addition, there can be no question that such habitations are less sanitary and that decentralization of patients, if carried beyond reasonable limits, must result in increased cost of construction and per diem cost of maintenance.

During the recent session of the International Congress on Tuberculosis which was held in Washington, this hospital was visited by physicians and hospital experts from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries. It was most favorably commented upon. In view of the interest manifested in this building and the numerous requests that the board has received for information concerning it, it has been deemed proper to reproduce in this report the floor plans and some photographs of the building.

HOSPITAL NOW CROWDED ON MEN'S SIDE.

While the institution was opened for the reception of patients only five months ago, it is already crowded in the men's department, and there is actually a waiting list of persons desiring admission. It will be necessary to provide enlargements in the near future. When proper buildings are erected on the public hospital site for the residence of nurses and doctors, the rooms now occupied by the house staff and nurses in the Tuberculosis Hospital can be devoted to the care of patients. This fact further emphasizes the need of the municipal hospital for which an appropriation is requested.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Board of Charities has heretofore recommended that the Emergency Hospital service of the city should be made a purely public matter, because this service is a public necessity and should not be left to private enterprise. The present emergency hospitals were started by private benevolence and important service has been rendered by these institutions in the past. The plants have been largely provided by private funds, but the maintenance of the service is now almost wholly dependent upon public appropriation. As the property, at present, occupied by the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital is soon to be taken by the Government under condemnation

proceedings, the present is deemed an opportune time to renew our recommendation that this service be placed under the immediate control and direction of the local government.

NEED OF CENTRAL RECEPTION BUILDING.

In this connection, we invite attention to the need of a central charity building or group of buildings in which might be combined with economy and efficiency various services of a temporary and emergency character in addition to that of purely hospital service.

Attention is invited to the fact that the Municipal Lodging House is now housed in an old and inadequate structure, and this service might also be combined with others in a central group of buildings. Such a central building or buildings should furnish facilities for the temporary care of all kinds of helpless or destitute persons, pending a preliminary investigation to determine the facts in each particular case. It should contain the application offices of the Board of Charities. It should have temporary provision for the care of intoxicated persons and for the emergency treatment of the sick and injured. It should afford temporary shelter for homeless men and women, for lost children, etc. In short, it should be a place where practically everybody in distress could be furnished temporary care, without the necessity of being in the hands of the police. All persons picked up on the street and not charged with crime should be sent to such a building, unless they can be sent immediately to their own homes. Such a building or group of buildings should be located in the heart of the downtown section of the city, so as to be readily accessible to the cases likely to need its care. It would not be the purpose of such a building to afford permanent care to any class of persons. The various cases should be investigated as promptly as possible and distributed according to their needs, some being sent to their homes, whether in the city or in other communities, and others being sent to institutions for more permanent care, when such is required. Such a building might be called the "Emergency Building" or "Reception Building," and should serve as a clearing house for persons in distress.

(3) CHILD-CARING WORK.

A SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The board renews its recommendation for the establishment of a school for feeble-minded children and submits an estimate of $50,000 for that purpose. We regard this as one of the most urgent needs and earnestly hope that the appropriation asked for may be granted. In this connection we invite attention to the following paragraphs from our last annual report:

The board has heretofore called attention to the difficulty of securing proper care for feeble-minded colored children. These children were formerly cared for in institutions outside the District of Columbia, but for several years it has been found impossible to secure the admission of colored children to any suitable institution. The white feeble-minded children are still cared for in outside institutions under contract with the Board of Children's Guardians; but during the past year difficulty has been experienced in securing proper care for the white children also. The institution at Elwyn, Pa., which has heretofore re-

ceived white children from the District of Columbia, being crowded, was unwilling to receive additional children, and it was necessary to make arrangements for their care at the school for feeble-minded at Vineland, N. J. These outside institutions may at any time refuse to receive children, or even refuse to keep those they now have, because the demand upon such institutions in every State is increasing more rapidly than provision is being made.

The need for the segregation of the feeble-minded is constantly emphasized by the experience of this board in finding care for the dependent classes. The public wards of the maternity hospitals especially furnish examples of the great menace to the community of allowing the feeble-minded to reproduce their kind. Girls of this unfortunate class are peculiarly liable to become the victims of unscrupulous men. We can not too strongly emphasize the importance of the permanent segregation of this class.

The necessity of providing for this class of cases becomes ever more pressing, and we desire to emphasize the importance of securing an appropriation as above indicated.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The work of the Board of Children's Guardians continues to increase. At the first of July, 1907, the board had 1,390 permanent wards. During the year there were committed to the guardianship of the board 254 permanent wards, while only 118 passed out of guardianship through having reached the age of maturity or otherwise, leaving at the close of the year ended June 30, 1908, 1,526 permanent wards in the guardianship of the board, an increase of 136 during the year.

It had 84 temporary wards at the beginning of the year; 264 commitments were made during the year; 182 were discharged from temporary guardianship, leaving 166 temporary wards at the close of the year, an increase of 82, making almost double the number they had at the first of the year. The Board of Children's Guardians reports that it is embarrassed by the number of temporary commitments, because the children held on temporary commitments can not be adopted into foster homes, as is the case with the children committed as permanent wards. It recommends that the law be changed so as to provide that no temporary commitments shall be made except in emergencies, and that no temporary commitment shall be made for a period longer than six months.

The constantly increasing number of dependent children emphasizes the importance of the greatest possible vigilence on the part of those charged with the administration of the laws in relation to this matter, in order that persons able to care for their children may be discouraged from asking public aid.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

This new school for colored children was opened in August, 1907. It now has over 40 boys and the number is steadily increasing. It can accommodate in the present buildings between 60 and 70 and it will probably be filled during the current year. A good deal of work has been done by the boys in the way of cleaning up the grounds and considerable produce has been raised, notwithstanding the fact that the school was not opened until August. This is a school for colored children and the superintendent and all the employees are colored. *It is believed that* this school should prove a useful institution and

afford an opportunity of demonstrating in the District of Columbia what can be accomplished with the colored youth under the guidance and direction of teachers of their own race.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR WHITE CHILDREN.

This school had a daily average of 134 as compared with 132 the preceding year. The numbers at this school have not materially changed for several years, because the capacity of the school will not permit of any considerable increase. This school is in good condition in all departments, with the exception of the fact that some of the buildings are old and unsatisfactory for the purposes for which they are used.

Attention is invited to the fact that there is need for new buildings at this institution, but a recommendation for an appropriation for this purpose has not been made because about one-half of the grounds of the institution and most of the buildings lie within the limits of the Naval Observatory Circle, and the Navy Department has recommended that this property be acquired by the United States in order to complete the Naval Observatory Circle as provided for by law. All the other property lying within this circle has already been acquired by the United States. It is respectfully urged that the question of providing for the acquirement of this ground by the United States be settled as soon as possible, because the school is in need of additional buildings, which should not be provided at the present site in view of the expected early removal and because of the further fact that every year's delay makes it more difficult to obtain suitable ground elsewhere within the District of Columbia. The school should doubtless be removed to a suburban site, but the cost of land in all suburban sections of the District is increasing rapidly, and every year's delay will necessarily add to the cost of acquiring a suitable site in another location.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

This institution, which has just completed its second year, is proving satisfactory and may fairly be regarded as an admirable institution for the purposes which it is designed to serve. It has been visited by many persons from other communities, and its plan has been favorably commented upon. Its design has been studied by public officials from several places who are planning new institutions for similar work, and the board has had frequent requests for copies of the plans.

The daily average number of inmates during the year was 227, as compared with 209 in the preceding year. The health of the inmates has been good, and the old people seem happier and more contented than they were when housed in the old four-story building at the Washington Asylum. The ample sun parlors afford comfortable lounging rooms, so it is not necessary for any inmates, except those actually sick, to occupy the sleeping quarters in the daytime. During the favorable weather the inmates are allowed the liberty of the

grounds, and those who are able are required to do light work on the farm or about the buildings.

The colored men's department at the institution is crowded, and the board submits an estimate of $10,000 for enlargement of this department.

RECOMMEND PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND.

We again invite attention to the importance of securing additional land at Blue Plains for institutional purposes. One small tract of 15 acres is bounded on three sides by the District's holdings. This tract should be acquired at once. The wisdom of the purchase of a large tract of land at Blue Plains is now generally admitted. It is important that sufficient land should be secured in the near future to amply provide for institutional needs. There are now only a very few tracts of land in the District of Columbia large enough for institution purposes that could be secured at what would be considered reasonable prices. The price of land in the vicinity of Blue Plains is rapidly increasing. The District bought the original 260 acres of this tract at a little less than $160 per acre. Last year it acquired 19 acres adjoining the original tract and bounded on three sides by it. This additional land was acquired through condemnation proceedings and cost over $300 per acre.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

The number of lodgings furnished at the Municipal Lodging House during the year was 7,785, as compared with 5,706 during the preceding year, an increase of 2,079. This increase is doubtless largely accounted for by the industrial depression of the past year. The maximum capacity of this house is 52. On 27 nights during the past winter men were refused lodgings because the house was filled.

Because of the fact that there are only three employees at this institution, it has been found impossible to keep the place open for the admission of inmates later than ten o'clock at night. Complaint has been made because of the fact that sometimes men sought admission after this hour, and we have requested a small appropriation of $150 to employ a watchman at $25 per month for six months. If this is done it will be possible to have some one on duty all night during the winter months, so that homeless men may be admitted to the institution at any hour. It is not deemed necessary to keep the place open all night during the summer months.

The Night Lodging House Association, which owns this property, has made considerable repairs in the building during the year, and it is now in tolerably good condition; but it is a very old building, not at all adapted for the purposes for which it is used. The sanitary conditions are not good, and when the building is crowded, as it has been during the past winter, there is not proper allowance of air space in the sleeping quarters. Nothing less than a new building with much additional space would satisfactorily meet the needs. It has already been suggested that accommodations for homeless men might be provided in connection with a central reception building. We are advised that the Night Lodging House Association, which owns the present property, would be willing to have the property sold and the proceeds used to aid in providing better accommodations under Government control.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

This institution provides temporary accommodations for soldiers and sailors who come to Washington and are unable to provide for their maintenance during their stay. Such men frequently come in reference to pension or other claims pending before the departments of the Federal Government. The average number of men cared for at this home during the year was 45, as compared with 34 during the preceding year. The home has recently moved from the old building on Third street below Pennsylvania avenue to new quarters on the corner of Third and C streets. The building, of course, has been rented, as the home does not own any real estate. The new quarters are much better located, more sanitary, and in every way better adapted for the purposes of the home than was the old building which it formerly occupied. The institution is economically and satisfactorily conducted.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

This institution has continued, as in the past, to render most helpful service in providing for a peculiarly difficult class of cases. It provides care for women with illegitimate children, and has been very successful in finding employment where mothers have been enabled to keep their children with them and to maintain them by their own efforts. In this way it has been instrumental in making self-supporting many who would otherwise have become public charges. We request an increase from $2,000 to $3,000 in the appropriation for the care of women and children at this institution, under contract with the Board of Charities. It has not been possible in the past year for the board to pay for all cases sent to the institution because of the lack of funds. The amount of money received through the Board of Charities is only a small proportion of the total amount expended by the institution. The expenditures for the past year were over $12,000, of which amount only $2,000 was received from the Board of Charities. The board pays only for cases sent to the institution by its representatives, and such cases only as are legitimate public charges and would have to be cared for by the District, either in this or in some other institution. The service rendered by the institution is most satisfactory, and the rate paid is much less than would be required for similar services in a public institution.

INSANE.

The daily average number of insane persons from the District of Columbia cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane during the year was 1,317, as compared with 1,260 during the preceding year, an increase of 57.

In discussing the question of medical charities, it has been recommended that psychopathic wards for the treatment of the acute insane be provided in connection with the general public hospital. If this were done the number of commitments to the hospital for the insane would be lessened, because of the fact that a considerable number of persons suffering from acute attacks of insanity are cured within a comparatively short time and are enabled to return to their homes and thus avoid the stigma of commitment to an insane asylum. The fact

that from 15 to 25 per cent of insane persons treated in psychopathic wards in over twenty cities in Europe and America recover emphasizes the importance of the establishment of such wards.

We have also recommended that a law be passed providing for the detention and treatment of victims of the alcohol and drug habits at the old almshouse building. If this were done, the number of commitments to the insane asylum would be still further lessened. Again, if proper facilities were provided, as recommended at the municipal hospital, for the care of chronic cases, over 150 patients now confined at the Government Hospital for the Insane and suffering from senile dementia could be provided for at a much less cost in the chronic wards of the general hospital.

The board has continued its activity in investigating the cases of persons committed to the hospital for the insane, with a view to requiring payment by the estate or friends of inmates in all cases where such payments can be made. It has returned to their homes or the places of their legal residence, as required by law, nonresident persons committed to the hospital. During the year there were transferred from the indigent to the pay list 4 persons; there were returned to their friends 6 persons; and 57 nonresidents were deported, making a total of 67 taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia.

A careful study of the subject of the care of the insane in the District of Columbia was made by this board last winter, and a special report submitted on February 13, 1908. Attention is invited to this report, which is published as an appendix.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

While from the foregoing it appears that much has been, and is now being, done to promote and properly direct the useful extension of public charities in the District of Columbia, and to regulate carefully the expenditure of public moneys appropriated for their support, it is also apparent, because of conditions which existed at the time of the creation of this board, and which, notwithstanding the efforts and recommendations of this board, have been continued in existence, a sound, economic, and safe administration of this most important subject of municipal control is hindered if not made impossible.

The act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, creating the Board of Charities, was in large measure the result of the report from the joint select committee appointed under the authority of the act of March 3, 1897, in which report the condition of the charities of the District of Columbia is described as "chaotic," and as calling for regulation by Congress through a properly constituted local board.

As soon as the Board of Charities was appointed under the act first above referred to, it proceeded to make a careful study of conditions, and the result of its labors, in the direction indicated, has been from time to time expressed to Congress in annual reports duly submitted.

Without attempting in this report to again enumerate all of the many contradictory and even impossible conditions affecting District charities and their regulation, we wish to direct your attention to what, in the opinion of this board, are two of the most serious detriments to a reasonable and effective administration, the one having

relation to public charities and the other to private charities receiving public aid.

The public charities of Washington, as organized, are placed some under the control of the District government, others under the Department of the Interior, and still others under the departments of Justice and War.

This manifold direction over similar institutions located side by side is destructive to uniform administration, and necessarily creates confusion and difficulties which could not exist under a unified control.

Repeated reference has been made to this very fruitful cause of contradictory and injurious conditions, but notwithstanding the efforts of the Board of Charities, this evil still exists, and so long as it does exist will continue as an obstacle to better regulation.

The other evil referred to has relation to private institutions aided by congressional appropriation. The system of appropriation in aid of the support of private charities which, at the time of the creation of the Board of Charities, had for a long time been in existence, was that of lump appropriations directly made to these charities, and measured not by the usefulness or need of the institutions benefited, but by their influence or persuasion.

After the many infirmities of this system had been brought to the attention of the Commisioners of the District of Columbia, and through them to Congress, the contract system was substituted for what might be called the subsidy system, and this contract system is now in force.

While the change has been productive of good in many directions so far as the application of public funds to private institutions is concerned, it does not, in the opinion of this board, meet the exigencies of the situation, and is subject to weaknesses and proper criticism.

While all appropriations now made are based upon estimates prepared by the governing boards of these respective charities, and are as carefully revised by the Board of Charities as conditions will permit, the fact that the institutions themselves are not under the control of the Board of Charities makes it impossible for the board to be fully advised as to the accuracy of the same. This absence of authority on the part of the board to regulate expenditures and the absence of accountability on the part of these charities to the board make regulation impossible and tend to make our recommendations uncertain, if not misleading.

A natural desire on the part of these institutions to absorb the entire appropriation is sometimes evident, and each year the Board of Charities is urged to recommend a larger appropriation based upon an annually increasing estimate, and it is also apparent that private support and donation are lessened just in proportion to the increase in public appropriation.

It is also a fact that institutions obtaining congressional aid through contracts with the Board of Charities, at the same time apply directly and through friends to Congress for, and receive, additional appropriations for construction, equipment, and repairs, to be expended by their own board and not under the supervision or control of this board or other governmental agency.

We believe that a remedy for the evil suggested can only come through a more complete equipment and occupation of the field of

charitable endeavor in the shape of institutions wholly under the direction of the District government; broad enough in their aims and complete enough in their equipment, to take care of all who should be the object of public charity.

This would require that the scope and standard of charities now under federal and District supervision should be made wider and more perfect and brought under one control, and also that the list of such charities should be enlarged from time to time to fully meet the needs of all who are rightfully the beneficiaries of governmental care, or perhaps the need and its remedy could be better indicated by saying that the situation, in our opinion, requires, in addition to existing institutions under governmental direction, improved, developed, and placed under one control, the erection at Washington of the additional wards and buildings enumerated in this report, containing the several departments referred to, and such other facilities as may from time to time become necessary to meet the ever-increasing needs of the federal capital.

In this manner ample provision would be made for all who should be cared for by public aid, and the necessity of placing public patients at private institutions gradually and in time would be altogether avoided.

The conclusion now expressed is but the embodiment of views stated, and recommendations included, in the earlier reports of this board, and these are now reiterated and emphasized because, in the opinion of this board, the larger charitable needs incident to the growth of population make that which was in the past a want now a necessity, a necessity that will increase with each year of added growth to the city, and will become more and more difficult of regulation until all public dependents are cared for by government aid in government institutions and hospitals directed and controlled by Congress through the agency of the District government.

The formal estimates for the fiscal year 1910 are submitted herewith, together with the report of the secretary containing sundry information and statistical tables and the reports submitted by the various institutions subject to our supervision.

The board acknowledges the courtesy and cooperation of the officers and representatives of the various institutions subject to our supervision, and it expresses its appreciation of the cooperation and cordial support it has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

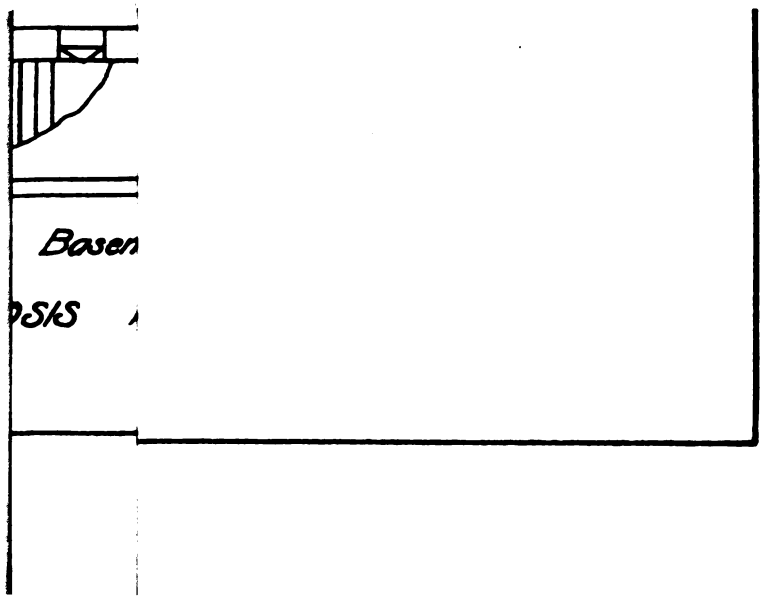
JNO. JOY EDSON,
GEORGE M. KOBER,
MYER COHEN,
GEO. WM. COOK,
GEORGE E. HAMILTON,
Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DRESSING ROOM.

WARDS FOR INCIPIENT CASES.

WARDS FOR ADVANCED CASES.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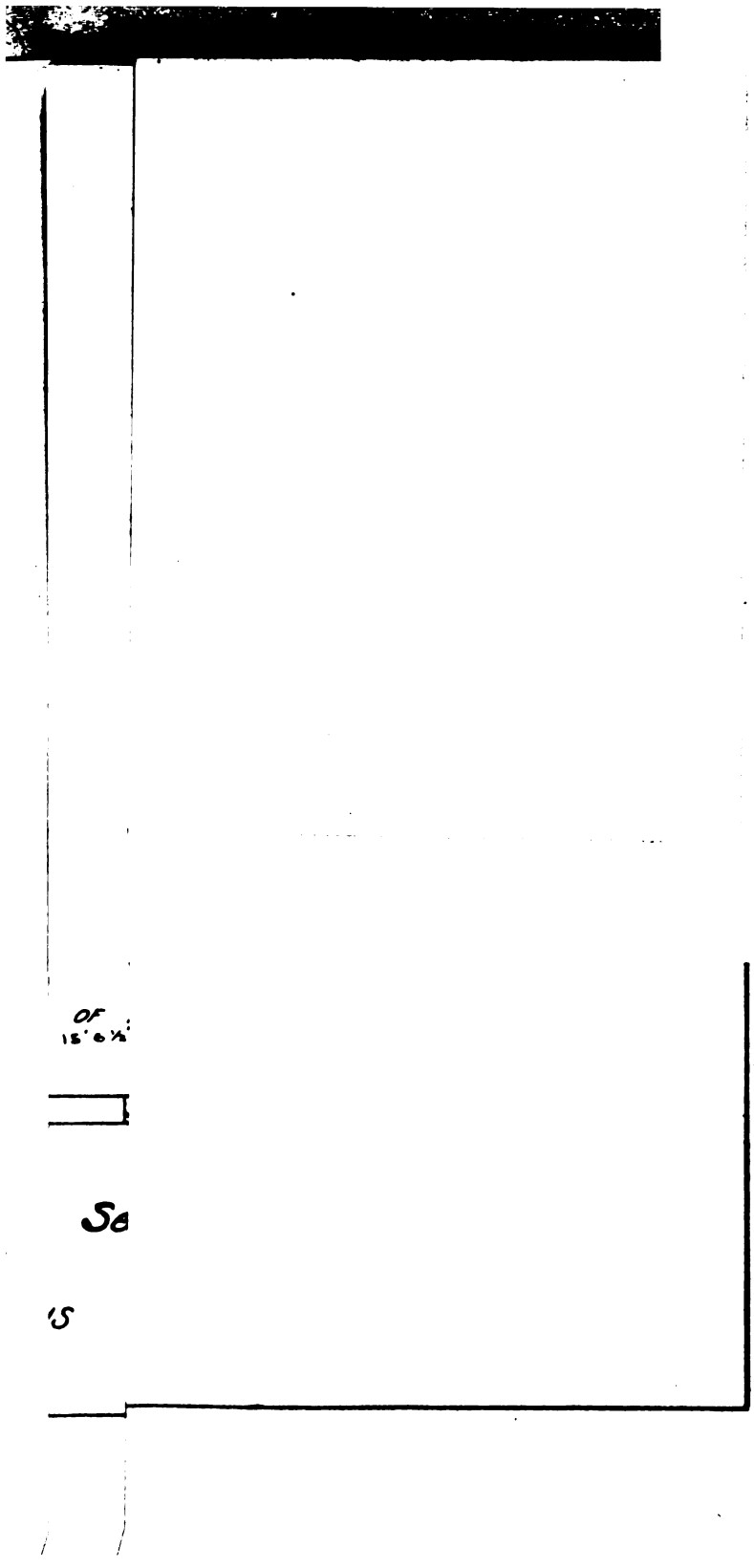
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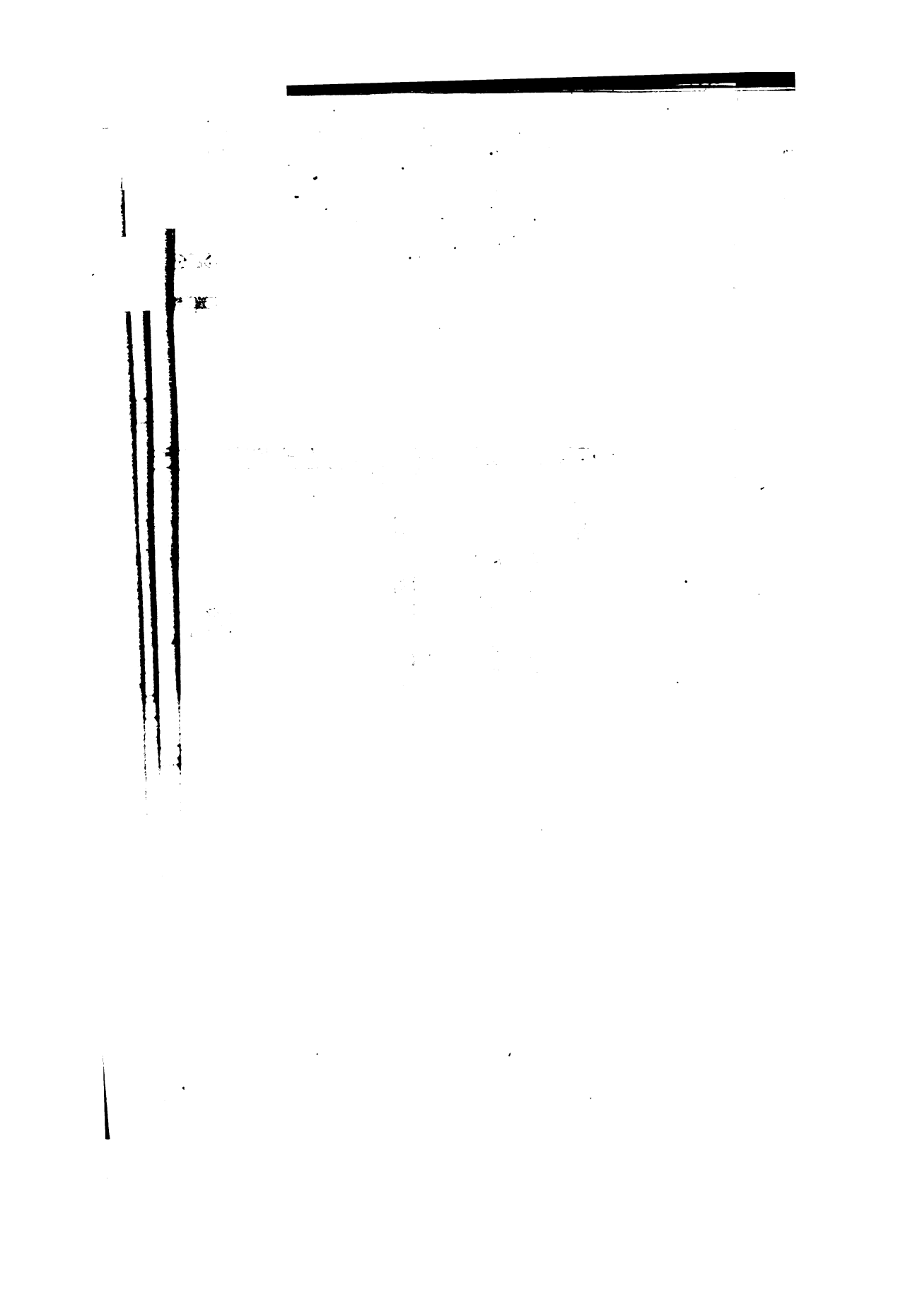

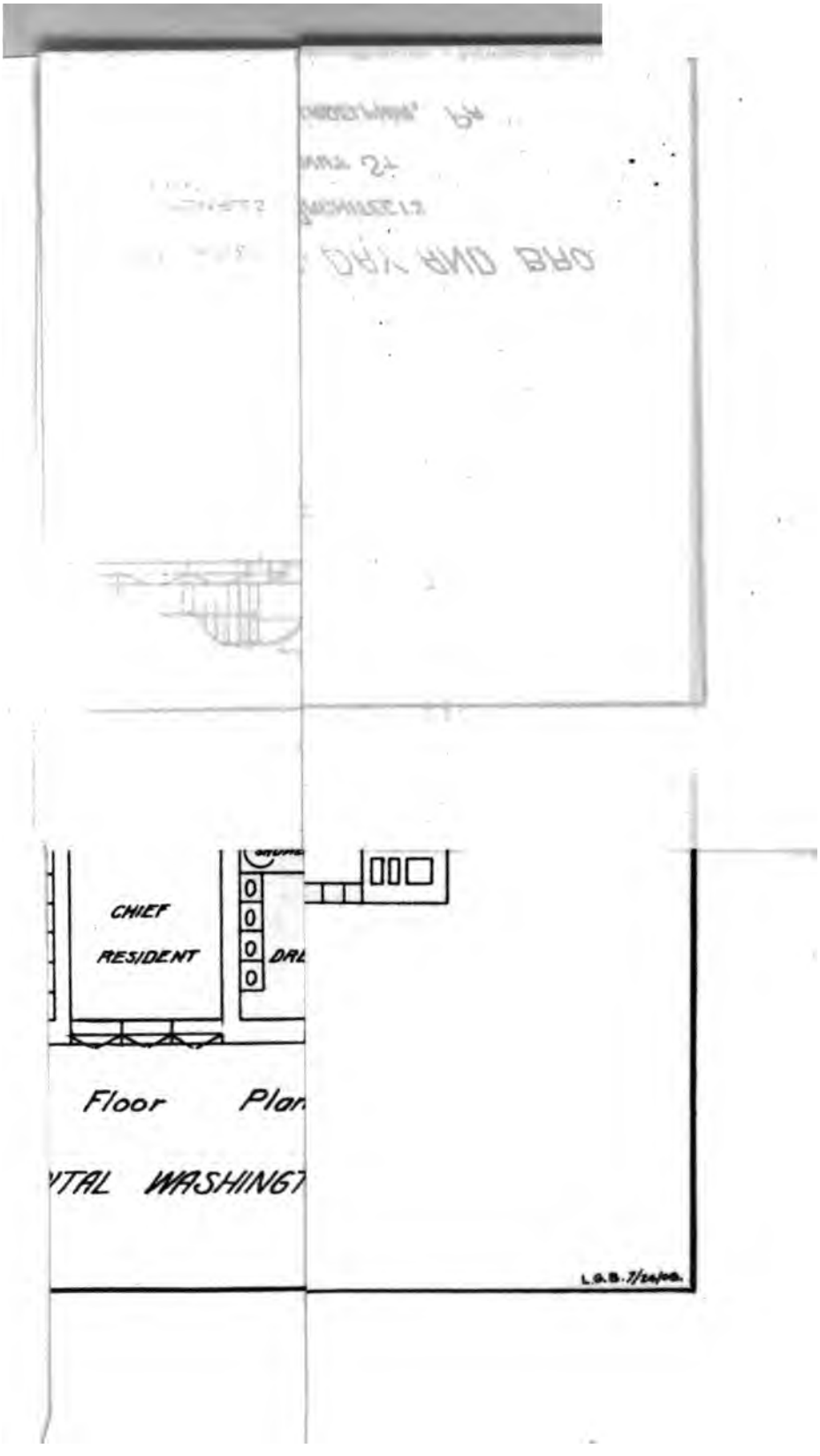
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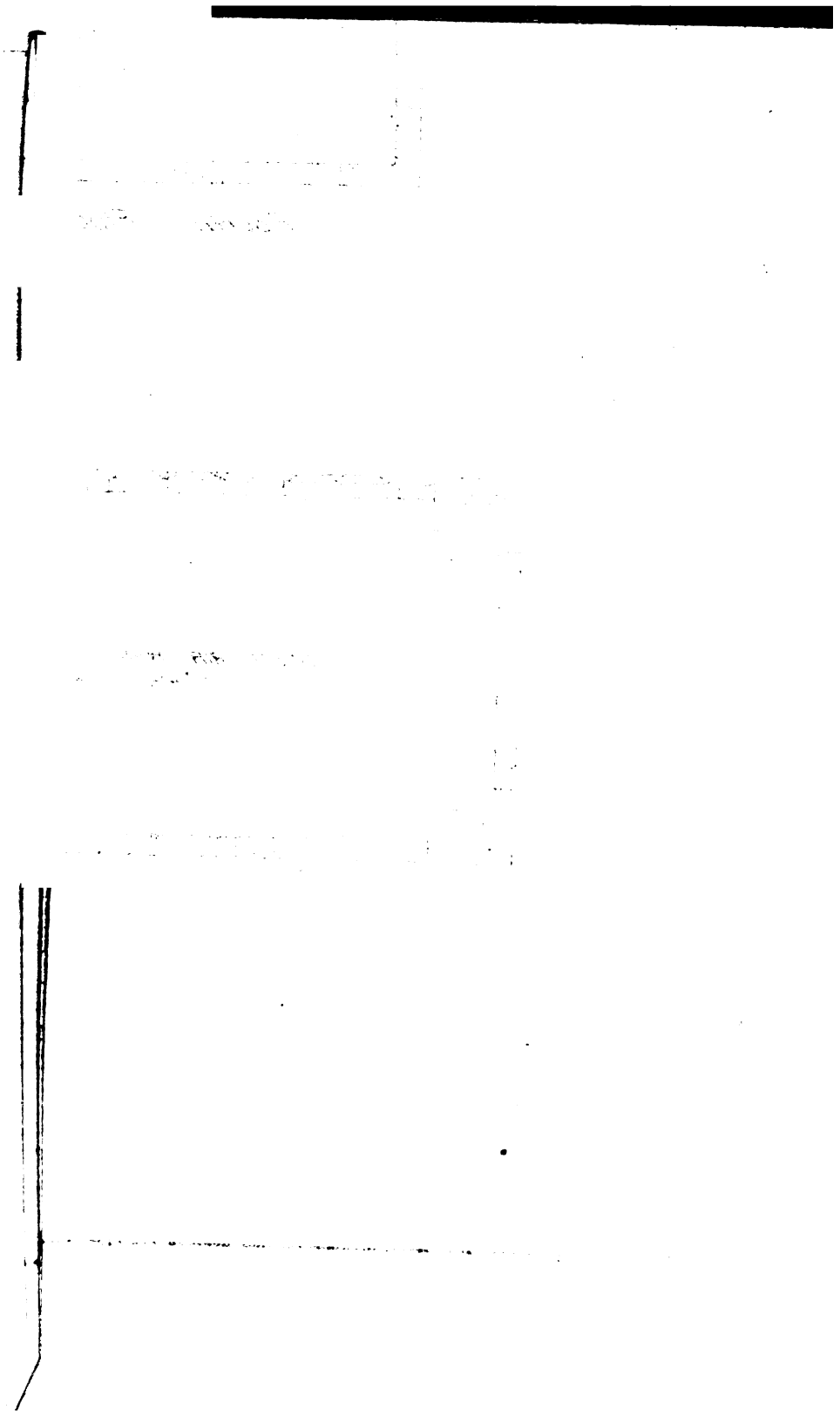

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That increased facilities be provided at the workhouse at the earliest possible time. (See p. 4.)
2. That $50,000 be appropriated to erect an additional building at the Reform School for Girls. (See p. 5.)
3. That the National Training School for Boys and the Reform School for Girls be placed under the control and management of the District of Columbia. (See p. 5.)
4. That hospital wards for chronic cases be erected. (See p. 7.)
5. That hospital wards for convalescent patients be erected. (See p. 7.)
6. That psychopathic wards be erected. (See p. 7.)
7. That wards for maternity and gynecological cases be erected. (See p. 7.)
8. That old almshouse building be used for habitués of the alcohol and drug habits. (See p. 6.)
9. That a law be enacted providing for the detention and treatment of drug habitués. (See p. 6.)
10. That the emergency hospital service be placed under the immediate direction and control of the local government. (See p. 9.)
11. That a central reception building be provided. (See p. 9.)
12. That a school for feeble-minded children be established. (See p. 9.)
13. That the Industrial Home School for White Children be moved from its present location near the city to a site in the country. (See p. 11.)
14. That $10,000 be appropriated for the enlargement of the Home for the Aged and Infirm. (See p. 12.)
15. That additional land for institutional purposes be acquired as soon as possible. (See p. 12.)

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1910.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated 1910.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.		
Board of Charities:		
For secretary	$3,000	$3,000
Clerk	1,200	1,200
Stenographer	1,200	1,200
Messenger	600	600
1 inspector	1,000	1,200
6 inspectors, at $720 each	4,320	
2 inspectors, at $1,000 each		2,000
2 inspectors, at $900 each		1,800
2 inspectors, at $840 each		1,680
1 driver	660	780
3 drivers, at $600 each	1,800	
3 drivers, at $720 each		2,160
Hostler	540	540
Traveling expenses	400	400
Total	14,720	16,560
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		
Washington Asylum:		
For superintendent	1,800	1,800
Visiting physician	1,080	1,200
Resident physician	480	480
Clerk	840	840
Property clerk	1,200	1,000
Baker	600	600
Principal overseer	1,500	1,200
15 overseers, at $660 each	9,900	9,900
2 overseers, at $720 each		1,440

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1910—Continued.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated 1910.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Washington Asylum—Continued.		
Engineer	$720	$720
Assistant engineer	480	480
Second assistant engineer	480	480
Engineer at hospital for 7½ months, at $50 per month	375	375
Engineer at new workhouse for 7½ months, at $50 per month	375	375
2 watchmen, at $480 each	960	960
2 night watchmen, at $548 each	1,096	1,096
Blacksmith and woodworker	500	500
Carpenter	500	500
Driver for dead wagon	365	365
Hostler and driver	240	240
Keeper at female workhouse	300	300
Do	180	180
Hospital cook	600	600
Chief cook for workhouse	600	600
4 assistant cooks, at $180 each	720	720
Trained nurse who shall act as superintendent of nursing	720	900
2 graduate nurses at $425 each	850	850
Graduate nurse for receiving ward	425	425
2 nurses for annex wards, at $480 each	960	960
6 orderlies, at $300 each	1,800	1,800
Pupil nurses, not less than 20 in number (nurses to be paid not to exceed $120 per annum during first year of service, and not to exceed $150 per annum during second year of service)	2,625	2,625
Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk	720	720
Gardener	540	540
Herdsman	365	365
Florist	300	300
Tailor	180	180
Housekeeper	300	300
Laundryman	600	600
Temporary labor not to exceed	2,400	2,400
Total for salaries	38,676	39,916
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items	50,000	62,000
For repairs to buildings, plumbing, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, tools, cars, tracks, steam heating and cooking apparatus	2,000	2,000
For additional amount for the above named purposes	1,500	.....
For payment to the beneficiaries named in section 3 of "An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances," approved Mar. 23, 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on itemized vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of said District	2,400	2,400
The President is authorized to appoint three commissioners, one of whom may be nominated by the Attorney-General and one by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall investigate the condition of the jail of the District of Columbia, now under the control of the Attorney-General, and of the workhouse within said District and other buildings adjacent to said jail; and in connection with the investigation the commissioners, under the direction of the Attorney-General, may visit and inspect similar institutions in other cities within the United States; and they shall report to the President on or before December 31, 1908, concerning said condition and the expediency of removing said jail, workhouse, and other buildings to other sites more appropriate for their needs and located so near to railroad lines as to secure suitable facilities for the delivery thereto of material suitable or necessary for industries to be therein carried on; and shall also make such other recommendations on the subject as may seem to them expedient; for the expenses of the Commission there is hereby appropriated the sum of $1,500 or so much thereof as may be necessary	1,500	.....
For erection of north wing for the workhouse for males	.....	110,000
For material for new sewer	.....	500
Installing water mains and fire plugs	.....	3,500
Aged and Infirm:		
ndent	1,200	1,200
	600	600
	900	900
	420	420
tendants, at $300 each	600	600
	600	600
ndants, at $360 each	720	720
eer	900	900
ngineer	480	720
istant engineer	.....	480

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1910—Continued.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated 1910.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Continued.		
2 firemen, at $300 each	$600	
3 firemen, at $300 each		$900
Physician and pharmacist	480	480
2 nurses, at $360 each	720	720
2 assistant cooks, at $180 each	360	360
Blacksmith and woodworker	540	540
Farmer	540	540
2 farm hands, at $360 each	720	
4 farm hands, at $360 each		1,440
Tailor	240	240
Seamstress	240	240
Laundryman	540	540
Hostler and driver	240	240
2 servants, at $144 each	288	
4 servants, at $144 each		576
Temporary labor	600	600
Total for salaries	12,528	14,556
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs, and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items	20,000	26,000
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	1,500	3,000
For necessary fire protection, water mains, plugs, and the necessary piping connections, and laying and installing the same, to be immediately available	1,500	
For duplicating the water supply, including an artesian well, deep-well pump, tank, piping, and the necessary steam and water connections, with pump and tank, to be immediately available	6,500	
For installing a dairy, including the erection of buildings, purchase of cattle, and the necessary fixtures for the same		2,500
For purchase and laying of farm land drain tile		800
For erection of additional building for male colored inmates		10,000
National Training School for Boys:		
For care and maintenance of boys committed to the National Training School for Boys by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the Board of Charities with the authorities of said National Training School for Boys or so much thereof as may be necessary	22,000	22,000
Reform School for Girls:		
Superintendent	1,200	1,200
Treasurer	600	600
Matron	600	600
3 teachers, at $600 each	1,800	1,800
Overseer	720	720
6 teachers of industries, at $480 each	2,880	2,880
Engineer	600	600
Assistant Engineer	420	480
Night watchman	480	480
2 laborers, at $300 each	600	600
Total for salaries	9,900	9,960
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items	12,000	12 000
For furnishing and erecting one eight-rack and one ten-rack clothes dryer, complete with stoves, in the laundries	462	
For furnishing and erecting two filters and tank of ten thousand gallons capacity for filtered water	2,000	
For furnishing and erecting one motor-driven 5 by 8 single-acting triplex pump, 10 horsepower; 60 cycle, single phase, motor and all necessary accessories	1,080	
For furnishing and erecting a hot-air furnace and necessary connections for heating the dormitory for male employees	191	
For completing dormitory for male employees in accordance with original plan		675
For painting and repairing preparatory building		1,800
For erecting additional building		50,000
Transportation of prisoners:[a]		
For conveying prisoners to the workhouse, including salary of driver not to exceed $720, and the purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness	2,000	2,000

[a] This estimate is submitted by the board because the item appears in this section of the bill for the current year, but the work of conveying prisoners to the workhouse is not carried on under the supervision of this board, and this estimate should be included in another section of the bill, probably either under the police department or the police court.

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1910—Continued.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated 1910.
MEDICAL CHARITIES.		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum by the Board of Charities	$25,500	$25,500
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	20,000	20,000
For repairs to Columbia Hospital	3,000	2,150
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Children's Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	14,000	14,000
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the National Homeopathic Hospital Association by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	8,000	8,000
For relief of the National Homeopathic Hospital Association	25,000	
Provided, That no part of the appropriation hereby made shall be paid to said National Homeopathic Hospital Association unless said association shall have collected, on or before the 30th day of June, 1909, in cash, through contributions, donations, and like sources, the sum of $15,000, and shall have furnished the Commissioners of the District of Columbia satisfactory evidence of the collection and possession of said sum: *Provided further*, That the said sum of $40,000 shall be applied to the liquidation of the debt of said National Homeopathic Hospital Association.		
For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital by the Board of Charities	15,000	15,000
For repairs and equipment, Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	4,000	
For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with the Eastern Dispensary by the Board of Charities	6,000	6,000
For Washington Home for Incurables, maintenance	4,000	4,000
For the Women's Clinic, maintenance	500	250
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Georgetown University Hospital by the Board of Charities	3,000	3,000
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the George Washington University Hospital by the Board of Charities	3,000	3,000
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Board of Charities [a]	19,000	19,000
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Garfield Memorial Hospital by the Board of Charities [a]	19,000	19,000
For the building of a retaining wall from Florida avenue to north line of hospital grounds on east side of Eleventh street; for macadamized driveways to replace gravel ones, repairing macadamized driveways, and repaving of gutters; for new cement walks to replace wooden ones; for installing fire plugs on ground, and for services of engineer to supervise all said work	24,430	
To be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the board of trustees of the hospital, one half of said sum to be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half out of the Treasury of the United States.		
Tuberculosis Hospital:		
For superintendent	1,200	1,200
Resident physician	480	480
Pharmacist and clerk	720	720
Superintendent of nurses	600	900
Matron	600	600
Pathologist		600
4 graduate nurses, at $365 each	1,460	
10 pupil nurses, at $120 each	1,200	
7 graduate nurses, at $500 each		3,500
Chief cook	480	600
Assistant cook		360
2 assistant cooks, at $180 each	360	360
Engineer	720	720
Assistant engineer	600	600
Do		480
2 firemen, at $300 each	600	600
Elevator conductor	300	300
Laundryman	480	600
Laborer	360	360
Night watchman	360	360
3 orderlies, at $300 each	900	900
4 servants, at $180 each	720	720
Farmer and gardener		540
2 laundresses, at $180 each		360
2 ward maids, at $180 each		360
Total for salaries	12,140	16,220

[a] The items for Garfield and Providence hospitals, while new items in this bill, are not new appropriations. These items have been carried in the sundry civil bill, and the appropriations were paid wholly from the United States Treasury. Now these appropriations are paid on the half-and-half basis, and these institutions are by law placed under the supervision of the District authorities. Hence these items are inserted in the estimates for the District bill instead of in the sundry civil bill, as heretofore.

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1910—Continued.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated 1910.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.		
Tuberculosis Hospital—Continued.		
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, temporary services not to exceed $1,000, and other necessary items	$25,000	.....
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, books and periodicals not to exceed $50, temporary services not to exceed $1,000, and other necessary items	.....	$25,000
Necessary equipment for pathological laboratory, to be immediately available	.....	800
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	.....	1,500
For the preparation of plans and specifications and toward the erection of hospital buildings, including power house and domestic service building, to be located and erected on the site now owned by the District of Columbia at Fourteenth and Upshur streets, with authority to contract for the completion of said buildings, at a total cost not to exceed $300,000	.....	100,000
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.		
Board of Children's Guardians:		
For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July 26, 1892, namely: For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, and all office and sundry expenses	3,100	.....
For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July 26, 1892, namely: For administrative expenses including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, and other books and periodicals needed for office use not to exceed $25, and other office and sundry expenses	.....	3,100
For agent	1,800	1,800
Executive clerk	1,080	1,200
Placing officer	900	900
Placing officer	720	900
Investigating clerk	840	960
Record clerk	660	660
Visiting inspector	600	600
Clerk	600	600
Messenger	360	360
Total for salaries	7,560	7,980
For maintenance of feeble-minded children	16,000	16,000
For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than $1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than $300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board	40,000	36,000
The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authroized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed $200 at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.		
Industrial home school for colored children:		
For superintendent	1,200	1,200
Matron of school	480	480
2 caretakers, at $360 each	720	720
2 assistant caretakers, at $300 each	600	600
2 teachers, at $480 each	960	960
Sewing teacher	360	360
Manual training teacher	480	480
Farmer	480	540
Watchman	300	300
Cook	240	240
Laundress	240	240
Total for salaries	6,060	6,120
For temporary services not to exceed	500	500
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, vehicles, and harness	5,000	6,000

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1910—Continued.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated 1910.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Industrial home school for colored children—Continued.		
For necessary furniture and equipment, including farming implements, live stock, and tools (to be immediately available)	$2,000	
For necessary cottage furniture and manual training equipment (to be immediately available)		$1,500
For necessary tiling and pipes	500	300
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	300	1,000
For materials, implements and supervision for grading, road making, and making culverts and abutments		1,000
Provided, That all moneys received at said school as income from sale of products shall be paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to be expended by them in the support of the school during the fiscal year 1910.		
For the Industrial Home School:		
For superintendent	1,200	1,200
Matron	480	480
2 matrons, at $360 each	720	
3 matrons, at $360 each		1,080
2 assistant matrons, at $300 each	600	600
Housekeeper	360	360
Sewing teacher	360	360
Nurse	300	300
Manual training teacher	600	600
Florist	720	720
Engineer	600	720
Farmer	480	540
Cook	240	240
Laundress	240	240
2 housemaids, at $144 each	288	
2 housemaids, at $180 each		360
Temporary labor not to exceed	400	400
Total for salaries	7,588	8,200
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horse, wagon, and harness	9,412	16,000
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	2,000	2,000
For cost of operating pumping plant to dispose of sewage	550	550
For new boiler		1,000
For the erection of suitable buildings for a school for feeble minded children to be located on the tract of land at Blue Plains now owned by the District of Columbia		50,000
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	9,900	9,900
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the Washington Hospital for Foundlings by the Board of Charities	5,400	5,400
For renewing the heating apparatus and necessary alterations and repairs at the Washington Hospital for Foundlings	2,000	
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with St. Ann's Infant Asylum by the Board of Charities	5,400	5,400
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the German Orphan Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed	600	300
TEMPORARY HOMES.		
For Municipal Lodging House and wood and stone yard, namely:		
For superintendent	1,200	1,200
Cook	360	360
Laborer	360	480
Night watchman for six months, at $25 per month		150
Total for salaries	1,920	2,190
Maintenance, including rent	1,780	2,200
For Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, namely:		
For superintendent	1,200	1,200
Janitor	360	360
Cook	360	360
Maintenance	3,580	3,580
To be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and ex-soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war shall also be admitted to the Home.		
For the care and maintenance of women and children, under a contract to be made with the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission by the Board of Charities, maintenance	2,000	3,000

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1910—Continued.

Title of office and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1909.	Estimated 1910.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.		
Hospital for the Insane:		
For support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided by law	$294,800	$301,408
For deportation from the District of Columbia of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "To change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1899	3,000	3,000
That in expending the foregoing sum, the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the secretary of the Board of Charities, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may require of said secretary, sums of money not exceeding $300 at one time, to be used only for deportation from the District of nonresident insane persons, and to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia.		
Relief of the poor: For relief of the poor, including pay of physicians to the poor at not exceeding $1 per day each, who shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the recommendation of the health officer	12,300	12,300
Transportation of paupers: For transportation of paupers	3,000	3,000
Total	881,197	1,185,127

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith sundry statements and statistical tables relating to the work of this office and the various institutions subject to its supervision during the year ended June 30, 1908, as follows:

1. A series of tables showing the number of free patients admitted to the various hospitals subject to our supervision. These tables are arranged by months and summarized for the entire year. They show the number of persons admitted, classified by sex and color; also the daily average of free patients maintained in the various hospitals and the average number of days that each patient was maintained.

2. A statement in reference to the work of the physicians to the poor, showing the number of persons treated by these physicians during the year and the number of families represented; also a table showing the various diseases treated by these physicians, and an additional table showing the number of visits made, office consultations held, and the cost of the service, including cost of medicine and physicians' salaries.

3. A statement in reference to the work of the ambulance service, setting forth the number of calls responded to and the nature of the service rendered.

4. A statement in reference to the transportation of paupers, showing the number of instances in which transportation was granted. The cost of this transportation is borne in part by the appropriation and in part by relatives and friends of the beneficiaries.

5. A statement in reference to the work of the deportation of nonresident insane chargeable to the District of Columbia, together with a table showing the number of District indigent patients cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane.

6. Tables covering all the institutions subject to our supervision, as follows:

(*a*) *Finances.*—These tables show the receipts of the various institutions from all sources and the disbursements for all purposes.

(*b*) *Movement of population.*—These tables show the number of persons admitted and discharged during the year and the daily average population of each of the institutions.

(*c*) *Comparative population table.*—This table shows the daily average number of persons cared for by the various institutions and organizations for each year from 1901 up to the present year.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the eleven hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1908.

CASUALTY.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July	33	12	29	4	78	3.77
August	39	4	22	9	74	5.54
September	33	7	17	10	67	8.16
October	41	6	19	11	77	7.96
November	41	6	13	4	64	9.26
December	53	3	23	15	94	9.12
January	31	6	24	6	67	6.09
February	37	6	21	4	68	8.75
March	34	5	16	3	58	11.09
April	32	4	20	9	65	12.06
May	28	9	11	7	55	14.03
June	32	11	23	6	72	12.03
Total	434	79	238	88	839	8.98

CHILDREN'S.

July	16	12	18	10	56	47.09
August	15	10	17	9	51	47.77
September	24	11	13	7	55	51.90
October	11	7	19	11	48	53.77
November	8	3	16	5	32	47.40
December	14	8	14	8	44	56.70
January	14	16	13	8	51	59.90
February	17	10	16	4	47	61.24
March	17	12	12	11	52	62.61
April	18	11	9	13	51	75.20
May	3	3	13	6	25	70.74
June	16	13	12	10	51	61.90
Total	173	116	172	102	563	58.01

COLUMBIA.

July	5	17	10	50	82	52.19
August	1	12	11	51	75	50.64
September	3	11	8	30	52	44.96
October	6	20	9	41	76	43.29
November	3	15	7	49	74	52.33
December	3	16	13	48	80	57.12
January	3	22	5	52	82	52.25
February	6	21	7	43	77	57.93
March	1	26	10	49	86	55.48
April	3	15	6	51	75	54.61
May	8	22	8	45	83	59.96
June	2	19	9	30	60	50.53
Total	44	216	103	539	902	52.60

EMERGENCY.

July	23	7	21	9	60	14.35
August	20	6	17	10	60	14.38
September	28	7	18	10	63	16.53
October	33	6	25	16	80	16.22
November	37	4	24	7	72	16.00
December	47	10	30	6	93	17.06
January	36	6	20	6	68	13.54
February	24	5	22	5	56	12.51
March	25	8	24	12	69	13.54
April	22	6	12	6	46	16.63
May	28	5	12	6	51	13.67
June	24	4	18	5	51	15.90
Total	347	74	243	98	762	15.02

Tables showing the number of free patients, etc.—Continued.

FREEDMEN'S.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July	7	1	95	127	230	132.22
August	5	0	118	114	237	129.06
September	9	1	99	116	225	133.33
October	12	2	110	135	259	151.01
November	20	0	92	85	197	143.43
December	15	3	98	114	230	141.35
January	21	2	93	98	214	150.38
February	11	2	108	87	208	138.72
March	7	3	77	107	194	146.54
April	17	0	103	100	220	144.13
May	13	2	88	99	202	146.61
June	12	2	117	123	254	140.93
Total	149	18	1,198	1,305	2,670	141.48

GARFIELD.

July	23	16	13	16	68	51.83
August	10	15	17	21	63	52.70
September	26	10	12	16	64	50.80
October	20	16	14	15	65	49.07
November	18	18	14	13	63	41.86
December	20	13	21	20	74	52.33
January	22	20	25	25	92	55.77
February	25	18	16	22	81	60.35
March	18	17	31	19	85	50.48
April	20	15	17	23	75	51.56
May	16	16	11	18	61	38.77
June	17	8	23	26	74	55.16
Total	235	182	214	234	865	50.94

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

July	2	3	0	3	8	9.35
August	5	9	4	0	18	9.77
September	6	4	2	2	14	12.66
October	7	4	3	2	16	10.06
November	3	5	2	2	12	13.90
December	1	4	1	2	8	14.06
January	2	2	3	1	8	13.38
February	3	1	3	3	10	11.89
March	1	0	4	2	7	10.51
April	3	3	1	1	8	9.03
May	7	5	4	4	20	12.16
June	3	5	3	1	12	10.66
Total	43	45	30	23	141	11.45

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

July	6	6			12	5.74
August	6	6			12	11.35
September	6	7			13	11.41
October	4	7			11	9.80
November	4	8			12	10.33
December	5	13			18	12.00
January	8	8			16	13.25
February	10	8			18	15.55
March	5	10			15	16.22
April	6	17			23	15.36
May	4	5			9	10.30
June	3	4			7	1.83
Total	67	99			166	11.09

Tables showing the number of free patients, etc.—Continued.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July	5	9	5	31	50	24.16
August	9	6	5	19	39	17.58
September	10	6	9	31	56	22.73
October	5	5	7	18	35	21.32
November	4	4	5	17	30	17.16
December	5	8	10	21	44	21.29
January	12	10	8	20	50	26.25
February	5	10	5	15	35	22.62
March	10	3	3	22	38	20.90
April	5	7	6	17	35	16.26
May	8	7	6	19	40	16.61
June	10	6	5	25	46	26.63
Total	88	81	74	255	498	21.12

PROVIDENCE.

July	49	25	13	13	100	95.32
August	51	30	8	10	99	101.00
September	45	32	8	8	93	95.33
October	45	29	13	11	98	106.25
November	51	17	7	5	80	100.73
December	61	21	8	9	99	108.70
January	49	27	16	5	97	108.61
February	45	20	14	10	89	101.00
March	55	21	15	12	103	104.48
April	50	22	15	10	97	103.66
May	40	25	14	13	92	96.48
June	47	22	16	8	93	96.70
Total	588	291	147	114	1,140	101.52

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

July	67	10	36	41	154	126.54
August	67	14	45	36	162	124.03
September	53	19	51	35	158	121.26
October	56	22	43	29	150	111.70
November	53	18	51	26	148	120.10
December	86	25	53	47	211	124.06
January	73	32	66	40	211	159.83
February	57	30	55	22	164	166.00
March	56	26	63	36	181	162.64
April	39	24	42	37	142	162 10
May	47	21	40	36	144	165.29
June	60	23	49	26	158	158.40
Total	714	264	594	411	1,983	141.82

SUMMARY.

Institution.	Number of admissions.					Average daily number in hospitals.	Average number days each patient was in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Casualty	434	79	238	88	839	8.98	3.90
Children's	173	116	172	102	563	58.01	37.60
Columbia	44	216	103	539	902	52.60	18.95
Emergency	347	74	243	98	762	15.02	7.19
Freedmen's	149	18	1,198	1,305	2,670	141.48	19.33
Garfield	235	182	214	234	865	50.94	21.49
Georgetown University	43	45	30	23	141	11.45	29.64
George Washington University	67	99	.....	.....	166	11.09	24.38
Homeopathic	88	81	74	255	498	21.12	15.47
Providence	588	291	147	114	1,140	101.52	32.50
Washington Asylum	714	264	594	411	1,983	141.82	20.15
Total	2,882	1,465	3,013	3,169	10,529	614.03	21.50

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

Medical service to the poor in their homes has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 4,919 persons, as against 5,215 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them, through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

A sufficient supply of ice was again available for free distribution to the indigent sick. The ice was furnished by the benevolence of a private individual and was distributed by the visiting nurses.

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:	
White	1,324
Colored	3,595
Total	4,919
Number of families represented in above list:	
White	615
Colored	1,690
Total	2,305

	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Physician's salaries.	Cost of medicine furnished.[a]
July	708	9	$682.00	$64.10
August	805	11	681.00	49.95
September	547	7	652.00	47.40
October	537	12	682.00	41.85
November	667	8	660.00	33.05
December	754	9	682.00	80.50
January	796	10	682.00	90.60
February	803	10	638.00	71.85
March	859	14	682.00	64.05
April	566	12	660.00	45.40
May	711	23	682.00	51.45
June	573	9	660.00	120.15
Total	8,326	134	8,043.00	760.35
Materials furnished:				
Antitoxin				$37.90
Nurses' supplies[b]				424.37
Homeopathic medicines				288.00
Surgical supplies, crutches, etc				45.25
Printing, etc				58.44
Medicines in tablet form, supplied from office				114.11
Total				968.07

[a] Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions written by physicians to the poor.

[b] Nurses are employed and paid by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. The District furnishes supplies for use in nursing indigent patients.

Diseases treated by physicians to the poor during year ending June 30, 1908.

Abscess	54
Adenitis	27
Asthma	43
Arthritis	10
Amenorrhœa	20
Appendicitis	10
Abortion	32
Apoplexy	11
Alcoholism	19
Ascaris lumbricoides	15
Bronchitis	415
Burns	14
Brain, concussion	1
Cystitis	34
Coryza	85
Convulsions, infantile	12
Conjunctivitis	10
Purulent	7
Chicken pox	21
Chorea	2
Cancer:	
Face	2
Uterus	6
Rectum	1
Eye	1
Cocaine habit	2
Chilblains	7
Constipation	113
Cholera morbus	8
Cholera infantum	6
Cephalgia	14
Cardiac disease	27
Diphtheria	23
Dysentery	28
Diarrhea	100
Debility	31
Dentition	10
Dementia	12
Dysmenorrhea	30
Dislocation:	
Shoulder	3
Endocarditis	7
Eczema	20
Erysipelas	11
Epididymitis	20
Endometritis	22
Entero-colitis	175
Epilepsy	11
Fistula in ano	4
Fractures:	
Rib	3
Gangrene	2
Gastritis	280
Gastralgia	20
Goiter	2
Gonorrhea	37
Gallstones	3
Hysteria	9
Hemorrhoids	11
Heat:	
Exhaustion	5
Hernia:	
Inguinal	7
Umbilical	3
Hip disease	2
Hydrocele	2
Injuries, slight	100
Impetigo	7
Intestinal indigestion	127
Incontinence of urine	5
Influenza	397
Locomotor ataxia	3
Lead poisoning	1
Labor	47
Laryngitis	25
Liver, congestion	36
Measles	43
Menopause	5
Malingerer	3
Mitral regurgitation	30
Marasmus	35
Morphinism	6
Malaria	84
Mastitis	7
Melancholia	8
Meningitis, cerebral	8
Neuralgia	45
Nephritic calculus	1
Nephritis	44
Neurasthenia	12
Otitis media	22
Pelvic trouble	79
Parturition	4
Pregnancy	70
Paralysis	26
Pleurisy	8
Pneumonia	100
Parotitis	7
Pertussis	40
Rheumatism	280
Rachitis	21
Sciatica	16
Stomatitis	10
Stillbirths	7
Smallpox	4
Scarlet fever	7
Synovitis, knee	20
Syphilis	66
Scabies	15
Sprains	12
Senility	31
Tuberculosis	214
Typhoid fever	50
Tonsolitis	130
Urticaria	10
Ulcers	44
Undiagnosed	184
Vaccination	20
Varicose veins	10
Referred to family physician	15

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Month.	To hospitals.	To insane asylum.	To city hall, police station, etc.	To almshouse.	To railroad stations.	To private homes.	When no service was rendered.	Total.
July	222	20	8	7	1	7	37	302
August	253	16	6	3	1	14	29	322
September	222	12	7	2	1	7	18	269
October	222	16	7	2	1	8	15	271
November	196	15	4	7	4	13	26	265
December	282	18	5	3	2	12	47	369
January	243	21	8	6	2	12	45	337
February	261	24	7	4	0	19	44	359
March	227	10	7	3	4	22	35	308
April	256	22	7	3	0	8	20	316
May	207	22	5	2	0	8	23	267
June	202	26	6	3	1	9	24	271
Total	2,793	222	77	45	17	139	363	3,656

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

The work of the transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points, where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Male white	248
Female white	81
Male colored	49
Female colored	24
Total	402
Number sent free	310
Where part or all was paid	92
Total	402

The reason why transportation is issued through this office in cases where the cost of such transportation is not borne by the office is the disposition of the transportation companies to regard the Board of Charities as the central agency for the investigation of cases of this character. For this reason, frequently when representatives of charitable organizations and benevolent individuals apply to the railroads for charity rates they are referred to the Board of Charities, and this

office, if satisfied of the genuineness of the case in question, collects the usual charity rate and issues the necessary voucher for the transportation requested.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

The following table shows the number of persons chargeable to the District of Columbia cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane during the past fiscal year:

Number on hospital roll July 1, 1907:		
Patients in the hospital	1,294	
Patients out on visit	9	
Patient out on elopement	1	
		1,304
Number of admissions	327	
Readmissions included in this number	11	
Actual number of patients admitted		316
Total		1,620
Number of discharges	166	
Readmitted of this number during the year	11	
Actual number of persons discharged		155
Died		98
Number out on visit June 30, 1908	7	
Number out on elopement June 30, 1908	1	
Number of patients in the hospital	1,359	
Total number on hospital roll June 30, 1908		1,367
Total		1,620

Daily average number in the hospital during the year, 1,317.28.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

An agent of the board has devoted almost his entire time to the work of investigating cases of persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane as indigent patients chargeable to the District of Columbia. There continues to be a very large number of nonresident persons committed to this institution, and a large part of the time of this agent is devoted to the work of investigating these cases in order to determine the place of legal residence and in returning such persons to the place of their legal residence when it has been determined. In some instances it is found upon investigation that persons committed to the hospital as being indigent have considerable property, or have well-to-do relatives who should pay for their maintenance. Sometimes persons are committed as indigents chargeable to the District of Columbia who are properly United States cases because of their service in the army or navy.

During the year ending June 30, 1908, as a result of our investigations, 67 persons were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. Of this number, 57 were nonresidents who were returned to their friends or the places of their legal residence, 4 were transferred from the indigent to the pay list, and 6 were returned to friends.

Finances.

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.	National Training School for Boys.	Reform School for Girls.
RECEIPTS.			
Appropriations for—			
Salaries	$37,251.00	$22,550	$9,365.00
Support of inmates	60,000.00	14,700	12,000.00
Repairs	2,000.00	.....	.....
Payment to beneficiaries of act making it a misdemeanor to neglect to provide for wife or children	200.00	.....	.....
Support of District of Columbia inmates	.....	.....	.....
Repairing main almshouse building	3,000.00	.....	.....
Establishment workhouse cooking department, etc	2,266.80	.....	.....
Installing new baths in workhouse	433.73	.....	.....
Furniture	.....	10,000	.....
Live stock	.....	1,500	.....
Improvements	.....	15,500	.....
Transportation	.....	1,000	.....
Building	.....	115,188	.....
Contract with District of Columbia	.....	21,800	.....
Total	105,151.53	[a] 202,238	21,365.00
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries and extra services	36,242.48	22,301.03	9,617.90
Medicines, surgical supplies, and instruments	2,041.76	.....	.....
Current repairs	1,987.95	.....	167.00
Transportation	.....	791.45	.....
Payment to beneficiaries of act making it a misdemeanor to neglect to provide for wife or children	200.00	.....	.....
Extraordinary repairs and improvements	2,996.59	.....	.....
Contingent expenses	57,870.22	36,490.34	11,397.05
Establishment workhouse cooking department, etc	49.97	.....	.....
Installing new baths in workhouse	400.00	.....	.....
Furniture	.....	9,872.39	.....
Live stock	.....	1,242.59	.....
Building	.....	109,109.76	.....
Improvements	.....	15,404.87	.....
Total	101,788.97	195,212.43	21,181.95
Unexpended appropriation	3,362.56	7,025.57	183.05
Daily average number of inmates	545	[b] 303	77
Cost per capita	$180.08	$194.62	$275.09

[a] In addition to this amount the sum of $614.40 was earned by the boys and covered into the United States Treasury.

[b] Of this number, 214 were cared for under contract with the District of Columbia.

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	National Homeopathic Hospital.	George Washington University Hospital.	Georgetown University Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Woman's Clinic.	Women's Dispensary.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
RECEIPTS.														
Balance from last year		$1.04	$7,271.76		$204.96			$574.74	$4,995.41	$15.94	$1,951.61	$159.24	$82.32	
From pay patients		19,115.02	36,924.30		14,164.45	$36,734.67		1,339.50	8,858.43	4,704.13	2,947.35			
From legacies or endowments					5,000.00			5,000.00	5,100.00	10,000.00				
From nurses					735.25					123.65				
From interest			500.00		1,125.00			6,423.71	49.61			62.42		
From boards of lady visitors				$2,889.81	1,831.15	3,003.33		3,095.99	902.27	1,222.72				
From rent					190.00			398.40		21.33				
From dispensary		230.30							688.42	138.16		710.40		
From operating room, X-ray, etc.								40.50	346.00	174.75				
From loans					25,000.00					6,250.00				
From refund										28.48				
From sale of property									100.00	1.56				
From ambulance					42.00				146.00	291.00				
From all other private sources			38.38		450.00	160.00		993.25	200.00	806.13	5,235.21	12.00	374.09	
From appropriation for maintenance	$27,500.00										4,000.00	750.00	[a] 200.00	
From appropriation under contract	25,500.00	19,551.60	18,389.60	19,000.00	7,171.40	3,000.00		13,471.25	12,605.60	6,369.40				
From appropriation for repairs or improvements		2,000.00		130,629.67					4,000.00					
From appropriation for deficiency		2,475.80												
Transfer from annex funds			2,000.00											
Total	53,000.00	43,373.76	65,124.04		55,914.21	42,898.00		31,337.34	37,991.74	30,147.25	14,134.17	1,694.06	656.41	
DISBURSEMENTS.														
Salaries		13,934.54	14,963.25		7,730.89			7,972.21	8,556.36	3,349.67	4,316.92		110.00	
Medicines, surgical supplies, and instruments		3,268.50	4,217.90		4,177.33			1,381.08	2,728.57	2,065.38	283.74		81.25	
Rent		18.75											150.00	
Interest			3,875.00		1,131.45			800.00	1,200.00	301.75		186.00		
Current repairs		2,155.80	2,359.08		610.25			186.65	943.45	202.97	2,063.40	33.44		

[a] Allotment of $400 from appropriation for relief of poor, $200 of which was not paid until after close of fiscal year.

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES—Continued.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	National Homeopathic Hospital.	George Washington University Hospital.	Georgetown University Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Woman's Clinic.	Women's Dispensary.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.														
Other items of current expense		$19,813.50	$27,556.15		$22,608.15	$53,673.62		$14,595.98	$12,775.80	$7,407.79	$6,682.71	$899.14	$140.70	
Extraordinary repairs and improvements			2,668.15		2,856.93				4,000.00	174.50				
Purchase of property					600.00							276.87		
Payment of debt					10,021.00					7,690.80				
Refund								25.00		18.00				
Commission and title insurance					331.55									
Total		39,191.18	55,640.13		50,067.55	53,673.62		24,960.92	30,204.18	21,210.86	13,346.77	1,395.45	481.95	
Deficiency						a10,775.62								
Balance		4,182.58	9,483.91		5,846.66			6,376.42	7,787.56	8,936.39	787.40	298.61	174.46	
Percentage of private income, exclusive of legacies		44.60	64.76		72.11	94.41		47.71	40.26	54.02	67.17	51.13		
Percentage of public income	$100.00	55.40	35.24		27.89	5.59		52.29	59.74	45.98	32.83	48.87		
Daily average number of patients	141	74	91		44	68	$54	65	25	14	43			
Cost per capita per annum	$375.89	$529.61	$582.11		$824.04	$759.32		$383.63			310.39			$257.03
Whole amount paid under contract		19,231.20	18,389.40	$19,000.00	7,348.40	3,000.00	$3,000.00	13,750.65	$13,277.65	6,500.00				
Daily average number of free patients	141	53	51	102	21	25	19	58	15	9				142
Contract rate per capita				200.00					438.00	438.00				
Adults	401.50	438.00	401.50		401.50	365.00	365.00							
Babies	146.00	146.00	146.00		146.00	146.00	146.00							
Children	237.25							237.25						
Emergency cases—each									.65	.65				
Redressings—each									.20	.20				
Prescriptions—each									.10	.10				
Ambulance runs—each									1.00	1.00				

a Deficiency advanced by university corporation.

Finances—Continued.

III. CHILD CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.	Indus-Home School.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	Washington Hospital for Foundlings.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	German Orphan Asylum.
RECEIPTS.							
Balance from last year		$1,553.71		$2,543.58	$54.40	$250.00	$706.42
Board of inmates		856.00		241.98			230.00
Labor of inmates		2,669.65					
Ladies' aid societies							1,719.00
Legacies and endowments						100.00	5,788.72
Interest				1,762.90			
Sale of products							192.13
All other private sources		3.45			2,825.00	3,465.54	2,693.94
Board of Children's Guardians		9,186.29					
Appropriation for maintenance	$80,420.00	17,550.00	$11,120.00				
Appropriation under contract				9,900.00	2,805.50	5,400.00	900.00
Appropriation for repairs		3,000.00					
Appropriation for equipment			4,000.00				
Appropriation for stable			1,500.00				
Total	80,420.00	34,819.10	16,620.00	14,448.46	5,684.90	9,215.54	12,230.21
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Salaries	,308.00	7,571.42	5,117.30	3,222.98	2,955.24		1,999.40
Medicine							11.20
Current repairs		1,306.87		211.68		385.20	119.22
Material to be used in industries							205.00
Interest							
Other items of current expense	59,749.69	18,918.92	4,997.94	7,013.36	2,680.35	7,649.65	3,530.50
Extraordinary repairs and improvements		1,800.00				895.00	300.00
Furniture and equipment			4,000.00				
Stable and equipment			1,495.64				
Investment							5,000.00
Total	67,057.69	29,597.21	15,610.88	10,448.02	5,635.59	8,929.85	11,165.32
Balance		5,157.18		4,000.44	49.31	285.69	1,064.89
Returned to Treasury	13,362.31	64.71	1,009.12				
Percentage of private income, exclusive of legacies				16.84	50.17	39.09	84.31
Percentage of public income				83.16	49.83	60.91	15.69
Daily average number	1,564	134	24	100	28	124	50
Cost per capita	$42.88	$187.52	$421.47	$104.48	$201.27	$64.80	$117.30
Whole amount paid under contract				$9,900.00	$2,805.50	$5,400.00	$900.00

Finances—Continued.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for Aged and Infirm.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind.	Government Hospital for the Insane. District of Columbia patients.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from last year				$54.27	$665.11	
Board of inmates					90.80	
Rent					285.00	
Labor of inmates					375.85	
Legacies					10,000.00	
Refund					50.00	
National Florence Crittenton Mission				1,688.00		
All other private sources		54.00		5,848.77	1,913.91	
Appropriation under contract				2,139.29	600.00	$289,300.00
Appropriation for maintenance	$3,700.00	$5,500.00	$31,004.00			
Appropriation for refrigerating plant			2,500.00			
Appropriation for grading and road making			1,750.00			
Appropriation for repairs			1,000.00			
Appropriation for bedding, furniture, etc			1,500.00			
Total	3,700.00	5,554.00	37,754.00	$9,730.33	$13,980.67	$289,300.00
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Rent	80.00	611.68				
Salaries	1,920.00	1,920.00	9,179.34	2,117.00		
Medicine		67.80	282.71	128.94	5.70	
Interest				90.00	400.00	
Current repairs to maintain property	11.90	4.72	1,175.30	451.25	127.35	
Materials to be used in industries					272.10	
Other items of current expense	1,681.46	2,940.80	18,541.99	6,918.45	2,174.53	
Extraordinary repairs and improvements			1,000.00			
Bedding, furniture, etc			1,500.00			
Grading, road making, etc			1,749.30			
Installing refrigerating plant			2,499.93			
Total	3,693.36	5,554.00	35,928.57	9,705.64	2,979.68	289,300.00
Balance				24.69	11,000.99	
Unexpended appropriation	6.64		1,825.43			
Percentage of private income		.97		77.89	81.63	
Percentage of public income	100.00	99.03	100.00	22.11	18.37	100.00
Daily average number	21	45	227	95	10	1,317
Cost per capita		$123.42	$128.54	$102.16	$260.38	$219.66

Movement of population.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.		National Training School for Boys.	Reform School for Girls.
	Workhouse.	Hospital.		
Number of inmates June 30, 1907	366	141	265	71
Received during the year	5,174	1,966	199	48
Recaptured	3		5	
Readmitted			23	
Births		38		
Total	5,543	2,145	492	119
Discharged during year	5,106	1,667	153	41
Escaped	4		13	
Died	9	314	1	
Number of inmates June 30, 1908	424	164	325	78
Total	5,543	2,145	492	119
Daily average number of inmates	403	142	303	77
Cost per capita	$152.96	$257.03	$194.62	$275.09

Movement of population—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	National Homeopathic Hospital.	George Washington University Hospital.	Georgetown University Hospital.
Number of patients June 30, 1907	154	74	95	180	33	53	51
Admitted during year	2,434	929	1,351	2,875	834	1,294	887
Births	235	400	80	.....	135	82	51
Total	2,823	1,403	1,526	3,055	1,002	1,429	989
Discharged during year	2,405	1,248	1,315	2,722	912	1,276	888
Deaths	287	[a] 88	114	186	40	100	53
Remaining June 30, 1908	131	67	97	147	50	53	48
Total	2,823	1,403	1,526	3,055	1,002	1,429	989
Number of emergency cases	818	.....	42	938	143	.....	1,137
Daily average number of patients treated in hospital	141	74	91	.....	44	68	54
Daily average number of free patients treated in hospital	141	53	51	102	21	25	19
Number of cases treated in dispensary	5,019	1,415	2,392	.....	.....	1,088	908
Number of new cases treated in dispensary	.....	1,271	809	.....	3,820	986	896
Number of visits to dispensary by patients during the year	.....	2,859	.....	.....	.....	4,463	3,280
Number of prescriptions compounded	.....	2,362	1,492	.....	.....	2,213	712
Number of ambulance calls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Children's Hospital.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Woman's Clinic.	Women's Dispensary.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
Number of patients June 30, 1907	[b] 48	29	7	42	.....	.....	141
Admitted during year	563	1,216	980	19	.....	.....	1,966
Births	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	38
Total	611	1,245	1,003	61	.....	.....	2,145
Discharged during year	491	1,140	949	5	.....	.....	1,667
Deaths	54	75	42	10	.....	.....	314
Remaining June 30, 1908	66	30	12	46	.....	.....	164
Total	611	1,245	1,003	61	.....	.....	2,145
Number of emergency cases	.....	8,354	2,799	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daily average number of patients treated in hospital	65	25	14	43	.....	.....	142
Daily average number of free patients treated in hospital	58	15	9	.....	.....	.....	142
Number of cases treated in dispensary	3,967	.....	.....	.....	3,574	3,731	.....
Number of new cases treated in dispensary	.....	5,431	1,679	.....	1,139	2,242	.....
Number of visits to dispensary by patients during the year	6,052	16,681	6,378	.....	4,122	.....	.....
Number of prescriptions compounded	4,252	13,648	2,431	.....	6,528	3,567	42,318
Number of ambulance calls	.....	2,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[a] Including 42 stillbirths.

[b] Charity cases only.

Movement of population—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.			Industrial Home School.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Hospital for Foundlings.	German Orphan Asylum.
	Permanent wards.	Temporary care.	Feeble-minded.						
Number under care June 30, 1907	1,390	84	62	131	.....	103	145	32	54
New inmates or wards received	254	264	8	108	64	16	86	21	12
Former inmates or wards returned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Total	1,644	348	70	239	64	122	231	54	66
Discharged	84	182	9	116	27	19	61	8	18
Committed to reformatory	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	17	.....
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	.....
Number under care June 30, 1908	1,526	166	61	123	37	102	124	27	48
Total	1,644	348	70	239	64	122	231	54	66
Daily average number cared for	1,436	67	61	134	24	[a] 100	124	28	50

[a] Four old women are also cared for.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for the Aged and Infirm.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind.	District of Columbia patients at Government Hospital for Insane.
Number of inmates June 30, 1907	.....	24	187	95	11	1,303
Admitted during year	.....	681	244	535	1	316
Born in institution	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Total	7,785	705	431	670	12	1,619
Discharged during year	.....	685	146	581	.....	155
Died	.....	.....	50	5	2	98
Number of inmates June 30, 1908	.....	20	235	84	10	1,366
Total	7,785	705	431	670	12	1,619
Daily average number cared for	21	45	227	95	10	1,317

Daily average number of persons cared for during eight years, 1901–1908.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.								
Workhouse	260	295	357	323	324	335	373	403
Reform School for Boys	220	234	257	275	304	260	248	303
Reform School for Girls	30	55	67	80	.....	85	83	77
MEDICAL CHARITIES.								
Freedmen's Hospital	146	138	139	134	136	142	146	141
Columbia Hospital	53	58	58	56	58	53	52	53
Garfield Hospital	49	49	55	53	50	54	52	51
George Washington University Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	11
Georgetown University Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
Providence Hospital	112	129	117	108	98	95	92	102
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	.....	15	15	16	16	15	15	15
Children's Hospital	59	70	72	65	62	57	53	58
Homeopathic Hospital	18	23	24	24	24	21	23	21
Eastern Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	6	9
Home for Incurables	38	37	40	41	40	43	41	43
Washington Asylum Hospital	93	95	103	119	113	116	131	142
CHILD-CARING CHARITIES.								
Board of Children's Guardians	761	995	1,171	1,255	1,373	1,471	1,471	1,564
Industrial Home School	119	123	124	123	127	127	132	134
Industrial Home School for Colored Children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
National Association for Colored Women and Children	103	107	108	98	93	99	99	100
Washington Hospital for Foundlings	36	33	36	40	35	36	26	28
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	128	104	113	126	131	125	131	124
German Orphan Asylum	46	48	46	47	45	50	54	50
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.								
Almshouse	237	237	230	219	233	242	209	227
Municipal Lodging House	9	8	6	15	16	14	15	21
Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors	18	21	29	43	43	42	34	45
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission	59	79	92	124	118	95	84	95
Aid Association for the Blind	.....	.....	10	10	11	11	11	10
Government Hospital for the Insane—D. C. patients	1,035	1,064	1,107	1,138	1,205	1,231	1,260	1,317

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES IN REFERENCE TO THE INSANE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FEBRUARY 13, 1908.

To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Charities submits the following report in reference to the insane in the District of Columbia:

The board has given special consideration to this subject for the past two years. At the suggestion of the commissioners we have postponed the presentation of this report, awaiting the report of a special committee, consisting of Drs. W. L. Robins, W. P. Compton, and J. C. Simpson, who were requested by the commissioners to "furnish them for the use of the Board of Charities of the District with any information within their knowledge which relates to the increased insanity in the District, its causes, the remedy if any, the expense of maintenance of the insane in the District as compared with insane asylums elsewhere, and the modern methods of care and treatment of the insane, especially of acute cases." This committee submitted, under date of January 18, 1908, an interesting and comprehensive report, which has been given careful consideration by the Board of Charities. The board has also carefully considered suggestions made in "A comparative study of the care and treatment of the insane in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States," by Dr. Charles M. Emmons, which was referred to us by the commissioners.

The information contained in the report of the committee of physicians in reference to the increase of insanity and the cost at various institutions throughout the country agrees substantially with the information already collected by the board.

With some of the suggestions made in the special committee's report the Board of Charities is in hearty accord, while it dissents from other suggestions, giving the reasons therefor. Specific reference is made to these points in the course of the report. For the purpose of convenience we submit the report under three general divisions: (1) As to the number of insane, increase of insanity in the District of Columbia, comparison with other communities, probable causes of increase, etc.; (2) method of treatment; (3) cost.

(1) NUMBER OF INSANE.

INCREASE IN INSANITY MORE APPARENT THAN REAL.

It has been very generally supposed that there has been a great increase in the rate of insanity throughout the country in the past twenty years, and this apparent increase is noticeable in the District Columbia as in other communities. We desire to say at the outset,

however, that the supposed increase of insanity has been more apparent than real, and while there may doubtless have been a considerable increase in the rate of insanity there is at present no information available to demonstrate this fact. Practically the only statistics available in this country are statistics showing the number of insane in institutions specially provided for the treatment of this class. The statistics do not include a vast number of insane persons in almshouses and county hospitals, nor do they include any insane resident in their homes. The increase of the number of insane in institutions has been very marked. The special census bulletin for 1904 on the insane and feeble-minded in institutions gives the following statistics in reference to the country at large:

Number of insane in institutions, per 100,000 population—	
June 1, 1880	81.6
June 1, 1890	118.2
December 31, 1903	186.2

This increase of insane in institutions is manifested throughout the country, but it has been greater in some sections than in others. A careful study of the census tables in the special bulletin above referred to clearly indicates that the increased number of insane in institutions in one State as compared with another State can be accounted for readily by the fact that the one State has provided more adequate hospital facilities than the other.

For instance, the group of States known as the North Atlantic division (which States have generally very adequate hospital facilities) shows an increase in the number of insane in hospitals between 1890 and 1903 more than twice as great as is the case in the South Atlantic group, where hospital facilities are much less adequate.

Mr. John Koren, the expert special agent under whose direction the special census bulletin on the insane and feeble-minded was prepared, says editorially in that bulletin: "The differences between ratios, and they are all in the direction of an increase, show primarily the extent to which hospitals are being utilized in the different communities, and not how many insane there are found in the population." The board submits, therefore, that while there has probably been an increase in the rate of insanity, such increase has been greatly exaggerated in the public mind, because the statistics now available furnish information only in reference to the number of insane in institutions, and not the total number of insane in the community. These statistics indicate clearly, as above pointed out, that the increase in the number of the insane in institutions is to be accounted for very largely by the increased degree to which institutional facilities are made use of, and not by an actual increase in the amount of insanity.

NUMBER OF INSANE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Coming more directly to the question of the number of insane in the District of Columbia, the census bulletin does not furnish much information on that point, because in giving the figures for the District of Columbia the insane of the army and navy are not separated from the insane from the District. The figures of the census bulletin were compiled for the year 1903. In this year the population of the District is estimated at 296,035. The daily average number of District insane in the Government Hospital that year was 1,107. This makes

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... OF COLUMBIA.

... of all classes
... to the District of
... Insane, 1901 to 1907:

	No...		Daily ...
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

... daily average, a rate of
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... at in the past three years
... increased.
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excess in the number of insane that this community may show as compared with other communities. Again, there is necessarily a very strict scrutiny here, and there are doubtless numbers of eccentric persons committed to the asylum in the District who would probably be allowed to remain at large in other places, especially in rural communities.

MANY PEOPLE CLAIM RESIDENCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WHO DO NOT ACTUALLY RESIDE HERE AND ARE NOT COUNTED IN THE POPULATION.

It is a fact worthy of consideration also that a considerable and constantly increasing number of persons, who are employed in the District of Columbia and claim a legal residence therein in so far as it affects their rights to the enjoyment of its public institutions, schools, etc., nevertheless reside outside the limits of the District and are not reckoned in its population.

NEED OF SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES.

The fact that the District of Columbia has no adequate provision for the treatment of feeble-minded children accounts for the presence of some patients at the Government Hospital for the Insane who might in other communities be provided for in schools for the idiotic and feeble-minded.

Again, the fact that we have at present no adequate provision for the treatment of inebriates results in sending many alcoholic cases to the insane asylum. Definite recommendations for facilities for the care of these two classes are made in that part of the report dealing with "methods of treatment."

CAUSE OF INCREASE OF INSANITY.

The board appreciates the statement of the special committee of physicians as to the extreme difficulty of determining the causes of insanity and the increased number of insane persons. This difficulty applies not only to the District, but to every other community. It is exemplified by the fact that at a recent international congress of psychiatrists held in Milan a special committee was appointed to determine the etiology of insanity.

Quite a number of experts account for the apparent increase in insanity by the fact that a large number of persons are now treated in institutions who would formerly have been cared for in their homes and would not have been classed as insane.

Professor Dana, of New York, accounts in part for the increase of insanity by the lengthening period of human life. He says: "The average age at death has increased from about 28 in 1840 to 34.5 in 1900, thus bringing more people into the third decade, which is the one most fruitful in insanity."

(2) METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Whatever the true cause or causes may be of increased insanity, if increase there be, the board is deeply impressed with the opinion of experts in the treatment of insanity that nothing definite concerning the causes thereof will ever be known and no brilliant results from

treatment secured until persons suffering from incipient insanity are subjected to the same humane and scientific treatment as are patients suffering from other diseases. Such an attempt has been made in over twenty cities in Europe and in several American cities, including New York, Albany, and Ann Arbor, by the establishment of so-called "psychopathic" wards. The beneficent effect of these wards for so-called "suspected" insane persons has been referred to in our annual report for 1907. The very fact that about 25 per cent of all insane persons treated in such hospitals recover permanently and are thus spared the stigma of a commitment to the insane asylum alone justifies the establishment of such wards. We are in full accord with the committee of physicians as to the importance of these psychopathic wards. We are gratified to note that a similar recommendation was made by the Society of Nervous and Mental Diseases, December 3, 1907.

APPROPRIATION FOR PSYCHOPATHIC WARDS.

The board respectfully recommends, therefore, that an appropriation of $100,000 be made for the erection of suitable buildings for the reception and treatment of suspected insane persons. Since the best results from every point of view may be expected when such pavilions form part of the general hospital, it is recommended that said buildings be erected on the site now owned by the District for general hospital purposes.

VICTIMS OF THE ALCOHOL AND DRUG HABITS.

The board recognizes that the alcohol and drug habits are two of the best-known causes of insanity, and expresses the hope that the law enacted by Congress restricting the sale of narcotic drugs will tend to lessen the number of insane persons. The board has already made provisions for the care and treatment of victims of the alcohol and drug habits. The old almshouse building has been remodeled for this purpose, and we have estimated for the necessary appropriation for maintenance for the next fiscal year. We have also submitted to the commissioners draft of a proposed law, authorizing the legal restraint for treatment of such persons. We believe that when provision is made for the proper care and treatment of the alcohol and drug habitués, the number of commitments to the insane asylum will thereby be considerably lessened.

CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED AND IDIOTIC CHILDREN.

The board has been impressed for several years with the necessity for the establishment of an institution for feeble-minded and imbecile children, and has discussed the subject in several of its annual reports. The daily average number of feeble-minded children cared for by the Board of Children's Guardians in institutions in 1901 was 43. In 1907 the number had increased to 56, a number which would be considerably greater were it not for the fact that it has been found impossible to secure institutional treatment for feeble-minded colored children in recent years. White children are cared for at Elwyn, Pa., Vineland, N. J., and Falls Church, Va., at an average per capita cost of $225 per annum.

The Board of Children's Guardians has recently encountered great difficulty in placing even white children in institutions outside the District, and has found it impossible to secure institutional care for colored children. There are about 12 of these latter now cared for by families at the rate of from $10 to $15 per month. There are many other feeble-minded children in the District who are not receiving proper care.

RECOMMEND SEPARATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

We are of the opinion that feeble-minded children should be cared for in an institution separated entirely from a hospital for the insane. It is the custom in nearly all communities to provide for this class in separate institutions. The administration of such institutions is in many respects different from that of hospitals for the insane. A great deal of attention should be given to the educational side of the work in such an institution. A properly conducted institution for feeble-minded is more of a school than a hospital. The board in its last annual report has made a specific recommendation for the establishment of such a school. We recommend an appropriation of $50,00 for this purpose.

PERSONS SUFFERING FROM SENILE DEMENTIA.

Should the Hospital for the Insane become crowded beyond its normal capacity and additional buildings become necessary, it might be worth while to consider making provision elsewhere for the care of persons suffering from senile dementia, who, as a rule, simply require good custodial care, not necessarily in a high-grade institution equipped with all modern facilities for the care and treatment of acute cases of insanity. The board has discussed this subject in its annual reports for 1906 and 1907, and has called attention to the fact that there are about 160 such persons now in the Government Hospital for the Insane.

DO NOT RECOMMEND SEPARATE HOSPITALS FOR DISTRICT INSANE.

Aside from the establishment of the psychopathic wards as above suggested, and a school for feeble-minded, the board does not recommend any radical change in the present method of treatment of the insane in the District of Columbia. As the result of repeated personal inspections we are of the opinion that the Government Hospital for the Insane is in every respect a high-grade institution, and that the best interests of the District patients would be subserved by continuing to have them treated therein. We can not approve the recommendation of the committee of physicians that a separate institution be established "for the care and treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia owing to the immense size and crowded condition of the Government Hospital for the Insane." We dissent from this recommendation on the ground both of economy and efficiency. In this connection we invite attention to the following considerations:

(*a*) The act of March 3, 1855, providing for the establishment of the Government Hospital for the Insane clearly contemplated the care

in that institution of the insane from the District of Columbia, as shown by the following section of the act:

There shall be in the District of Columbia a Government Hospital for the Insane, and its objects shall be the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the District of Columbia.

(*b*) There is no evidence of overcrowding at present in the Government Hospital for the Insane, and the records happily show a gradual reduction in the number of annual admissions from 467 in 1904 to 361 in 1907. If the recommendations for the establishment of psychopathic wards and for the treatment of victims of the alcohol and drug habits be carried out the number of District patients in the Government Hospital for the Insane would probably not be greatly increased for several years.

(*c*) As to the immense size of the Government Hospital for the Insane, the committee of physicians does not indicate in what manner the size of the institution militates against the welfare of the patients. Like the small college, doubtless the small hospital has its advantages, but on the other hand, just as the large university affords a wider opportunity for advanced study, so we believe the large hospital is likely to afford better opportunities for the employment of the most advanced and scientific methods. At the same time a large hospital, properly organized on the cottage plan, need not sacrifice the individuality of the patients.

The larger hospital has many evident advantages in the way both of economy and efficiency. Purchases can be made in larger quantities and thus a cheaper price secured. The highest available talent can be employed and the finest equipment installed without increasing the per capita cost to any such extent as would be the case in smaller institutions. The large institution also permits of a much better classification of patients.

(*d*) The average number of District patients in the Government Hospital for the Insane in 1907 was 1,260. To provide the same accommodations as now needed by these patients would involve an expenditure of approximately two and a half million dollars. At a conservative estimate buildings that would afford such accommodations as these patients now enjoy at the Government Hospital for the Insane would cost $2,000 per bed, and to provide for 1,260 patients at this rate would cost $2,520,000. Assuming that the cost of the buildings could be reduced one-half, the total outlay would still be $1,260,000, with correspondingly inferior accommodations and services. In view of the many pressing needs in the District of medical charities such an outlay, in the opinion of the board, would be unwarranted at this time.

(*e*) To provide an independent institution for the District insane would mean the vacation of many expensive buildings at the Government Hospital for the Insane, and it would probably mean an increased per capita cost in both institutions, if the same high grade of efficiency and service is to be maintained.

PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES.

Considerable attention has been given by those interested in the welfare of the insane to the percentage of recoveries and deaths.

The board finds that in this matter, as in reference to the increase in insanity, it is practically impossible to secure reliable statistics. It is impossible to compare intelligently, for instance, the efficiency of different hospitals by a comparison of the percentage of recoveries, unless one knows exactly the facts as to certain important conditions. Some hospitals care only for acute cases, and their percentage of recoveries for that reason ought to be high. Other hospitals care only for the chronic insane, and their percentage of recoveries would be extremely low. Again, it is the practice of some institutions to release patients on parole or visits to their friends, and such patients are carried for a considerable time on the hospital roll. On the other hand, in some States a patient who has been discharged as improved is taken from the roll after thirty days and by law is restored to his rights as a person of sound mind.

A table showing the percentage of recoveries and deaths in St. Elizabeth's and other institutions throughout the country is published by the congressional committee that recently investigated the Government Hospital for the Insane. This table indicates a very creditable showing for the local hospital, although it is explained in the testimony that there is great uncertainty as to the actual value of all such statistics because of the varying circumstances to be taken in consideration in the different hospitals. Dr. H. A. Tobey, superintendent of the Toledo State Hospital for the Insane, Toledo, Ohio, says: "I do not know of anything more misleading than the percentages of recoveries stated in asylum reports."

AFTER CARE OF THE INSANE.

There is no provision for the after care of the insane in the District of Columbia, and we recommend that this subject be given consideration. There are many patients who get along well in institutions and show very marked improvement in their mental condition. Frequently the improvement is so great that the patients are discharged in a practically sound mental condition; yet some of these people are normally of such mental and nervous constitution that they can not stand the strain of life outside the institution and they break down and are returned to the hospital for further treatment. An effort has been made in some communities to provide supervision for these patients after they leave the hospital. The supervision is directed to such things as the finding of employment and encouraging patients in industries and temperate habits. In short, the system of after care of the insane corresponds very closely to the probation system as applied to prisoners released on parole.

EMPLOYMENT.

A large number of the patients at the Government Hospital for the Insane are given employment on the farm and in various duties about the grounds and the buildings. In some institutions experiments have been made in the way of introducing simple industries, so that some form of employment might be offered to all persons capable of doing any useful work. This matter also is worthy of further consideration.

METHODS OF ADMISSION.

Under the present law it is necessary that all persons sent to the Hospital for the Insane be committed by a court and the cases heard before a jury. The very fact of bringing insane persons into court for trial would have, in most instances, a bad effect upon the patient, and we recommend that the law be so modified as to permit admissions to the Hospital for the Insane in the simplest possible manner consistent with the proper safeguarding of the rights of citizens against improper confinement. In the State of Maryland indigent patients are sent to the asylum on the certificate of two physicians, without any court hearing whatsoever, unless such hearing is requested by patient or some interested friend. It may be that this method is not as safe as the other system, but the board is of the opinion that the process of commitment in the District of Columbia might be greatly simplified and yet properly protect the patient against the danger of improper confinement. If psychopathic pavilions were provided, as recommended, practically all patients should first go to those pavilions for observation, and such cases as needed prolonged treatment at the Hospital for the Insane should be transferred from the psychopathic hospital to the insane asylum with as little legal formality as possible.

(3) COST.

In reference to the matter of per capita cost the committee of physicians very properly calls attention to "the difficulty of obtaining the per capita cost of care and treatment of the insane of the several States on a strictly uniform basis. * * * In fact, it might be considered well-nigh impossible to make a really exact statement, unless the books in the various institutions were available and one could be thoroughly informed as to the methods by which the computations are made." An examination of a number of reports makes it evident that these computations are not made on a uniform basis. Some tables of cost include only the matter of actual subsistence, food, and clothing, and in some instances even the clothing is supplied by the friends. Others include items for repairs, and some exclude the item of salaries. Making allowance for all such items, however, there is no doubt that the per capita cost at the Government Hospital for the Insane is higher than in most institutions in the country, although several of the States, notably Wisconsin and Massachusetts, have a rate almost the same, that of Massachusetts being $229.63 per capita, while that of Wisconsin is $211.64, as compared with $220 at the Government Hospital for the Insane. It is worthy of note that both Wisconsin and Massachusetts are noted for the excellence of the care provided for this class of patients.

The standard of care and treatment at the Government Hospital for the Insane is undoubtedly among the best in the country, and therefore necessarily costly. The high cost is due in part, however, to the fact that the hospital is governed by laws and regulations of the Federal Government as to hours of labor, annual leave, etc., that do not affect state institutions. These laws and regulations would of course apply to an institution conducted by the District of Columbia should a separate institution be established for the care of District

insane. The per capita cost in such an institution would necessarily be about as great as at the Government Hospital. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that a continuance of the present system of having one large institution may ultimately result in a lower per capita cost for both the local and National Government, on account of the economy incident to administration expenses in one large institution as compared with two small institutions. This is rendered highly probable by the fact that in spite of increased prices for food and labor during the past five years there has been no increase in the per capita cost of maintenance in the Government Hospital for the Insane.

COST TO THE DISTRICT NOT EXCESSIVE.

It can not properly be said, however, that the cost to the District of Columbia is excessive, when it is borne in mind that the District pays no part of the cost of erection or maintenance of buildings. The cost of buildings at the Government Hospital for the Insane at a conservative estimate would be $2,000 per bed. The interest on such a sum at 2 per cent would be $40 per annum. The District is really, therefore, paying $220 per annum for a service which represents nearer $260.

Our conclusion in reference to the matter of cost to the District is well expressed in the following paragraph from our annual report for the year 1906:

> In reference to the cost of caring for the indigent insane of the District the rate charged by the Government Hospital for the Insane for the care of District patients is $220 per annum. This is a high per capita cost. The per capita cost in good state hospitals throughout the country varies from about $125 to $200 per annum. The Government Hospital for the Insane is designed primarily for the care of patients from the army and navy. There are several reasons why the cost at a government institution is likely to be greater than in other institutions. For instance, the laws in reference to the hours of labor and the liberal allowance of annual leave and sick leave add very materially to the cost. Moreover, the standard of care at the Government Hospital for the Insane is exceptionally high for an institution for the care of indigent patients. In view of these facts and in consideration of the further fact that the District of Columbia pays no part of the cost of the plant at St. Elizabeth's, the rate charged the District is not exorbitant.

In conclusion, we submit the following summary of our recommendations:

1. That an appropriation of $100,000 be made for the erection of buildings to be used as psychopathic wards for the care and treatment of indigent persons, suffering from diseases of the brain and nervous system, residing in the District of Columbia, said buildings to be located on the site between Brightwood avenue and Fourteenth street, now owned by the District for hospital purposes.

2. That an appropriation of $50,000 be made for the erection of buildings for an institution for the care and treatment, and education so far as possible, of all indigent, imbecile, and feeble-minded children in the District of Columbia, said buildings to be located on the tract of land now owned by the District of Columbia in the southeastern portion of said District and known as "Blue Plains."

3. That a law be enacted authorizing the confinement for treatment of victims of the alcohol and drug habits.

4. That the laws regulating the method of admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane be simplified as far as possible, consistent with the proper safeguarding of individuals against the danger of improper confinement.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN JOY EDSON, *President.*
GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary.*

S. 6494.

A BILL Making drunkenness in the District of Columbia a misdemeanor, and to provide a hospital for inebriates, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to be habitually drunk or to habitually use opium or other narcotics in the District of Columbia is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable in the police court of the District of Columbia by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or incarceration in the hospital for inebriates for not longer than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. An habitual drunkard or an habitual user of opium or other narcotic, as used in this Act, shall be held to include any person found guilty in any court of competent jurisdiction of the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to establish a hospital for inebriates in the building on reservation thirteen, formerly used as the main almshouse building, and that said building shall hereafter be known as the Hospital for Inebriates and shall be used for the purposes indicated in this Act. Said hospital shall be conducted as a department of the Washington Asylum under the direction of the superintendent of said asylum, and shall be maintained from the fund appropriated for the support of said asylum.

SEC. 3. That any judge of any court in the District of Columbia may commit to said hospital any person found guilty of being habitually drunk or habitually using opium or other narcotics, as defined in this Act, but no such commitment to said hospital shall be made until satisfactory evidence that such person is not of bad repute apart from his habits of inebriety is presented to the judge, and until there is filed with such judge a certificate of the inebriety of the person sought to be committed, or of the habitual using of drugs as aforesaid, signed by two physicians who are not officially connected with the hospital for inebriates in the District of Columbia, nor shall such person be committed to the hospital for inebriates unless he or she has been an inhabitant of the District of Columbia for at least six months immediately preceding such certificate. Before making commitment said judge shall see and examine the alleged inebriate or person habitually using narcotics, or state in his final order why it was not considered necessary or advisable so to do. But if demanded by the accused he shall be accorded a jury trial.

SEC. 4. That no physician is competent to sign the certificate contemplated and required by the preceding section unless he exhibits to the judge an affidavit that he is a graduate of a legally chartered medical school or college, and that he has been in the actual practice of medicine for three years preceding the making of said affidavit, and that he is duly and legally registered to practice his profession in the District of Columbia. Moreover, the physicians who sign said certificate must have examined the alleged drunkard or person using narcotic drugs to excess within five days prior to the date of signing said certificate, and shall state therein that in their opinion such person is an habitual drunkard or an habitual user of opium or other narcotic drugs, as the case may be, and a proper subject for treatment in the hospital for inebriates, and shall also state the facts upon which the physicians' opinion is based. A copy of said certificate, attested by the judge, shall accompany the order of commitment and be delivered to the superintendent of the hospital for inebriates, and shall be filed and kept with said order of commitment, and within forty-eight hours after the commitment of such person the superintendent

of the hospital for inebriates shall transmit to the Board of Charities a copy of both said commitment and certificate. A certificate bearing date more than twenty days prior to the commitment of any person convicted under this Act shall be void, and no certificate shall be valid or received in evidence if signed by a physician holding any office or appointment in or connected with the hospital for inebriates.

SEC. 5. That with every information presented to the judge under this Act a statement shall be filed showing, as near as can be ascertained, the age of the accused, his birthplace, civil condition, and occupation; the habits of his parents in regard to temperance; if the accused is a woman, whether she has borne children, and the name of the father of such children, brothers and sisters, and the next of kin of the accused not exceeding five in number, and their addresses, if known, and also the legal residence of the accused. Such information shall be transmitted to the superintendent of the hospital for inebriates and filed with the order of commitment. Within two days after the commitment of such person the superintendent of the hospital for inebriates shall send notice of said commitment by mail, postage prepaid, to the known address of said relatives.

SEC. 6. That the inmates of the said hospital shall be required, when able, to work at some useful occupation.

SEC. 7. That all inmates shall be allowed, subject to regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to write freely to the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, and letters so written shall be forwarded unopened by the superintendent or person in charge of said institution to the addresses.

SEC. 8. That a person committed as hereinbefore provided to said hospital for inebriates may be detained therein two years from the date of commitment and no longer; but, if it appears to the superintendent that the inmate will not continue to be subject to inebriety or to the use of narcotic drugs, the superintendent may, upon such conditions as he may impose, issue to the inmate a permit to be set at liberty, said permit to be revocable by the superintendent at any time previous to its expiration. But such permits may not be issued within a period of sixty days after commitment, and the violation of any of the terms or conditions of such permit by the holder thereof shall render it void, and the superintendent may thereupon issue an order for the arrest and return to the hospital of such holder of a voided permit, which may be served by any police officer of the District of Columbia. Any inmate of said hospital who escapes therefrom may be arrested and returned thereto by any police officer of the District of Columbia or any officer employed by said hospital for inebriates.

SEC. 9. That if any convicted drunkard or user of narcotics, within three years after the date of conviction, purchases or attempts to purchase any intoxicating liquors, opium, or other narcotics, he shall be liable, on information filed by the corporation counsel or any of his assistants, on conviction in the police court, which is hereby given jurisdiction, to a fine not exceeding, for the first offense, five dollars, and for any subsequent offense, ten dollars; and any licensed dealer in intoxicating liquors, opium, or other narcotics, who shall furnish the same for consumption to any such person shall be liable on conviction by the police court aforesaid, which is hereby given jurisdiction, for the first offense, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and for any subsequent offense in respect to the same person, one hundred dollars.

SEC. 10. That the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid one-half by the United States and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 11. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN: In rendering the annual report of the Washington Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, I feel compelled to again call attention to certain recommendations made in former reports.

First, I wish to call attention to the steady increase in the number of prisoners. In 1901 the daily average was 260; for the past year it was 403. From present indications it would appear that for the coming year our average will be much higher than the latter figure, due partly to the congested condition of the United States District jail. The present number of prisoners in the workhouse is above 560, or more than double the average of 1901. This makes the work problem a difficult one, and especially as regards the male prisoners, who constitute four-fifths of the total population. Of these, we utilize about 130 under the engineer department in cutting and grading the streets and a few in Rock Creek Park. For many of the others, aside from those working at their trades, or upon the farm, or in the buildings, there is not sufficient work except as they get it in relays. The farm is entirely too small for a large number of men, and therefore, if the workhouse is to remain on its present site, one of two things should be done. Either there should be industries established with a market for the products, or else more land must be provided. Remunerative industries, aside from the difficulty of securing and introducing them, on account of the prevailing prejudice against prison labor, are difficult to get, and would necessitate a large initial outlay for workshops and appliances. The District nursery, now occupying a portion of the reservation, should be removed elsewhere. This recommendation has been made repeatedly, and is made again with stronger emphasis, as its removal would provide us with double the acreage we now have under cultivation. Our prisoners should all be at work, and the best kind of work for the class of prisoners we get is out-door employment.

I have also recommended that the extensive flats on the Eastern Branch, directly in the rear of our reservation, should be redeemed by prison labor, by which in a few years at least a hundred acres of marsh land might be made fit and available for farming and pasturage. If, however, the redemption of the marsh on the Eastern Branch is to become a part of the comprehensive parking scheme mapped out, and no industries for revenue can be established, then it would be better to abandon the present site and buildings and secure a few hundred acres of farm land at a convenient point in the country, not too remote from the railroad. If a large farm could be secured, with plenty of clay land, it would be possible to establish barracks for prisoners and have them make all the new bricks required for the prison buildings. This has been done elsewhere and would be feasible here. Personally I feel that, in view of the rapid growth of the city, the high value of land in the city, the persistent agitation and

protest of certain business associations against a continuance and extension of the present plant, and also in view of the fact that any wise and progressive prison system should provide prison labor or industries of some kind, because they are so essential to the physical and moral restoration of weak and vicious men and women, that the District prison should be in the country, where land is not too expensive, where the acreage is large, and where everyone able to work can be kept busy. The jail should be conveniently located in the city limits and have in custody only persons awaiting trial, certain witnesses, and such sentenced prisoners as are awaiting transfer to other prisons. A large farm could include a workhouse for misdemeanants and a penitentiary for felons. The former could have entire charge of the farming land, and the latter (within walls) be kept busy at some industry, which, aside from any revenue, would have value as educational and reformatory factors.

If for certain reasons it is deemed advisable to continue the present site for the workhouse, then the construction of the administration building should not be further delayed, and adequate appropriations should be provided for additional cell room, workshops, kitchen, and a central heating and power plant. In this event the removal of the hospital department of the Washington Asylum should also be hastened. To administer a municipal hospital in conjunction with a prison, the one overlapping the other, and each detracting from the efficiency of the other, is a condition to be deplored and should, especially in a city like Washington, be speedily remedied.

Our present population in the Washington Asylum is approximately as great as it was several years ago, before the almshouse patients were transferred to Blue Plains.

The average cost per capita in 1908 was $150.73; in 1907 it was $145.89. The unforeseen increase in our population during the fiscal year and the marked increase in the cost of many staple articles caused us to incur a deficiency of about $12,000, which was provided for by Congress. The amount of $50,000 for maintenance, appropriated for the year 1909, will be wholly inadequate, and with the high prices prevailing and the number of prisoners increasing so rapidly another large deficiency will be incurred. Our daily population in 1907 averaged 584; in 1908 it was 623. In the three buildings occupied by the male prisoners, including the old workhouse building, we have 410 available cells. Our present male population is 460, which means that every cell is occupied, that some cells have two prisoners, and that we are obliged to use corridors and basement rooms for the overflow. This emphasizes the necessity of another cell house, even without any thought of discontinuing the use of the old building, which is insanitary and practically worn out. Our large prison population calls for an increased force of overseers or guards; also for new means of working prisoners and for a more convenient prison kitchen. The one now in use is several blocks removed from the prison buildings.

During the past year 94 persons were sent to the workhouse for "nonsupport" of wife, or minor child, or both. In 1907 the sum of $200 was appropriated by Congress to pay dependent wives and children the amounts earned by hard labor by delinquent husbands and fathers. In 1908 the same amount was appropriated. In the former year a deficiency of $400.50 was incurred; and in 1908 the

deficiency amounted to $1,171. For the year 1909 Congress appropriated $2,400, and from present indications it would seem that this whole amount will be consumed, so numerous are the cases sent by the juvenile court. As a deterrent to the delinquents whom the court has paroled, the law has in many cases been signally successful; but as a moral force upon those who had to suffer the penalty in prison, I doubt whether much good has been accomplished.

Regarding the general run of fixed sentences in the workhouse, I am disgusted. The definite sentence seems to serve no good purpose. It often varies from a few days to the limit of six months on the same charge; the full sentence often being given to the first offender, whilst the chronic bum is returned again and again for fifteen or thirty days. The indefinite sentence, with power to parole, seems to me the best for the community, and vastly better in most cases for the prisoner. The District of Columbia should have the indefinite sentence for practically all classes of criminals and misdemeanants. The value of this law has been tested elsewhere with good results.

The work in the hospital department reached its high-water mark during the year, both in the number of patients treated and in the standard of service rendered. With one exception we have treated a larger number of indigent sick persons than any hospital in Washington. The highest number on any one day was 178; the daily average was 142. We treated during the year 355 cases of tuberculosis, and also had for mental examination and treatment 184 cases. Of the latter 112 were transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

At times during the year we had great difficulty in carrying on our work satisfactorily because of the small number of nurses in the training school. The training school was affiliated for a number of years with the Emergency Hospital. The arrangement became so unsatisfactory that we were compelled to annul our affiliation and look about for a new alliance that would be creditable to the school and helpful to our pupils. We were fortunate in effecting an arrangement with Bellevue and allied hospitals in New York, by which they agree to accept our pupils for their third and last year. During the last few months we have been able to augment our forces in the training school and now have nearly our full complement of nurses. Our consumptive patients were transferred to the new Tuberculosis Hospital about July 1. It has been very gratifying to us that these unfortunate patients could be placed in a new hospital, beautiful in its construction and thoroughly up to date in its equipment.

The north wing of the old almshouse has been fitted up for the temporary care of mental suspects, alcoholics, and sick prisoners. At present an up-to-date hydrotherapeutic apparatus is being installed, so that the patients may have improved care and treatment. Structurally the building leaves much to be desired, yet with the improvements we have been able to make the building will serve a good purpose until the District sees its way clear to provide elsewhere a model psycopathic hospital.

The new crematory on our reservation has been finished for some time, and I would recommend that it be put into service as soon as possible, so that the potter's field, which has been taking up so much of our tillable land, and even encroaching upon our buildings, may be permanently closed. During the past year 747 burials were made in the potter's field. In this connection I would strongly recommend

that the new potter's field, provided at Blue Plains, be put in service as soon as possible for such indigent dead as will, for certain reasons, not be sent to the crematory.

Within the past three years two fires have occurred on the Washington Asylum grounds. The first, which was discovered in the paint shop, was easily put out without material loss. The second fire occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning on February 13 of the present year, in the receiving ward, which is the largest of our hospital buildings. Prompt action and almost heroic work on the part of several employees and patients enabled us to rescue all of our patients without injury or loss of life. The damage to the building itself was about $800. In this connection I would again give notice that the buildings on the reservation do not have proper fire protection. We need at least 500 feet of large water mains and plugs for fire service. For this purpose there should be a special appropriation of about $3,500.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would respectfully recommend that our senior and junior internes in the hospital be paid $100 per annum. Also, that the law be so changed that persons charged with "nonsupport" be not sentenced for a period exceeding six months. It is now twelve months. The maximum commitment in all other cases to the workhouse is six months. Also, recommend a "suspension of sentence" act for first offenders, and an "indeterminate sentence" with parole for all sentenced prisoners. Also, that provision be made for at least two additional overseers or guards, on account of the large increase in the prison population.

The following live stock is accounted for on the farm: eighteen horses, 1 mule, 1 bull, 20 cows, 3 heifers, 1 calf, 57 hogs, 21 shoats, 39 pigs, and 1 boar.

The farm furnished for food of prisoners, patients, and officers during the year 13,322 pounds of pork, 506 pounds of veal, and 10,120 gallons of milk.

In closing this report I wish to acknowledge the kindness of the churches and societies which have had charge of the Sunday services, and of those who have visited and helped the patients in the hospital wards.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS F. ZINKHAN,
Superintendent.

Daily average number of inmates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Workhouse	148	13	176	66	403
Hospital	44	23	38	37	142
Total	192	36	214	103	545
Employees					81
Grand total					636

Cost per capita, exclusive of salaries	$110.53
Cost per capita, inclusive of support and compensation of employees	150.73

Amount expended from contingent expenses for the different departments of the institution.

For hospital	$19,391.23
Cost per capita for 173 persons, including 34 employees	112.09
For workhouse	40,520.75
Cost per capita for 450 persons, including 47 employees	90.05
Daily average number of persons supported in the workhouse, including 47 employees	450
Increase in number of inmates	56
Daily average number of patients in the hospital, including 34 employees	173
Increase in number of patients	9

Appropriations for the support of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Appropriation for 1908, contingent expenses	$48,000.00
Deficiency appropriation	12,000.00
Total	60,000.00
Expended	59,911.98
Unexpended	88.02
For salaries	34,851.00
Expended	33,992.64
Unexpended	858.36
For temporary labor	2,400.00
Expended	2,249.84
Unexpended	150.16
For repairs to buildings	2,000.00
Expended	1,987.95
Unexpended	12.05
For the relief of the poor	400.00
Expended	219.26
Unexpended	180.74
For the establishment of a workhouse cooking department, dining room for officers, dining room for female prisoners, buildings and fixtures	2,266.80
Expended	49.97
Unexpended	2,216.83

For installing new baths in workhouse buildings	$433.73
Expended	400.00
Unexpended	33.73
For repairs to main almshouse	3,000.00
Expended	2,996.59
Unexpended	3.41
For payment to beneficiaries named in section 3 of act of March 23, 1906, making it a misdemeanor to neglect to provide for support of wife and minor children	200.00
Expended	200.00
Due in excess of appropriation, deficiency	1,171.00

Amounts expended from appropriation for contingent expenses for items purchased during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Drugs and medical supplies	$2,041.76
Dry goods	5,467.14
Flour and meal	3,882.07
Forage	5,625.48
Furniture and bedding	220.56
Fuel, coal and wood	7,129.70
Gas	2,737.40
Groceries	17,417.75
Hardware	926.72
Ice	1,085.24
Kitchen utensils	75.43
Meats, fresh	8,427.80
Shoes	2,564.99
Miscellaneous	2,309.94
Total	59,911.98

Salaries.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Name.	Office.	Salary.
L. F. Zinkhan	Superintendent	$1,500.00	Chas. F. Ault	Engineer at workhouse.	$375.00
D. Percy Hickling	Visiting physician	1,080.00	G. Fitzgerald	Engineer at hospital.	375.00
A. F. Mulvanity	Resident physician	120.00	E. Maringer	Carpenter	500.00
L. M. Drennan	do	21.33	R. Ratherdale	Blacksmith	500.00
J. C. Blackstone	do	338.67	H. C. Mohler	Driver for dead wagon.	60.83
W. A. Mess	Pharmacist	480.00	J. S. Martin	do	304.17
C. A. Deardorff	do	228.00	J. Silas	Hostler	240.00
Geo. Martin	Property clerk	1,000.00	Bessie James	Keeper female workhouse.	300.00
A. McConnell	Clerk	840.00	Gertrude Berry	do	146.50
M. E. P. Davis	Superintendent of nurses.	450.00	Bertha Hobbs	do	15.00
J. Harriet Morand	do	138.33	Geo. B. Read	Laundryman	150.00
W. G. Ladd	Principal overseer	1,400.00	F. M. Osterman	do	190.00
C. C. Bury	Overseer	660.00	R. H. Woodyard	do	241.67
A. Youst	do	660.00	Geo. Erskine	Gardener	540.00
C. J. Mahoney	do	660.00	Geo. Webster	Herdsman	365.00
W. H. Arnold	do	660.00	Fritz Els	Florist	300.00
H. E. Brockson	do	660.00	J. N. Ehrot	Tailor	180.00
W. Erskine	do	660.00	John Geiger	Baker	600.00
M. J. Brown	do	660.00	Ernest Seaman	Chief cook	600.00
F. W. Wemzel	do	660.00	A. Tiedeman	Hospital cook	320.00
J. T. Kengla	do	660.00	M. Louise Jones	do	280.00
T. J. Dawson	do	660.00	C. E. Selby	Cook	180.00
E. B. McDowell	do	660.00	Laura Fortune	do	31.50
J. B. Dike	do	660.00	Joanna Quill	do	15.00
J. A. Smith	do	652.67	Sarah Watson	do	92.00
S. B. Garratt	do	660.00	Anna Parker	do	12.50
T. J. Lerch	do	660.00	Catherine McCormick	do	136.00
E. Wallingsford	Night watchman	548.00	Irene Parker	do	120.00
C. L. Lockwood	do	548.00	Martha Thomas	do	66.50
E. Brockson	Watchman	480.00	Katie G. Armstrong	Graduate nurse	193.33
J. P. Costello	do	90.67	Anna Burger	do	480.00
Leo M. Costello	do	109.33	Gertrude H. Hall	do	480.00
Robt. T. Smith	do	278.67			
P. McCrink	Engineer	720.00			
L. Reich	Assistant engineer	480.00			
T. J. Mahoney	do	480.00			

Salaries—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Name.	Office.	Salary.
Mildred R. Spencer.	Graduate nurse	$125.72	Genevieve Palca..	Pupil nurse	$61.06
			Dessie G. Phelps..	do	20.00
May E. Silcott	do	268.62	Eugenia D. Stiles.	do	24.00
Laura G. Stott	do	239.55	Jennie E. Oakley.	do	18.93
Effie Pritchard	do	286.67	Mabel Marshall	do	1.60
Mary G. Rinker	do	120.00	Bertha M. Smith.	do	16.00
Helen McL. Lee	do	46.42	Alberta Menafee	do	9.33
Eleanor Hiser	Pupil nurse	40.00	Anna T. Juve	do	8.00
Essie M. Engle	do	92.00	Edith G. Brown..	do	4.00
Edith Sigafoose	do	95.00	Mattie Ward	Housekeeper	71.67
Elizabeth King	do	118.00	Mary C. Coffren..	do	116.67
Bessie Perkinson	do	117.00	E. Smith	Orderly	300.00
Bessie Bertalette	do	13.60	S. J. Trotter	do	175.00
Jennie L. Fisher	do	60.67	W. H. Holliday	do	122.50
Wanda Smith	do	105.87	Chas. Easton	do	300.00
Evelyn L. Williams.	do	107.00	S. Tolliver	do	300.00
			C. L. Mellon	do	4.17
Sadie G. Jones	do	107.00	C. Adams	do	249.13
Sarah L. Burney	do	85.33	D. Coleman	do	75.00
Edna M. Leopold	do	98.00	A. Fitzgerald	do	49.17
Lillian M. Boyer	do	98.00	Chas. H. Dennis.	do	50.00
Maud Oden	do	86.67	B. F. R. Hall	do	44.17
Bertha Dlugosch	do	16.53			

Appointments and resignations of officers and employees, July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.

Name.	Occupation.	Appointed.	Resigned.
L. Reich	Engineer	July 1, 1907	June 30, 1908
Bessie James	Keeper, female workhouse	do	
Susan Watson	Cook	July 12, 1907	Jan. 15, 1908
Geo. B. Read	Laundryman	July 1, 1907	Sept. 30, 1907
Claiborne Adams	Orderly	July 9, 1907	May 7, 1908
Maud Oden	Pupil nurse	Aug. 5, 1907	
Anna Parker	Cook	Aug. 12, 1907	Aug. 31, 1907
M. Bertha Bratton	Graduate nurse	Aug. 15, 1907	Sept. 27, 1907
Gertrude Berry	Keeper, female workhouse	Aug. 8, 1907	May 31, 1908
Mary E. Silcott	Graduate nurse	Sept. 1, 1907	May 21, 1908
Joseph S. Martin	Driver for dead wagon	do	
L. M. Drennan	Resident physician	do	Oct. 16, 1907
Leo. M. Costello	Watchman	Sept. 9, 1907	Nov. 30, 1907
Catherine McCormick	Cook	Sept. 27, 1907	
Irene Parker	do	Oct. 1, 1907	May 31, 1908
Chas. F. Ault	Engineer at workhouse	Oct. 14, 1907	May 28, 1908
Garrett Fitzgerald	Engineer at hospital	Oct. 22, 1907	June 6, 1908
J. C. Blackstone	Resident physician	Oct. 17, 1907	
Fred. M. Osterhoutt	Laundryman	Oct. 7, 1907	Jan. 24, 1908
Philip Tery	Interne	Oct. 10, 1907	Jan. 9, 1908
Laura G. Stott	Graduate nurse	Nov. 5, 1907	
Mattie Ward	Housekeeper	do	Jan. 31, 1908
Bertha Dlugosch	Pupil nurse	Nov. 12, 1907	Jan. 13, 1908
Genevieve Palca	do	do	
Effie Pritchard	Graduate nurse	Nov. 26, 1907	
Dennis Coleman	Orderly	Dec. 1, 1907	Mar. 25, 1908
Robert T. Smith	Watchman	Dec. 2, 1907	May 31, 1908
M. Louise Jones	Hospital cook	Jan. 13, 1908	
Mabel Marshall	Pupil nurse	Jan. 19, 1908	Jan. 24, 1908
Alberta Menafee	do	Jan. 22, 1908	Feb. 26, 1908
R. H. Woodyard	Laundryman	Feb. 6, 1908	
Mildred R. Spencer	Graduate nurse	Feb. 1, 1908	Feb. 8, 1908
Athill Fitzgerald	Orderly	Feb. 2, 1908	Apr. 30, 1908
Mary E. Coffren	Housekeeper	Feb. 11, 1908	
Martha Thomas	Cook	Feb. 18, 1908	
C. A. Deardorff	Pharmacist	Mar. 7, 1908	
Mary G. Rinker	Graduate nurse	Mar. 1, 1908	
Miss E. C. Alling	do	Mar. 19, 1908	Mar. 25, 1908
J. Harriet Morand	Superintendent of nurses	Apr. 6, 1908	
Eugenia D. Stiles	Pupil nurse	Apr. 1, 1908	
Dessie G. Phelps	do	Apr. 16, 1908	
Jennie E. Oakley	do	Apr. 20, 1908	
Augusta Noeby	Nurse	May 2, 1908	May 3, 1908
Bertha M. Smith	Pupil nurse	May 1, 1908	
B. F. R. Hall	Orderly	May 8, 1908	
Chas. H. Dennis	do	May 1, 1908	
H. W. Boulware	do	May 4, 1908	June 7, 1908
Helen McL. Lee	Graduate nurse	May 15, 1908	
John E. Bowers	Interne	June 4, 1908	
Bertha Hobbs	Keeper, female workhouse	June 1, 1908	
Anna T. Juve	Pupil nurse	do	

Statistical tables (Workhouse).

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1907		366
Prisoners committed	5,174	
Prisoners recaptured	3	
		5,177
Total		5,543
Prisoners discharged	5,106	
Prisoners eloped	4	
Prisoners died	9	
		5,119
Total remaining in workhouse June 30, 1908		424

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	1,801
White females	118
Colored males	2,404
Colored females	851
Total	5,174

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Read and write.		
				Can.	Can not.	Total.
White males	1,368	433	1,801	1,730	71	1,801
White females	56	63	119	95	24	119
Colored males	1,520	884	2,404	1,947	457	2,404
Colored females	503	347	850	530	320	850
Total	3,447	1,727	5,874	4,302	872	5,174

AGES.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
From 16 to 20 years	39	2	197	64	302
20 years and over	1,762	116	2,217	777	4,872
Total	1,801	118	2,414	841	5,174

COMMITMENTS.

Number of times committed.	White males.		White females.		Colored males.		Colored females.	
	Committed.	Commitments.	Committed.	Commitments.	Committed.	Commitments.	Committed.	Commitments.
Once	1,050	1,050	65	65	1,434	1,434	294	294
Twice	165	330	8	16	223	446	179	358
Three times	53	169	6	18	76	228	29	87
Four times	22	88	3	12	26	104	15	45
Five times	9	45	.....	.....	14	70	6	30
Six times	6	36	.....	.....	2	12	2	12
Seven times	3	21	1	7	7	49	1	7
Eight times	4	32	.....	.....	3	24	1	8
Nine times	2	18	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....
Ten times	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Twelve times	1	12	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....
Sixteen times	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....
Total	.....	1,801	.....	118	.....	2,404	.....	851

Statistical tables (Workhouse)—Continued.

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
UNITED STATES.		UNITED STATES—continued.	
District of Columbia	2,426	Connecticut	12
Virginia	1,030	Illinois	12
Maryland	701	Minnesota	6
Pennsylvania	160		
New York	93	FOREIGN.	
Florida	8		
California	5	Jamaica	1
Indiana	11	Poland	3
West Virginia	21	Norway	2
Texas	13	Sweden	1
Massachusetts	39	Russia	5
North Carolina	71	Finland	2
Louisiana	5	Philippines	1
Delaware	15	Austria	5
Tennessee	22	England	34
Michigan	10	France	6
Rhode Island	13	Nova Scotia	2
Nebraska	8	Scotland	5
Kentucky	13	West Indies	8
Wisconsin	2	Denmark	3
Alaska	1	Bermuda	1
Iowa	4	Wales	1
Ohio	52	Newfoundland	1
Alabama	10	Arabia	1
Missouri	6	Central America	1
Wyoming	1	Japan	1
Georgia	25	Ireland	156
South Carolina	42	Germany	24
Arkansas	5	Canada	12
New Jersey	26	Italy	19
New Hampshire	2	China	1
Colorado	1	Switzerland	3
Mississippi	3		
Indian Territory	1	Total	5,174

CHARGES.

Charge.	Number.	Charge.	Number.
Assault	54	Larceny	51
Adultery	1	Trespass on parking	5
Assault with dangerous weapon	7	Unlicensed dog	3
Assault and disorderly	4	Unlicensed midwifery	1
Attempt at robbery	1	Violating plumbing law	2
Affray	2	Violating speed law	4
Attempt at rape	1	Violating barber-shop regulations	1
Cruelty to animals	29	Violating police regulations and speed law	2
Conspiracy to defraud	1	Violating weights and measures law	2
Carrying away property of another	6	Violating food law	1
Concealed weapons	28	Violating sanitary building law	1
Cruelty to animals, disorderly, and violating police regulations	1	Vagrant and concealed weapon	1
Disorderly conduct	3,932	Disorderly and destroying private property	10
Deadly weapons	68	Disorderly and cruelty to animals	3
Disorderly and violating police regulations	13	Drunkenness	4
Disorderly and indecent exposure	8	Larceny and assault	1
Disorderly and dangerous weapons	20	Larceny and disorderly	1
Dangerous weapon and violating police regulations	1	Manslaughter	1
Destroying private property	35	Maintaining a nuisance	2
Nonsupport of minor child	2	Larceny and housebreaking	4
Throwing missiles	10	Nonsupport of wife and minor child	86
Taking away property of another	9	Nonsupport of wife	6
Disorderly, and unlicensed dog	1	Petit larceny	5
Embezzlement	7	Practicing medicine without license	3
Fornication	18	Profanity and disorderly	1
False fire alarm	1	Receiving stolen goods	1
Fast driving	1	Refusing to pay hack hire	5
False pretenses	1	Robbery	1
Housebreaking	15	Responsibility for delinquency of a minor	1
Indecent exposure	100	Stealing	1
Idle and disorderly	30	Selling liquor without license	3
Keeping disorderly house	3	Threats and disorderly	2

Statistical tables (Workhouse)—Continued.

CHARGES—Continued.

Charge.	Number.	Charge.	Number.
Threats	4	Unlicensed bar	80
Disorderly and offering unsound fish	1	Unlicensed florist	1
Evil life and fame	204	Vagrancy	132
Fornication and taking away the property of another	1	Violating police regulations	59
Furnishing intoxicating liquor to minors	4	Violating pharmacy law	8
Grand larceny	2	Violating game laws	1
Habitual drunkenness	43	Violating police regulations and cruelty to animals	1
Impersonating health officer	2	Violating dangerous-weapon law	1
Idle and disorderly and indecent exposure	1	Violating cocaine law	1
Larceny and dangerous weapon	1	Total	5,174
Throwing missiles and disorderly	2		

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Barber	21	Paper hanger	21
Baker	26	Porter	3
Blacksmith	28	Potter	2
Boiler maker	4	Paper maker	1
Bookbinder	7	Engineer	11
Brewer	1	Elevator boy	1
Butler	3	Embalmer	1
Builder	1	Electrician	1
Brakeman	2	Fireman	48
Butcher	19	Farmer	5
Bricklayer	36	Florist	2
Clerk	139	Glass worker	1
Carpenter	67	Groom	2
Cement worker	1	Gardener	1
Cooper	2	Horseshoer	15
Cook	17	Harness maker	6
Cornetist	1	Huckster	4
Cigar maker	4	Hostler	2
Chemist	2	Ironworker	6
Cabinetmaker	2	Janitor	1
Dentist	1	Whitewasher	2
Doctor	1	Wire drawer	1
Domestic	985	Pressman	1
Dairyman	1	Riveter	2
Driver	8	Soldier	103
Lather	5	Steam fitter	10
Lineman	1	Stone mason	3
Marble cutter	1	Shoemaker	15
Marine	2	Seamstress	1
Miner	4	Steel worker	1
Machinist	12	Sailor	19
Molder	5	Salesman	2
Meat cutter	1	Tinner	46
Mission worker	1	Tailor	33
Musician	1	Teamster	2
Mattress maker	1	Tile setter	3
Metal worker	1	Upholsterer	3
Nurse	4	Valet	1
Operator	2	Waiter	22
Paver	1	Watchman	4
Painter	121	Laborer	3,087
Plumber	29		
Plasterer	72	Total	5,174
Printer	36		

Amount of produce raised on farm during the fiscal year 1908, and estimated cost of same.

Article.	Quantity.	Cost.	Total.
Apples, green.....bushels..	2½	$1.00	$2.50
Asparagus.....bunches..	398	.12	47.76
Beans:			
String.....bushels..	124	.80	99.20
Lima.....do....	57	1.25	71.25
Beets.....do....	625	.60	312.50
Do.....bunches..	1,153	.03	34.59
Cabbage.....heads..	5,990	.06	359.40
Cantaloupes.....	1,035	.04	41.40
Carrots.....bushels..	224	.50	112.00
Cherries.....do....	3	2.50	7.50
Celery.....bunches..	8,190	.05	409.50
Corn.....dozen..	375	.15	56.25
Cucumbers.....do....	84	.12	10.08
Egg plants.....do....	40	.25	10.00
Eggs.....do....	76	.20	15.20
Kale.....bushels..	508	.80	406.40
Leeks.....dozen..	785	.06	47.10
Lettuce.....heads..	5,827	.02	116.54
Milk.....gallons..	10,120	.25	2,530.00
Onions.....bunches..	8,253	.02	165.06
Do.....bushels..	91	1.20	109.20
Parsley.....bunches..	11,631	.02	232.62
Parsnips.....bushels..	172	.50	86.00
Pork.....pounds..	13,322	.11	1,498.42
Radishes.....bunches..	1,828	.02	36.56
Rhubarb.....do....	259	.06	15.54
Strawberries.....boxes..	545	.10	54.50
Tomatoes.....bushels..	241	.60	144.60
Turnips.....do....	205	.50	102.50
Veal.....pounds..	506	.10	50.60
Total.....			7,184.77

Statement showing number of inmates, officers, and horses employed in work on streets, farm, and in shops during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Location.	Days worked.	Rate per day.	Amount.
On Eighteenth street between A, B, and C streets ne., and between Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth on B ne.:			
Men.....	13,407	$1.00	$13,407.00
Officers.....	866	1.00	866.00
Horses.....	635	1.00	635.00
On Sixteenth street, Florida avenue, and Seventeenth street nw., and Seventeenth street between B and C streets se.:			
Men.....	4,127	1.00	4,127.00
Officers.....	742	1.00	742.00
Horses.....	215	1.00	215.00
At Rock Creek Park:			
Men.....	3,956	1.00	3,956.00
Officers.....	936	1.00	936.00
Horses.....	267	1.00	267.00
On Adams street, North Capitol street to First, Lincoln avenue, Rhode Island avenue, and other streets:			
Men.....	1,852	1.00	1,852.00
Officers.....	354	1.00	354.00
Cleaning about markets:			
Men.....	504	1.00	504.00
Officers.....	168	1.00	168.00
Horses.....	336	1.00	336.00
Grading grounds near new crematory:			
Men.....	263	1.00	263.00
Officers.....	31	1.00	31.00
Industrial Home School grounds:			
Men.....	135	1.00	135.00
Officers.....	26	1.00	26.00
Shoveling snow about schoolhouses, markets, etc.:			
Men.....	40	1.00	40.00
Officers.....	9	1.00	9.00
Horses.....	4	1.00	4.00
Total value of labor outside institution.....			28,873.00
On farm:			
Men.....	11,935	.50	5,967.50
Officers.....	1,257	.50	628.50

Statement showing number of inmates, officers, and horses employed in work on streets, farm, and in shops during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Location.	Days worked.	Rate per day.	Amount.
In shops of institution: Men	17,533	$0.50	$5,766.50
Detailed at hospital and annex:			
Men	1,835	.50	917.50
Women	5,601	.50	2,800.50
In laundry: Women	14,208	.25	3,552.00
In sewing room: Women	3,744	.25	936.00
Total value of labor furnished			49,441.50

Articles of clothing, etc., made during the fiscal year 1908 in the tailor shop and sewing room.

Article.	Number.	Article.	Number.
Aprons	158	Pants, prison	573
Bolster cases	1	Pants	48
Bath robes	15	Pad extractors	4
Bags	65	Pillow ticks	220
Bedticks	239	Pillowcases	410
Bedspreads	14	Petticoats	79
Bibbs	2	Skirts	93
Baby dresses	24	Shirts, hickory	788
Chemises	26	Shirts	173
Coats, prison	155	Shrouds	94
Curtains	6	Sheets	734
Covers	176	Towels	532
Drawers	124	Vests	
Dresses	8	Waists	16
Dishcloths	7	Wrappers	87
Gowns	135	Caps	1
Hoods	24	Stockings, operating	10
Iron holders	90	Table covers	11
Mats	13	Shams	6
Napkins	50		
Nightdresses	50	Total	5,362
Overalls	95		

Articles repaired in tailor shop and sewing room.

Article.	Number.	Article.	Number.
Pieces	4,512	Bread cloth	2
Gloves	2	Collars	4
Shirts	25	Drawers	282
Wrappers	2	Sheets	210
Aprons	75	Mangle covers	37
Clothes bags	13	Bedticks	12
Stockings	1,114	Blankets	33
Mats	22	Skirts	365
Operating gowns	11	Coats	1
Pillow ticks	1	Chemises	291
Bedspreads	3	Covers	32
Dry box covers	10	Pillowcases	82
Gowns	679	Clothes rack	10
Napkins	7	Overalls	71
Shams	2		
Curtains	1	Total pieces	7,936
Undershirts	25		

REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

Consulting board.—Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. W. S. Bowen, Dr. Joseph Tabor Johnson, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. H. S. Dye, Dr. F. T. Chamberlain, Dr. George M. Kober, Gen. George M. Sternberg.

Visiting physician.—Dr. D. Percy Hickling.

Resident staff.—J. C. Blackistone, M. D., resident physician; John E. Bowers, M. D., senior interne; John Allen, A. B., M. D., junior interne; Nicholas A. Gallagher, interne; John F. Byrne, interne; C. A. Deardorff, Ph. G., pharmacist and clerk; Miss J. H. Morand, superintendent of nurses.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the medical and surgical work done at the Washington Asylum for the year ending June 30, 1908, also such recommendations that in my judgment are necessary for the care and treatment of the patients in the hospital department as the occasion seems to require.

The statistics of the medical work connected with the various departments of the institution were compiled by Doctor Blackistone and Mr. Deardorff, of the resident staff.

During the past year there have been treated in all departments of the institution 5,197 patients, an increase of 615 patients over the preceding year. Of the 5,197 patients, 3,052 were from the workhouse department and 2,145 from the hospital department. Of this last number, 355 were cases of tuberculosis and 184 cases for mental examination and treatment. The number of cases treated in the workhouse department were 1,006 more than last year, while the hospital department shows but 40 less than the last report. It will be seen by comparison of the above figures that the medical work of the institution has greatly increased and that the hospital has at times been taxed beyond its capacity.

In the hospital department 2,145 were treated, 1,966 being admitted during the year. Thirty-eight births occurred in the institution, and 164 patients remained in the hospital at the close of the last report. Of this number 690 were discharged cured, 733 were discharged improved, 244 were discharged unimproved, and 314 have died, leaving 164 patients in the hospital under treatment.

The greatest number of patients under treatment any one day was 178, being 14 more than the highest number last year. There were 184 cases for mental examination, being an increase of 37 over the preceding year, 112 of whom were transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane—an increase of 20. There were 108 surgical operations performed and 42,318 prescriptions compounded. Of the 1,966 patients admitted during the year, 1,401 were admitted by order of the Board of Charities, 175 were brought to the institution directly by the police department, 260 were received from the male workhouse, and 104 from the female workhouse; 26 emergency cases were admitted without permits, and 38 were admitted by the superintendent of the institution.

The medical work of the institution has not been satisfactory, owing to the fact that while the number of patients still remains high the number of nurses available have only been the same or at times even less than last year, and the facilities for caring for the sick have not increased in proportion to the demand.

On referring to the annual report of the Board of Charities for the year ending 1907, it will be seen that the Washington Asylum hospital took care of 268 more charity cases than the George Washington University hospital, the Georgetown University hospital, the Homœopathic Hospital, and the Providence Hospital combined. By consulting the same authority it will be seen that the largest number of charity patients cared for by any one hospital in the District of Columbia was by the Freedmen's Hospital, which had a daily average of 146 patients, while the Washington Asylum hospital had a daily average of 131, only 15 less than Freedmen's, while Providence Hospital stands third on the list, with a daily average of 93 free patients, being a daily average of 38 less than the Washington Asylum hospital. Many of the cases received at the Washington Asylum hospital are of such a nature that they would not be admitted into any of the other hospitals in the District of Columbia, and quite a number of patients are transferred from other hospitals in the district to the Washington Asylum hospital. All of these cases usually require a greater amount of nursing care and attention than the average run of hospital cases, and when our nursing facilities are compared with those of the other hospitals of our city, it will be obvious that a cause for dissatisfaction exists, not only by the resident staff, but by the patients themselves, their friends and relatives; this, in my judgment, can only be obviated by a more liberal provision for the salaries and accommodations of the resident staff and nurses,

and I would urgently recommend that this be given careful consideration. I would therefore recommend that three internes be provided for at the rate of $100 per annum each.

The removal of the patients suffering from tuberculosis to the Tuberculosis Hospital, which has been recently completed, has been of great advantage to our institution, as it enables these cases to receive better care than it was possible to give them at our institution, and it allows the room occupied by these patients to be utilized for other purposes for which it is badly needed.

The fitting up of the north wing of the almshouse for a detention ward with a complete hydrotherapeutic equipment, will provide a much needed improvement and greatly facilitate the medical work of the institution.

During the past few months the number of pupil nurses available has been increased so that there has been a decided improvement in the nursing care of our patients, as well as a needed relief to those of our nursing corps who have been obliged to perform their duties under very discouraging conditions.

I would urgently recommend that provision be made for a children's ward in the second story of the annex building. During the past year we have had to care for 48 patients who have been 16 years of age and under, these cases should not be treated in the general wards, and, moreover, a children's ward is necessary to give our pupil nurses a complete training so that they will meet the legal requirements of the nurses' examining boards in the District of Columbia and other cities who uniformly require practical training in this branch of nursing.

It will be noted by consulting the statistical report that 184 cases for mental examination have been sent to the hospital, 112 of whom have been sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane, it being the policy to transfer these cases to St. Elizabeth's as soon as the diagnosis was made and the necessary papers completed. I would recommend that the north wing of the almshouse be provided with the necessary arrangements to meet with the approval of the health officer, so that cases of insanity might be treated at this institution and only send to the Government Hospital for the Insane when their special condition would require it. I would also recommend that telephones be provided between the wards of the hospital. I would also recommend that the porches connecting the wards be partially protected by glass sashes, so that the patients may be more comfortable and remain a longer time out of doors, also that an office boy be provided, and that the salary of the superintendent of nurses be increased to $900 per annum and that an assistant superintendent of nurses be provided for at a salary of $700 per annum. I desire to call attention to the fact that when the salary of the visiting physician was fixed, the hospital department was about one-third of its present capacity, and that the demand upon his time, energies, and responsibilities have increased each year. I therefore recommend that a proportional increase be made in the salary of visiting physician.

With a high appreciation of your many acts of kindness, I am,

Very sincerely,

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Condensed statement showing medical and surgical work of all departments of the institution during the year.

Patients treated:		Patients improved:	
Hospital department	2,145	Hospital department	733
Workhouse department	3,052	Workhouse department	1,070
Total	5,197	Total	1,803
Patients cured:		Patients unimproved:	
Hospital department	690	Hospital department	244
Workhouse department	1,703	Workhouse department	272
Total	2,393	Total	516

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Condensed statement showing the medical and surgical work of the hospital department during the year.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1907	141
Patients admitted during year	1,966
Births during the year	38
Total number to be accounted for	2,145
Patients discharged cured	690
Patients discharged improved	733
Patients discharged unimproved	244
Patients who have died	314
Patients in hospital June 30, 1908	164
Total	2,145
Daily average for the year	142
Patient days	48,636
Lowest number on any day	101
Highest number on any day	178
Deaths 24 hours after admission	37
Deaths 48 hours after admission	26
Mental examinations	184
Transferred to Government Hospital for the Insane	112

Births	38
Stillbirths	4
Prescriptions compounded	42,318
Deaths	314
Sex and color classification:	
White males	708
White females	309
Colored males	660
Colored females	468
Total	2,145
Authorities for admission:	
Board of Charities	1,401
Police department	175
Male workhouse	260
Female workhouse	104
Superintendent Washington Asylum	38
Emergency	26
Patients in hospital July 1, 1907	141
Total	2,145

Nativity of patients treated.

NATIVE.	
District of Columbia	563
Alabama	5
Arkansas	1
Connecticut	2
California	2
Delaware	2
Florida	1
Georgia	11
Illinois	8
Indiana	5
Iowa	6
Indian Territory	1
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	1
Maine	1
Maryland	414
Michigan	5
Minnesota	4
Mississippi	5
Missouri	9
Massachusetts	11
Nebraska	1
New Hampshire	2
New York	53
New Jersey	11
North Carolina	42
Ohio	22
Pennsylvania	51
Rhode Island	9
South Carolina	18
Texas	7
Tennessee	4
Virginia	474

NATIVE—continued.	
Vermont	2
West Virginia	19
Unknown	14
Total native	1,789
FOREIGN BORN.	
Austria	1
Australia	1
Arabia	1
Canada	5
Chili	1
Costa Rica	8
England	28
France	6
Germany	35
Greece	3
Ireland	70
Italy	18
Japan	1
Norway	2
Russia	17
Scotland	9
Sweden	1
Switzerland	3
Sicily	2
Jamaica	3
Total foreign	215
Total native	1,789
Patients in hospital July 1, 1907	141
Grand total	2,145

Surgical operations.

No.	Disease.	Operation.	Result.
	Hernia:		
7	Inguinal	Radical cure	Cured.
1	Double inguinal	do	Do.
2	Strangulated	do	Do.
2	Ventral	do	Do.
16	Phimosis	Circumcision	Do.
3	Salpinigitis	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	Do.
	Abscess:		
3	Spinal (tubercular)	Incision and drainage	Improved.
1	Vulvo-vaginal	do	Cured.
3	Ischio-rectal	Curettement and drainage	Do.
2	Perineal	Incision and drainage	Do.
1	Sacral (tubercular)	do	Improved.
	Adenitis:		
2	Cervical	Excision of gland	Cured.
1	Do	Incised, curetted, and drained.	Improved.
8	Inguinal (bubo)	Curettement and drainage	Cured.
6	Hæmorrhoids	Excision	Do.
1	Sebaceous cysts	do	Do.
2	Appendicitis	Appendectomy	Do.
2	Endometritis	Curettement	Do.
2	Retroversion	Suspension	Do.
1	Do	Shortening of broad ligament.	Do.
2	Lacerated perineum	Perineorrhaphy	Do.
	Tumors:		
1	Sarcoma of inguinal region	Excision	Died.
1	Epithelioma of lip	do	Improved.
1	Fibroma of breast	do	Cured.
1	Fibroid of uterus	Hysteretomy	Do.
1	Goitre	Thyroidectomy	Do.
1	Ovarian cyst	Hysterectomy	Do.
	Necrosis of bones:		
1	Inferior maxillary	Curettement	Improved.
1	Occipital and vertebral bones	do	Do.
1	Metatarsal bones	do	Do.
	Osteomyelitis:		
1	Bones of hand	Curettement and drainage	Unimproved.
1	Do	Amputation	Cured.
2	Tibia	Curettement and drainage	Improved.
	Gangrene:		
2	Senile gangrene of foot	Amputation	Died.
3	Frostbite of foot	do	Cured.
1	Do	do	Improved.
3	Varicose veins	Excision	Cured.
2	Stricture of urethra	External urethrotomy	Do.
2	Do	Internal urethrotomy	Do.
2	Pelvic adhesions	Laparotomy	Improved.
1	Sciatica	Perineural injection of alcohol.	Do.
1	Do	Harrowing of nerve	Do.
1	Perforation of intestines (typhoid)	Laparotomy and repair of perforation.	Died.
	Arthritis:		
1	Elbow	Injection of oil in joint	Improved.
1	Hip (tubercular)	Curettement and drainage	Do.
1	Knee (tubercular)	Resection	Do.
1	Infected hand	Incision and drainage	Cured.
1	Chronic gastritis	Gastroenterotomy	Improved.
1	Epilepsy	Trephine	Do.
1	Fracture of humerus (ununited)	Wiring	Cured.
1	Bunions	Excision	Do.
1	Panopthalmitis	Enucleation of eyeball	Do.

Medical and surgical cases treated.

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Typhoid fever	4	.....	5	3	12	5	1	.....	2	4
Influenza	20	7	18	9	54	40	14	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis:										
Pulmonary	77	40	137	87	331	1	102	32	155	44
Knee	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Adenitis	3	4	7	3	17	4	9	2	.....	2
Peritonitis	.....	1	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Hip	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis:										
Primary (chancre)	1	.....	2	2	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Secondary	15	13	17	21	66	2	47	13	2	2
Tertiary	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Lumbago	6	1	8	1	16	9	5	.....	.....	2
Rheumatism:										
Acute	40	13	27	5	85	43	41	.....	.....	1
Chronic	10	.....	9	4	23	1	16	1	.....	5
Muscular	2	.....	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gonorrheal	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Malaria	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcoholism:										
Acute	168	40	64	20	292	235	32	6	15	4
Chronic	10	.....	10	.....	20	.....	11	.....	7	2
Morphinism	6	12	2	1	21	6	9	3	.....	3
Cocainism	3	1	1	2	7	1	3	1	.....	2
Marasmus	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	.....	4	.....
Adiposa dolorosa	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nostalgia	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inanition	2	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Insolation	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system and special senses.										
Epilepsy	14	2	11	3	30	.....	25	1	2	2
Hemiplegia	11	2	13	11	37	.....	20	4	5	8
Paraplegia	4	1	.....	1	6	.....	4	1	1	.....
Hysteria	4	3	1	8	16	5	11	.....	.....	.....
Conjunctivitis	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Cataract of eye	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Neuralgia (trifacial)	3	1	2	4	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Muscular atrophy	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Locomotor ataxia	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	2	1	.....
Paralysis agitans	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Asthenia	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Aphasia	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Myelitis	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Multiple neuritis	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Otitis media	.....	.....	2	2	4	2	1	1	.....	.....
Diseases of circulatory system.										
Mitral regurgitation	32	25	79	34	170	.....	85	10	58	17
Aortic regurgitation	6	5	7	4	22	.....	9	3	8	2
Aortic stenosis	2	.....	5	4	11	.....	5	5	1	.....
Acute endocarditis	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Cerebral hemorrhage	7	1	4	1	13	.....	1	2	4	6
Arterio-sclerosis	6	.....	5	.....	11	.....	2	1	.....	8
Hemorrhoids	5	3	.....	.....	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Aneurism of aorta	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Myocarditis	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....
Dilatation of heart	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Anæmia	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lymphadenitis	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the respiratory system.										
Pharyngitis	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Tonsilitis	3	2	2	1	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis:										
Acute	10	5	16	11	42	28	12	.....	.....	2
Chronic	1	2	.....	2	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Bronchial asthma	3	.....	5	1	9	.....	7	.....	.....	2
Pneumonia:										
Broncho-	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	1	.....	1	.....
Lobar	2	1	2	.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	.....
Pleurisy:										
Plastic	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
With effusion	2	1	4	.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Diseases of the digestive system.										
Stomatitis (ulcerative)	1		1		2	1	1	1		
Gastritis:										
Acute	8	5	6	5	24	9	10	5		
Chronic	1		2	1	4		2			2
Cirrhosis of liver	3		1	1	5		3	1		1
Acute enteritis	2	1	5	2	10	4	2		2	2
Entero-colitis	2	1	2	1	6	2	2	2		
Constipation	4	3	2	1	10	7	3			
Diarrhea:										
Acute		2			2	2				
Chronic	3				3		3			
Appendicitis		1	1	1	3	2	1			
Hernia:										
Ventral	1		1		2	2				
Inguinal	5		5		10	8				
Umbilical			1		1	1				
Strangulated	1		1		2	2				
Carcinoma of stomach			1	1	2		1		1	
Prostatitis	1				1	1				
Prolapse of rectum	1				1		1			
Cleft palate	1				1		1			
Rectal abscess	4	1	2		7	6		1		
Diseases of genito-urinary system.										
Nephritis:										
Acute			1		1	1				
Chronic interstitial	7	3	16	7	33		10	3	15	5
Chronic parenchymatous	3	2	5	4	14		3	1	10	
Gonorrhœa	9	3	8	8	28	9	17	2		
Phimosis	1		8		9	5	2			2
Cystitis		1		1	2		2			
Chancroids				3	3	3				
Uterus:										
Fibroid		2		4	6	1			1	1
Prolapse				1	1	1				
Retroversion		1		3	4	4				
Ovaritis		1		3	4	4				
Endometritis		2		3	5	1	4			
Vaginitis		4		4	8	2	4	1		1
Urethritis	2		1		3	3				
Varicocele	1				1	1				
Enlarged prostate	3				3	2	1			
Salpingitis		3		1	4	1	1	2		
Bubo		1	1	2	4	3	1			
Hydrocele	2				2		1			1
Condyloma		1		1	2	2				
Stricture of urethra	2		2		4	2	2			
Laceration of cervix		4		1	5	3	1			1
Atony of bladder	2		2		4		2	1		1
Pelvic abscess		2		2	4	2	1			1
Floating kidney		1			1		1			
Hæmatoma of broad ligament				1	1	1				
Epididymitis	2				2	2				
Vaginismus				1	1	1				
Vicarious menstruation		1			1	1				
Sarcoma of kidney			1		1				1	
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues and puerperal conditions.										
Pregnancy		10		49	59	38		18		3
Abortion		1		2	3	3				
Eclampsia				1	1	1				
Puerperal infection		1		1	2		2			
Births	6	1	18	13	38	34		1	1	2
Erysipelas	1		3		4		3	1		
Eczema	2				2	1	1			
Scabies	1	1	1	2	5	3	2			
Lupus vulgaris	1	1	1	0	3	1	2			
Measles		1		2	3		2	1		
Carcinoma of uterus		1		1	2			1	1	
Goiter	1				1	1				
Alveolar abscess	1				1		1			
Furuncle	1	1			2	1	1			

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
***Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues and puerperal conditions*—Continued.**										
Gangrene of foot	2	1	2	1	6	3	1	2		
Ischio-rectal abscess	1				1	1				
Ulcer of leg	6	3	10	10	29	17	6			6
Carcinoma of neck	1				1			1		
Pediculosis	2				2	2				
Rhus poisoning	2				2	2				
Epithelioma of lip	1				1	1				
Epithelioma of ear	1				1			1		
Mental diseases.										
Maniacal excitement	3	1	1	4	9	1	1	7		
Maniacal—depressive	4	1	1	1	7		2	5		
Melancholia				2	2			2		
Paranoia	7	1		3	11		4	7		
Paresis	1	1	4	1	7		2	4	1	
Dementia:										
Præcox	16	15	6	17	54	10	6	34		4
Senile	15	4	13	9	41		21	15	5	
Imbecility	9	2	13	6	30		5	24	1	
Alcoholic psychosis	7	2	8	1	18		11	6		1
Mental examination (not insane)	2	2	1		5	5				
Diseases of bone.										
Bursitis	1	1			2	1		1		
Arthritis		1	3	2	6	2	4			
Fractures:										
Metacarpal bone	1				1	1				
Tibia	3				3		2			1
Fibula (Pott's)	1				1		1			
Radius (Collis's)	1	1			2	1	1			
Humerus	3	1			4	4				
Ribs	1				1					1
Sprains:										
Ankle	2			1	3	3				
Knee			1		1		1			
Wrist			1		1	1				
Mastoiditis			1		1				1	
Osteomyelitis	1	2	2	1	6	3	2	1		
Necrosis of inferior maxillary			1		1		1			
Arthritis deformans				3	3					3
Wound:										
Incised	4	4	5	2	15	5	10			
Lacerated	4	1	5	2	12	6	6			
Infected	7	3	3	2	15	7	8			
Contusion	4	1	5	3	13	6	3	4		
Burns:										
Second degree		3	1		4	4				
Third degree			1		1	1				

WORKHOUSE.

General diseases.										
Influenza	25	12	20	11	68	40	14	14		19
Alcoholism:										
Acute	52	7	76	15	150	140	8	2		26
Chronic	18	4	20	10	52		40	12		10
Rheumatism:										
Acute	51	17	27	32	127	102	25			20
Chronic	25	12	32	12	81		75	6		15
Pulmonary tuberculosis	4	2	3	5	14		12	2		9
Syphilis:										
Primary (chancre)	11	3	15	5	34	25	9			2
Secondary	25	16	52	16	109		100	8	1	45
Tertiary	3	2	6	2	13		9	4		9
Insolation	1		1		2	1	1			1
Lumbago	5	4	12	4	25	10	15			
Morphinism	7	6	2	3	18		13	4	1	10
Cocainism	1	1	3	2	7		5	2		
Malaria	10	8	7	6	31	29	2			5

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

WORKHOUSE—Continued.

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Diseases of respiratory system.										
Tonsilitis	11	9	16	13	49	30	9	10	.....	10
Pharyngitis	7	6	3	4	20	14	6	.....	.....	.....
Laryngitis	1	2	3	1	7	5	1	1	.....	.....
Bronchitis:										
Acute	51	31	60	14	156	143	9	4	.....	.....
Chronic	16	6	10	7	39	.....	33	6	.....	.....
Rhinitis	10	4	11	9	34	21	13	.....	.....	.....
Bronchial asthma	2	1	1	3	7	.....	5	2	.....	2
Pleurisy	2	1	2	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	3
Diseases of digestive system.										
Gastritis:										
Acute	25	16	52	18	111	105	6	.....	.....	5
Chronic	21	15	17	18	71	.....	52	19	.....	.....
Diarrhea	49	23	33	36	141	130	3	8	.....	.....
Constipation	55	28	41	28	152	61	91	.....	.....	1
Appendicitis	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	.....	.....	2
Hernia	18	1	26	.....	45	5	5	35	.....	8
Acute enteritis	15	12	21	13	61	52	9	.....	.....	5
Odontalgia	46	25	73	18	162	100	62	.....	.....	.....
	2	2	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of circulatory system.										
Mitral insufficiency	10	6	12	8	36	.....	30	2	4	6
Aortic insufficiency	3	1	3	2	9	.....	8	1	.....	1
Arterio-sclerosis	5	2	12	9	28	.....	3	25	.....	.....
Hemorrhoids	16	6	10	7	39	5	30	4	.....	5
Varicose veins	5	2	4	8	19	3	12	4	.....	3
Epistaxis	1	1	1	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebral hemorrhage	2	3	1	1	7	.....	2	5	.....	2
Simple anæmia	25	15	20	18	78	23	55	.....	.....	2
Diseases of nervous system and special senses.										
Epilepsy	9	1	10	3	23	.....	10	12	1	3
Delusional insanity	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Acute mania	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	2
General paresis	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Paranoia	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Imbecility	2	1	5	2	10	.....	.....	10	.....	01
Dementia:										
Præcox	2	1	3	1	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Senile	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Mental examinations (not insane)	2	1	2	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Conjunctivitis	5	2	6	3	16	13	3	.....	.....	2
Iritis	2	1	3	1	7	5	2	.....	.....	2
Neuralgia	18	16	20	10	64	23	41	.....	.....	2
Neuritis	1	1	1	2	5	2	3	.....	.....	2
Hysteria	2	2	1	1	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Alcoholic psychosis	2	.....	3	2	7	.....	4	3	.....	2
Alcoholic dementia	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Diseases of genito-urinary system.										
Nephritis:										
Chronic interstitial	8	5	3	2	18	.....	14	4	.....	5
Chronic parenchymatous	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Cystitis	9	3	12	1	25	16	9	.....	.....	.....
Gonorrhea	51	19	53	20	145	130	13	.....	.....	10
Stricture of urethra	2	.....	5	.....	7	2	5	.....	.....	2
Phimosis	7	.....	11	.....	18	8	10	.....	.....	10
Chancroids	21	3	30	6	60	23	30	7	.....	11
Bubo	13	3	15	3	34	21	13	.....	.....	15
Epididymitis	5	.....	4	.....	9	8	1	.....	.....	3
Salpingitis	.....	7	.....	11	18	1	16	1	.....	6
Endometritis	.....	3	.....	7	10	2	8	.....	.....	3
Uterine displacement	.....	3	.....	4	7	2	1	4	.....	5
Laceration of cervix	.....	4	.....	3	7	2	5	.....	.....	2
Varicocele	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	1

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

WORKHOUSE—Continued.

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Diseases of skin and cellular tissues and puerperal conditions.										
Dermatitis	12	5	10	3	30	25	5			5
Scabies	15	12	28	10	65	58	7			5
Eczema	10	11	9	3	33	11	22			
Acne	5	3	1	6	15		12	3		
Lupus		2	1	1	4		3	1		
Urticaria	6	3	8	2	19	19				2
Erysipelas				1	1	1				1
Fracture:										
Radius	1		1		2	2				
Clavicle	1				1	1				1
Metacarpal	2		3		5	5				
Humerus	1				1	1				1
Inferior maxillary	1		2		3	3				1
Wound:										
Lacerated	53	11	55	9	128	115	13			10
Punctured	2	3	1	1	7	6	1			
Incised	10	2	12	3	27	20	5	2		
Contusions	15	24	33	17	89	82	7			
Sprains:										
Ankle	2		3		5	3	2			
Wrist	1	2	3	1	7	5	2			
Ischio-rectal abscess	5	1	3	1	10	5	3	2		3
Burns (second degree)	2	3	2	1	8	5	3			
Ulcers of leg	11	12	14	9	46	10	17	19		5

Report of the Training School for Nurses.

I have the honor to present the tenth annual report of the Capital City Training School of the Washington Asylum hospital.

During the year ending June 30, 1908, we received 41 applications for blanks, and 33 answers were received.

Number of pupils received on probation during the year	9
Number accepted	10
Advised to resign	1
Resigned after being accepted on account of ill health	2
Number of probationers at close of year	2
Number of graduates during year	8
Number of pupils sent to Emergency	3
Number of pupils sent to Bellevue	1

The present nursing staff is as follows:

Superintendent of the school	1
Graduate, head nurses (day)	4
Graduate, night nurse	1
Pupils in senior class	8
Pupils in junior class	5
Probationers	2

An important change characterizes the years' history of the school. In this connection the affiliation with the Emergency Hospital and Central Dispensary was dissolved, and an alliance made between the Capital City Training School, the Washington Asylum hospital and Bellevue and allied hospitals, New York City.

There has been continuous effort not only to improve the effectiveness of the ordinary hospital service of the nurses, but also to broaden the scope of instruction given them, and to render more certain the end which the training school is designed to accomplish.

In this connection the curriculum has been modified in such a manner as to provide separate graded courses of lectures and classes for the three years' instruction given the nurses.

The health of the school has been good. No deaths and no serious illness.

The commencement exercises of the school were held in the Washington Club, 1710 F street, at 8 o'clock, May 19, 1908, and the following nurses received their diplomas: Miss Martha Vessels, Virginia; Miss Mary Louise Potter, New York; Miss Edna May Nudd, Massachusetts; Miss Louise A. Miller, District of Columbia; Miss Eleanor May Hiser, District of Columbia; Miss Edith Graham Brown, District of Columbia; Miss Jennie Louise Fisher, New York; and Miss Bessie May Bertalette, Pennsylvania.

This event was noteworthy in that these young women were the last of the nurses to graduate under the old régimé.

Order of exercises.—Presentation of diplomas by Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, president of the board of directors. Announcement of graduates: Dr. D. Percy Hickling, dean. Address by Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D. D., L. L. D. Prayer and benediction: Rev. Louis F. Zinkhan, secretary and superintendent of the hospital.

We extend our grateful appreciation to the visiting physician for his interest taken and ready help given in the promotion of every scheme having for its object the welfare, advancement, and the elevation of the standard of education of the nurses of this school, and to the members of the staff for the weekly lectures given to the pupils and for the valuable instruction so received. We thank also the superintendent of this institution, who has been in every way a most helpful colleague and sympathetic adviser and reliance in every difficulty.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. MORAND,
Superintendent of Nurses.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 16, 1905.*

SIR: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit the report of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year 1905.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year the number of boys in the school was 265; there were received during the year 227, making a total of 492, as against 416 for the previous year. Of those received during the year 187 were committed by the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, 3 by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and 59 by United States courts outside the District; 23 paroled boys and 5 escaped boys were returned.

There were discharged during the year, by order of the board of trustees, 125; by expiration of sentence, 21; returned to court by order of court, 4; pardoned by the President of the United States, 3; escaped and still absent, 15; died, 1; leaving 325 in the school June 30, 1905.

The general health of the school during the fiscal year has been good, and there has been no outbreak of contagious or infectious diseases. The boys have received the usual good care, every provision having been made for their health and comfort, including most careful attention to the food and clothing supplied.

The work in the school rooms and manual-training departments has been kept up about as usual, though subject at times to some interruption on account of the exceptional amount of building going on, in some of which the work done by the boys has been of value to themselves as well as to the school. All necessary painting, repairs, and rebuilding have been done.

There has been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States the sum of $614, derived as follows: Gains from work in shops, $500; sales of products from farm and greenhouse, $98.09; miscellaneous sources, $16.31.

During the year covered by this report the farm crops were fairly good.

The estimates of the appropriations required for the school, with a brief explanation of the various increases and changes recommended, have already been submitted to you, and a copy of these estimates also accompanies this report.

At its last session Congress made some needed appropriations for increases in the salaries of certain officials and employees, but some more should yet be done in order to insure the permanent retention in the school of officers, teachers, and employees of high character and ability.

COMPLETION AND CARE OF NEW BUILDINGS.

During the fiscal year two new family buildings and the new administration building in place of the old main building destroyed by fire on the night of December 19, 1905, have been completed and occupied. The main or administration building is a handsome and substantial structure, and the two family buildings are well adapted to the purposes for which they were erected. The new buildings have been occupied by the boys with much satisfaction, and the change from the old buildings to the new has been made without any disturbance of the routine of the school.

completed and occupied. At the time of the fire there were accommodated in the old main building 103 boys, its two large dormitories furnishing appropriate separate sleeping quarters for the then largest family, which included all the smaller boys in the school. The completion of the new E family building has resulted in a much-desired subdivision of this family whereby all the smaller white boys are housed in one building and all the smaller colored boys in another. The school, therefore, now has five buildings, each occupied with its family of boys, as follows: A family building, occupied by large colored boys; B family building, occupied by large white boys; C family building, occupied by small white boys; D family building, occupied by small colored boys; E family building, occupied by medium-sized colored boys.

A further subdivision of these families is desirable, and as two additional family buildings will eventually be needed for this purpose the board has included one of these buildings in its estimates for the next fiscal year.

Inasmuch as the brick for this family building can be made and burned, and also to some extent laid by the boys under the supervision of the school's force of instructors, only $25,000 is asked for its construction, being about $9,000 less than the cost of the E building.

Of the amounts appropriated for the two new family buildings and the new main building completed during the fiscal year there remain the following unexpended balances:

E family building	$1,456.38
Main and D family building	8,621.86
	10,078.24

Bills outstanding will reduce this to something between $5,000 and $6,000, and when these are all paid the unexpended balance will be covered back into the Treasury.

These buildings have been built under contract, upon plans and specifications prepared, in accordance with law, by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and approved by this board and finally by the Attorney-General.

The work of the contractors, Messrs. Richardson & Burgess (Incorporated), has met the approval of the board, and also of the officers of the Supervising Architect's office immediately responsible for all the plans.

The appearance of these buildings and their admirable adaptability to the uses for which they are intended make them lasting reminders of the professional knowledge, skill, and ability of the officers of the Supervising Architect's office having the preparation of the plans in charge.

APPLIANCES TO INCREASE INDUSTRIES.

Of the $8,000 appropriated for increase of industries there has been expended $7,895.14, leaving an unexpended balance of $14.86.

With this expenditure, in addition to needed machinery in woodworking and other industries, there has been erected on a site adjacent to an abundant supply of clay a brick-making plant, including buildings, with a maximum capacity under favorable conditions of

15,000 bricks daily. The arrangement of this plant is such that the larger boys can be advantageously employed without risk to themselves and receive training in useful and bread-winning work.

On the site of the new wings of the main building, for which wings $35,000 has been appropriated, and also on the site of the new shop building appropriated for at the last session of Congress, there have been delivered up to the present time about 575,000 bricks of good quality, enabling the board to erect these buildings, not to mention future buildings, at a relatively small cost. The matter of economy, however, is only one phase of this industry, the other being the valuable instruction and training in a useful handicraft given every boy so employed.

An ironworking shop has also been provided and equipped, where horseshoeing work can be done and also repairs to vehicles and machinery, the boys being taught the trade of blacksmithing by a competent foreman employed exclusively for this purpose.

LIVE STOCK, COWS, ETC.

As was stated in the last annual report, all of the school's herd of 21 cows, except 1, were condemned upon a tuberculosis test by experts of the Agricultural Department, and a number were slaughtered. Since then those remaining had to be slaughtered.

An appropriation of $1,500 having been made for a new herd, a herd of 21 has been purchased at a total cost of $1,242.59.

The report of the treasurer of the school, showing in detail the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year, is submitted as an exhibit with this report.

The report of the superintendent of the school, containing in detail tabulated statistics as to the school population and a summary of the year's work, is also submitted as an exhibit.

The report of the physician of the school is submitted herewith.

As stated in the report of the treasurer, the expenditures during the year on account of support of inmates, repair of buildings, fuel, and for other current needs were $36,490.34, itemized as follows:

Groceries	$5,194.99
Butter, butterine, and cheese	1,659.94
Ice	445.04
Flour and feed	5,696.42
Meats	2,864.29
Medicine and medical attention	1,063.70
Dry goods and notions	4,205.70
Leather and shoe findings	2,067.85
Gas	1,109.70
Fuel	4,756.74
Hardware and tools	305.03
Houseware and tableware	678.07
Furniture	233.75
Books and stationery	950.15
Farm stock and veterinary service	568.50
Fertilizer and seeds	1,256.55
Harness and repairs to same	100.30
Blacksmithing	167.59
Ordinary repairs	1,197.26
Finding homes for paroled boys	13.85
Compensation for emergency help	895.72
Miscellaneous	1,059.20
Total	36,490.34

About one-tenth of the fuel consumed during the year—$493.50—was delivered to the brick-making plant, for which this account should receive credit from the account for buildings.

The addition of a parole officer to the school force at the beginning of the fiscal year has been of great value, his supervision extending not only to more than 300 boys in the school but also to the still greater number who have passed from its immediate control.

During the year the board lost one of its most able, earnest, and helpful members, Crosby S. Noyes, who was for many years identified with all the larger interests of the school and who was at the time of his death president of its board of trustees.

By the sundry civil act of May 27, 1908, the name of the school was changed to the "National Training School for Boys." The change had been under consideration for some time before it was made and is believed to be a proper one, in view of the increasing number of boys committed to the school from the United States courts outside the District of Columbia, and also as tending to avoid in the name anything likely to convey the idea of its being merely a penal institution.

For the earnest, able, and successful administration of the school work generally great credit is due the superintendent, Mr. O. E. Darnall.

And for carrying on under his administration the different branches of work, including day school, manual training school, shops, industries, farm work, etc., commendation is due the assistant superintendent, officers, teachers, instructors, and employees who have faithfully performed the sometimes trying duties imposed upon them with most helpful advantage to the boys under the school's care and to the satisfaction of this board.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. SHUSTER,
President of the Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 5, 1908.*

SIRS: I have the honor to submit this report of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer for the fiscal year ended June 30, last:

RECEIPTS.

From appropriation for—	
Salaries and support of inmates	$37,250.00
Furniture, 1908	7,000.00
Furniture deficiency	3,000.00
Live stock	1,500.00
Extension to laundry	3,500.00
Appliances to increase industries	8,000.00
Extraordinary repairs and approaches	4,000.00
Support of prisoners, transportation of boys	1,000.00
New main and D family building	80,188.00
E family building	35,000.00
From District of Columbia, under contract for support of inmates	21,800.00
	202,238.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For pay roll	$22,301.03	
Support and repairs	36,490.34	
Furniture, 1908	6,965.20	
Furniture, deficiency	2,907.19	
Live stock	1,242.59	
Extension to laundry	3,423.44	
Appliances to increase industries	7,985.14	
Extraordinary repairs and approaches	3,996.29	
Support of prisoners, transportation of boys	791.45	
New main and D family building	75,566.14	
E family building	33,543.62	
		$195,212.43
Unexpended balance		7,025.57
To the credit of the following accounts:		
For salaries and pay roll	248.97	
Support of inmates	9.66	
Furniture, 1908	34.80	
Furniture, deficiency	92.81	
Live stock	257.41	
Extension of laundry	76.56	
Appliances to increase industries	14.86	
Extraordinary repairs and approaches	3.71	
Transportation of boys	208.55	
New main and D family building	4,621.86	
E family building	1,456.38	
		7,025.57

A statement in detail of the foregoing disbursements is submitted with this.

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being the net proceeds of the farm and shops, the sum of $614.40. In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, I have covered the same into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

Very truly,

S. W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 27, 1908.*

SIRS: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as superintendent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

STATISTICS.

Total number of boys received from the opening of the school on January 13, 1870, up to and including June 30, 1908		3,945
Average age of the boys received since the opening (years)		14
Number of boys in the school June 30, 1907		265
Total number received during the year:		
By commitment from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia	137	
By commitment from the supreme court of the District of Columbia	3	
By commitment from the United States courts	59	
Paroled boys returned	23	
Escaped boys returned	5	
		227
Total for the year		492

Discharged, etc., during the year:		
By order of the board of trustees, upon honor parole	61	
By order of the board of trustees, upon special parole	63	
By order of the board of trustees, full discharge	1	
By expiration of sentence	21	
Returned to court, by order of court	4	
Pardoned by the President of the United States	3	
Escaped and still absent	13	
Died	1	
		167
Remaining in school June 30, 1908		325
Maximum number during the year		335
Minimum number during the year		262
Average number of boys during the year		303
Average age of boys received during the year		14.3
Time in which honorable discharge may be secured (years)		2
Possible reduction by good time allowance (months)		4
Number received on first commitment		202
Number received on second commitment		23
Number received on third commitment		2
Total number received		227
Record of personal habits before commitment:		
Number having kept bad company		75
Number having a doubtful record		128
Number having a doubtful record, but coming from a good home		24
Total		227
Number having been in other institutions		28
Number having smoked cigarettes		98
Number having used tobacco other than cigarettes		33
Number who did not use tobacco in any form		96
Total		227
Number who have used intoxicants prior to commitment		29
Employment prior to commitment:		
Number not employed in any way		49
Number employed part of the time		127
Number employed regularly		23
Number attending school regularly		13
Number attending school part of the time		15
Total		227
Cause of commitment:		
Assault		12
Burglary		8
Carrying concealed weapons		2
Destroying government property		1
Destroying private property		2
Disorderly conduct		13
Destitute of a suitable home		1
Evil life and fame		3
Embezzlement		1
Giving false alarm of fire		1
Incorrigibility		14
Jumping on street cars		1
Larceny		103

Cause of commitment—Continued.	
Manslaughter	2
Return from parole	23
Return from escape	5
Throwing missiles	2
Violation United States postal laws	26
Violation United States revenue laws	2
Vagrancy	5
Total	227
Religious associations:	
Parents attending Baptist Church services	95
Parents attending Catholic Church services	33
Parents attending Christian Church services	5
Parents attending Episcopal Church services	3
Parents attending Methodist Church services	41
Parents attending Presbyterian Church services	3
Parents attending Congregational Church services	1
Parents attending Jewish Church services	1
Parents attending Christian Science Church services	2
Parents attending Seventh Day Adventist Church services	1
Parents not attending any church services	42
Total	227
Nationality of boys received during the year:	
American	218
Austrian	1
English	1
German Jew	1
Irish	1
Indian	3
Mexican	1
Scotch	1
Total	227
Parental relations when received:	
Number having both parents living	95
Number having both parents living, but separated	22
Number having lost father by death	54
Number having lost mother by death	34
Number having lost both parents by death	22
Total	227
Number who have lost one or both parents by death or separation	132
Educational standing of boys when received:	
Class A: Those who could read with ease	17
Class B: Those who could read only with effort	113
Class C: Those who knew only the letters of the alphabet	59
Class D: Those who did not know the letters of the alphabet	38
Total	227
Number who had no knowledge of penmanship	45
Number who could write name only	38
Number who could write imperfectly	82
Number who could write fairly well	62
Total	227
Number who never attended school	35

I have turned over to the treasurer of the school money collected by me during the year, as follows:

Gains from work in shops	$500.00
Sales from greenhouse	94.54
Sales from farm products	3.55
Miscellaneous collections	16.31
Total	614.40

INDUSTRIES STATEMENT.

Receipts.

July 1, 1907. Working capital on hand		$389.38
June 30, 1908. Collections for the year		6,228.67
		6,618.05

Expenditures.

June 30, 1908. Amount paid for wages during the year	$2,000.00	
Amount paid for material	3,261.17	
Amount of working capital on hand	856.88	
		6,118.05
Amount turned over to the treasurer of the school		500.00

GENERAL.

The fiscal year 1908 appeals to me as having been a very important one in the history of this school. Within this fiscal year a great many improvements were inaugurated or completed, which, when considered from the standpoint of the additional advantages offered the boys in the school, make the year truly an epochal one.

One of the most important forward steps taken during the year was the change of name from "Reform School, District of Columbia" to the "National Training School for Boys." This name now is in no sense a misnomer, as it defines the scope of the school and at the same time indicates the nature of the work which it is trying to do for its boys. This change was greeted with joy, I believe, by every boy in the school.

In reviewing the work of the school for the year, it will be found that the work done in the schoolrooms and in the training departments has been about normal, as has been the work of ordinary and extraordinary repairs, hence I pass these without further comment, but of the larger accomplishments of the year I am pleased to speak more at length.

With the beginning of the fiscal year, we had, aside from the personnel of the school—including officers, employees, and boys—a veritable beehive of industry, occasioned by the building of the administration building and the new family buildings known as "D family building" and "E family building." Within the year these buildings were completed and occupied, and be it said to the credit of your honorable body I do not think that any school for the care of backward, truant, or delinquent children can boast of better buildings—buildings more admirably suited for the use for which they were designed—than these three buildings. With the completion of these buildings a great deal of grading and sodding was necessarily done. This work, however, is far from complete. There has also been constructed more than 1,000 feet of 5-foot cement walk way with coping, together with concrete steps, approaches, and area ways to some of the buildings. A large amount of furniture for the new buildings was manufactured in our training-school department, with an immense saving in money and a tremendous profit to the boys who built this furniture by way of a practical application of the principles taught in the Manual Training School.

A new steam-power brick plant, with a capacity of 2,000 bricks per hour, was installed, which is destined to make during the season (which will run somewhat into the next fiscal year) over 1,000,000 brick, some of which were used in steam conduits constructed by our boys for the purpose of conveying steam pipes to the new buildings, the steam fitting also being done by our boys, and the residue of bricks thus made will be used in the construction of the new wings to the administration building and the new shop or industries building, for which appropriations were made by Congress during the year. In this connection I am pleased to state that several boys are

familiarizing themselves with the use of the trowel and the bricklayer's hammer and will be able to do yeoman service in the construction of the wings and industries building.

During the year a splendid pair of draft horses and necessary new vehicles and harness were purchased. As was stated in my report of a year ago, our dairy herd was examined for tuberculosis and was subsequently condemned and slaughtered. An appropriation of $1,500, made for the purchase of a new herd, enabled us to purchase 20 good grade milch cows and 1 bull, at a total cost of $1,242.59.

The crops during the fiscal year covered by this report were, in the main, good. At the close of this season we will have canned over 6,000 quarts of fruit, tomatoes, etc. Our yield of strawberries was comparatively light and not of good quality, due to a biting frost when the berries were in their first healthy growth.

Taking it all in all, the year has been an extremely busy one, and as a rule the boys have caught the spirit and many of them have been all but as enthusiastic over the changed and improved conditions as the board of trustees themselves, because they realize that the construction of the improvements by our boys offers to them splendid opportunities for practice in their trades, and their completion means improved facilities for the boys who come after them. As a proof of the effect that these improvements have on our boys I am pleased to state that their general conduct is improving all the time, and that from the standpoint of personal conduct of our boys the last year has been more gratifying than any year of my connection with the school. Additional work at the school has necessitated additional work on the part of the individual boy, which has always, almost without exception, been done in a spirit that has been most gratifying and which tends to show that the boys appreciate and realize more fully than we sometimes think that what is being done at this school is being done for them.

In all of this it seems to me to have been conclusively proven that the improvements at the school have had a most beneficial effect upon our boys, not only in their conduct, but so far as these increased facilities make it possible they have shown a marked improvement in the matter of taking advantage of the trades offered them by the school. Notwithstanding the improvements referred to, our segregation of boys into families is not on such a basis as to enable us to give to them the individual attention which they should receive; our schoolroom facilities do not enable us to give them the opportunity for advancement in their school work which should be given those who have heretofore had so little opportunity for schooling; and our industrial departments are not such as to furnish employment or an opportunity to a sufficient number of our boys for training in the line of some industrial pursuit, which would enable them to turn their hand to profitable labor after leaving this school, thus better enabling them to break away from their old associations and environments and to establish themselves more favorably and firmly in the estimation of all good people with whom they may come in contact. We should then use all legitimate efforts to procure for our boys other buildings and improvements, which would enable us to give them the benefit of all these opportunities, if the school is to do all that should be done to give them as nearly as possible an equal opportunity in life with the boys whose parentage, early training and environments have been what every boy might reasonably claim as a rightful heritage.

During the fiscal year we had no outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease among our boys, for which we are thankful. The general health of the school was all that could have been expected. We lost one boy from typhoid fever, who died soon after he was received into the school, the disease evidently having been contracted before he came to us. As is the custom, the school physician, Dr. Guy W. Latimer, visited the school regularly and examined all boys upon their admittance into the school. He has always responded promptly to all calls to administer to our boys and has taken a great interest in the work for and with them. He made frequent and stated examinations of the school to ascertain its condition as to cleanliness and sanitation. The acquisition during the year of an experienced and competent nurse has rendered great assistance to the boys who have been treated in the temporary hospital and has given great relief to those of us at the school, upon whom the burden of the sickness among our boys fell most heavily. A number of the more severe cases of illness during the year were treated in the city hospitals, and in this connection I wish to express my thanks to the various hospital authorities of the city, upon whom it was necessary for us to call, for all courtesies extended in the treatment of boys, and in a special manner do I wish to extend to the surgeons, who gratuitously operated upon our boys in the hospitals during the year, for the assistance thus rendered. In almost every case where a surgical operation was necessary, I was present and can speak in the highest terms of the painstaking manner in which in every case the operations were done. I wish in this connection to urge upon you the necessity of a well-

equipped hospital, which is a necessity, since the building in which are now located the temporary hospital quarters will be razed upon the completion and occupancy of the new wings now under construction.

All the holidays of the year were appropriately observed. The ministers of the various denominations of the city have always been very kind in responding to our calls, which has made it possible for us to have passed the year without failing in any of the usual religious exercises. The interest manifested by the clergy, as evidenced by their willingness to work with us in helping in the moral and Christian teachings and influences of the school, is highly appreciated, and to them I extend the gratitude of myself, my associates, and the boys.

The most spirited contest among our boys during the year was the competitive drill for the honor flag among the different families of the school. The first prize, a beautiful American flag, went to the B family, and the second prize, a suitably lettered emblem, went to the C family.

During the year the boys gave a number of very creditable entertainments and in turn were favored by a number of entertainments given by the friends of the school from talent in the city. Most of these were very generously given without cost, although we have had a number of very helpful and enjoyable paid entertainments.

During the time our boys were painting the interior of the administration building, Mr. Henry Fram, a painter and decorator, came to the school two and three times a week for the purpose of mixing paints, so as to insure a uniform tint, and for the purpose of instructing the boys in the use of paint and stippling brushes. He rendered a service which was of great value to the school and for which he charged nothing. I wish in this manner to make acknowledgment of his services and to express our sincere thanks for the same.

Not because it is a custom but because it gives me pleasure, I wish to say a word in regard to the personnel of our force of officers and employees. While they are not as well paid as they should be, yet the school is fortunate in having, taking them as a body, the best set of institution people I have ever seen connected with any school such as ours. They are, possibly without exception, loyal and deeply interested in their work in helping the boys, and in their private life without reproach. I feel that a great deal of the good conduct of our boys may be directly attributable to the splendid force of coworkers we have with us at the school, and I wish to express thus publicly my appreciation of the good work which they have done during the year.

It is not too much to say that the great improvements in the school generally, the splendid work being done by our officers and employees and the consequent improvement in the boys are all largely attributable to the active interest manifested by you and to the support you have always given me and my assistants.

O. E. DARNALL, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 4, 1908.*

SIRS: I hereby submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

During the fiscal year there were no serious epidemics in the school. In September there were two cases of diphtheria, which were immediately transferred to Providence Hospital, where they remained seven days and completely recovered.

From the middle of December to the last of January we had many cases of grip. There was one death during the year from typhoid fever, which occurred on the 14th of July, 1907. When this boy was admitted he was in poor health and I believe was already infected with the disease. We had many cases of measles during the winter and spring, fortunately all being of a mild character. During the spring we had a mild outbreak of diarrhea and dysentery, affecting the community at large and the school shared its proportionate number of cases.

On March 16 a boy met with a serious accident and was removed to the Emergency Hospital for operation, which was done by Doctor White, resulting in a complete recovery after thirty-five days' absence.

One boy, having had measles, had a very serious and protracted illness caused by a complication of pleuro-pneumonia with hydro thorax. He was removed to Sibley Hospital on June 23, 1908, where I operated upon him and where he remained thirty-seven days. After a prolonged convalescence, running into the following fiscal year, he entirely recovered.

A boy was sent to Freedman's Hospital on February 19 for an operation for hernia, which was successfully done by Doctor Jack. He developed smallpox while away

and was removed to the infectious hospital, from which he was returned cured on March 26.

Two boys were sent to the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital on January 27 for the removal of adenoids, which was successfully done by Doctor Wells. They returned to the school the next day.

A boy was sent to the Emergency Hospital on February 19 because of a severe injury to the thumb.

I have inaugurated a card system, by which I hope to keep an accurate record of all cases treated and from which valuable information may be compiled.

I have examined every boy when admitted, making careful record of any existing defects, and have endeavored to have the same corrected by having him undergo necessary surgical measures and suitable exercise.

It is along this line that I am particularly anxious to further the work next year, so that each boy's physical being may be put in the best possible condition, enabling all his energy to be exerted for his moral and mental betterment. Anyone physically defective, when such defect may be cured, is laboring under an unnecessary and great disadvantage. For this purpose, I desire to call your attention to our urgent need of a well-equipped hospital, as the work at present is seriously handicapped by the lack of it. Many operations among the so-called nontrusty boys could be done here with proper facilities that are not practicable in the Washington hospitals.

At this opportunity I desire to express my appreciation to the various hospital authorities for their kind attention to our patients and to the above-named surgeons for their gratuitous services. Also to our nurse, Miss Bates, for her skillful and most faithful services.

I have inspected the buildings and grounds at regular intervals, finding the same in an exceedingly satisfactory condition. I desire, however, to call your attention to the great advantage to be gained by connecting the sewerage at the school with the sewage-disposal system of the city.

GUY W. LATIMER, M. D.,
Physician of the School.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the board of trustees of the Reform School for Girls for the fiscal year 1908.

At the beginning of the year there were 71 girls in the school, there were 34 committed, and 29 were bound out. The daily average attendance during the year was 77.

HEALTH.

The health of the inmates is, as a general rule, excellent. One girl has been committed to the Municipal Hospital for Tuberculosis. She was afflicted with the disease when received at the school.

DISCIPLINE.

The successful management of a large body of girls, ranging from 12 to 21 years of age, demands unceasing vigilance. Independently of the criminal tendencies of some, practically all require constant watching to guard against immoral practices. This phase of the duty devolving upon the officers is not understood by persons unfamiliar with conditions which exist in the ranks from which many of the inmates are recruited. In some instances we have to resort to drastic measures as a means of eradicating dangerous proclivities. In one case, where an inmate displayed a homicidal tendency, and seriously attacked others, we were forced to have her temporarily committed to jail. Punishment of this character, while regrettable, is for the good of the school, and has a salutary effect upon those viciously inclined. If we had additional space all such cases could be treated as they deserve.

In the last annual report it was stated that the proportion of girls bound out was greater than during any corresponding period in the history of the school. The policy of early parole has proved a decided incentive to good work on the part of the girls. Several of those who have earned release were previously looked upon as destined to remain at the school until they attained their majority. Reformation can, in many cases, be accomplished in much less time where the individuals realize that good work and respectful demeanor will secure early parole. Only one has been returned to the school because of transgressions.

NEW BUILDING.

The capacity of the school is being severely taxed. Rather than refuse to receive additional commitments, we have sought to provide space for newcomers by releasing the most deserving and utilizing the hospital and rooms ordinarily needed for other purposes. It is

manifest, however, that the size of the school is inadequate. If it is to continue to be of value to the community, and to effect the reformation of the character of the girls committed to its charge by instruction and labor which will fit them to be self-supporting, the capacity of this school must be materially increased. An additional building would enable us to isolate those suffering from infectious diseases, those who are enceinte, and those who for divers reasons require to be kept apart from the other inmates.

In your last annual report you recommended an appropriation by Congress of $50,000 for an additional school building. The same recommendation was made by your predecessor each year since 1904. The board again asks for consideration of this item, since we are now face to face with the necessity of either releasing girls or of refusing to receive new commitments.

ESTIMATES.

Accompanying this report I submit an estimate of the appropriation required for services and maintenance of this school for the coming fiscal year.

In the appropriation for services an increase of $60 is recommended in the salary of the assistant engineer. Our present equipment demands that the assistant engineer should have knowledge of electricity as well as steam engineering. It is impossible to obtain a competent and desirable man for the low wages now authorized by law.

An appropriation of $675 is asked for the completion of the male dormitory. As pointed out in my last annual report the sum appropriated for the erection of this building in 1904 was inadequate. The building will be completed by the erection of a portico and by painting all woodwork.

The large preparatory building, erected in 1901, is greatly in need of interior painting, nothing having been done thereto since its erection seven or eight years ago. An item of $1,800 to cover this work has been included.

I have to again report that the superintendent, teachers, and other employees have been most faithful and painstaking in the discharge of the trust reposed in them, and one and all work to the best interests of the institution.

Very respectfully,

J. NOTA MCGILL,
President Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1908.*

SIRS: During the past year the work of the school has moved with gratifying smoothness and swiftness. The results reached by each teacher in each department have been commendable in the highest degree. A beautiful spirit has existed among teachers and girls which has made possible continuous advancement.

We continue to require a high grade of excellence in the various industrial departments and girls are transferred from one to another as rapidly as they attain proficiency in each. Much of the progress is due to the fact that work has gone on with little interruption from illness or vacancies in the teaching force.

The conduct of the girls has been worthy of commendation. They succeed well in preserving a fair degree of harmony in their daily lives, and have generally a spirit of self-control that is inspiring and encouraging. The years seem to strengthen and increase the spirit of personal and school pride; nearly every girl strives to so conduct herself that each act will redound to the general good of the school. This is now the end of the third year since any girl has surreptitiously left the bounds of the school. They realize the unwisdom of running away; the desire to do right, make a record, and be transferred to the honor division, and thence to their homes, seems the dominating one in their lives.

We are deeply interested in and justly proud of the girls on parole. In no case has a girl paroled directly to her relatives been returned to this school. Paroling girls to employers continues to be a problem with unsatisfactory results, with a few marked exceptions where the personal interest and guardianship exercised in the school is continued by the employer to the girl's marked advancement. We keep in as close touch as possible with paroled girls through visits by teachers, but this is insufficient.

Work in raffia has improved very much. Individual girls have shown much originality and skill in designing and making baskets and many other articles. The house committee has introduced special instructions in clay modeling, paper folding, bookbinding, and related occupations. Attention to sex instructions continues to be a feature of class-room work.

We are deeply appreciative of the special appropriation allowed us by Congress for the driers; the filters, which have relieved the school of an untold degree of discomfort; for the electric motor for the pump house, and for the furnace for the men's dormitory.

To the board of trustees we are especially indebted for their interest, cooperation, and individual work for our welfare. Within our borders our hearts go out to those who make up the personnel of the school.

Religious instructions.—A special effort has been made this year to have the various denominations provide ministers regularly for our Sabbath services. The Methodist Church, through the kindness of Rev. Robert M. Moore, has provided for the third Sunday of each month. The Episcopal Church has continued this year to hold services on the first and fifth Sundays. The Catholic priests officiate each second Sunday and every fourth Wednesday.

Most of the girls are Baptists and we are hoping to have that church provide a minister for each fourth Sunday. The needs of our girls require the utmost skill, zeal, and sympathy in those who address them.

Thanks.—Our thanks are due Rev. Doctor Bratenahl, of Mount St. Albans; the Rev. Fathers Doyle and Ryan and their associate priests from the Apostolic Mission House; Rev. Father Yingling; Rev. Mr. Snyder; Rev. William A. Ward, of Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Mr. Zinkham; Rev. Mr. Lynn; Rev. Mr. Whitall, of Washotah, Wis.; Rev. Mr. Dawson; Rev. Mr. Bushby; Messrs. Wheeler, Gordon, and Lehman; Mesdames Roberts, Catlin, and Ayers; Misses Briscoe, Mewshaw, and Stuckie. We are also indebted to the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, the Washington Asylum Hospital, and Freedmen's Hospital for their services in several special cases. Likewise to Miss Ruth Hayes; Mrs. Steers; Miss Maud Belle Rice and her pupils; Mr. Janney; Miss Marshall; Miss Hearst, and Miss Mersom for various instructive entertainments.

We are also grateful to those who so unfailingly send us the following periodicals: Everybody's; Bible Review, Applegate, Cal.; The Onward, Verona, N. J.; The Silent Worker, Trenton, N. J.; The Dawn, Meriden, Conn.; The Daily, Glen Mills, Pa.; The Advance, Janesburg, N. J.; Our Companion, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Whittier Magazine, Whittier, Cal.; Howard Times, Howard, R. I.; Berkshire Farm Record, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.; Junior Republic Citizen, Freeville, N. Y.; Industrial Enterprise, Lansing, Mich.; School Journal, Lancaster, Ohio.

Repairs.—Very slight repairs this year have served to keep the institution in perfect order. Cement floors have been laid in the cow house and barn; new feed troughs; floors in stalls, and the roofs repaired.

Improvements.—New framed pictures have been disposed about the various rooms; white china dishes have been substituted for the granite tableware formerly in use in the preparatory building; desks; book racks; electric reading lamps and heaters in teachers' rooms; new rugs in several rooms; shade trees have been disposed about the playgrounds, lawns, and in the pastures; 1,600 feet of hedge planted along the front of the property; card-index system of the office records; a standpipe near the barn; the fire hose has been entirely replaced, tested, and approved by the chief of the fire department of Washington; and new hose racks have been placed in the administration building.

Acknowledgments.—One dozen prizes for Fourth-of-July games, $10 in prizes, 4 gallons of ice cream, 16 dozen assorted cakes—all from Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore; 10 pounds of candy from Mrs. Thoron and Miss Wetmore; 470 magazines and 800 cards from the Dead Letter Office; 214 books from the Public Library; 100 copies of the Gospel of St. John from Mr. S. M. Croft; 61 books and 91 magazines from Miss Mewshaw; 48 magazines from Mr. Morris; 340 magazines and 27 books from Mr. Fulton; 6 dozen carnations from Rev. Mr. Ward.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH A. WHITNEY,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Farm produce.

Eggs	dozens	577
Corn	do	1,000
Milk	gallons	3,424
Peas	bushels	60
Potatoes	do	510
Sweet potatoes	do	80
String beans	do	58
Onions	do	80
Tomatoes	do	250
Lima beans	do	45
Turnips	do	200
Parsnips	do	100
Carrots	do	10
Beets	do	100
Field corn	do	50
Cabbage	heads	5,000
Lettuce	do	2,000
Radishes	do	2,000
Veal	pounds	155
Pork	do	3,505
Chickens		100
Pumpkins		200

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1908.*

SIRS: The following report exhibits in detail my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

Total appropriations:		
For salaries	$9,365.00	
For maintenance	12,000.00	
Total		$21,365.00
Total disbursements:		
For salaries	9,187.50	
For maintenance	11,994.45	
Total		21,181.95
Balance unexpended		183.05
Unexpended balances:		
Salaries		177.50
Maintenance		5.55
Total		183.05

Statement showing amounts.

Expended for provisions, clothing, fuel, medical attendance, etc., separately:

Provisions:		
Meats and fish	$846.66	
Groceries, including flour	1,871.18	
Butter and eggs	325.20	
Fruits and vegetables	222.64	
		$3,265.68
Clothing:		
Dry goods	666.22	
Shoes	256.45	
		922.67
Medical attendance, drugs, instruments, etc		314.70
House furnishings, etc		477.15
Stable expenses:		
Feed	1,091.09	
Horseshoeing	66.50	
Repairs to harness, wagons, etc	29.50	
Horse	190.00	
Stable and garden supplies, etc	371.23	
Veterinary service	16.50	
		1,764.82
Fuel (coal and wood)		2,303.78
School expenses (books and stationery)		255.54
Lighting		165.33
Labor		430.40
Hardware		68.52
Printing		99.50
Electrical supplies		148.69
Sand, glass, oils, cement, etc		105.75
Repairs		167.00
Range and heater supplies		236.64
Lumber		70.78
Unclassified necessary supplies:		
Telephone booth	50.00	
Raffia	56.52	
Car tickets	40.00	
Postage stamps, etc	98.03	
Ice	135.70	
Fyricide	25.00	
Repairing chair and pan	1.40	
Trees	7.20	
Pictures	131.25	
Insecticide	10.00	
Typewriting	91.29	
Expense voucher	2.35	
Piano and tuning	83.00	
Repairing clock	4.25	
Hog	10.00	
Spectacles	6.00	
Gifts	8.20	
Sewing-machine supplies	3.13	
Hack hire	22.00	
Dairy expense	7.00	
Telephone expense	17.90	
Repairing hinge	.25	
Hose	338.75	
Advertising	32.40	
Subscription to newspapers	12.03	
Plants	3.85	
		1,197.50
Total amount disbursed in maintenance		11,994.45

ANNA F. DEAN, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

GEORGE W. EVANS. JOHN J. DARBY, M. D.
JAMES T. PARKER.

STAFF.

W. A. WARFIELD, M. D., *Surgeon in Chief.*
W. C. McNEILL, M. D., *First Assistant Surgeon and Executive Officer.*

CONSULTANTS.

Medical.—F. J. SHADD, M. D.; ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.
Surgical.—NEIL F. GRAHAM, M. D.
Obstetrical.—THOMAS C. SMITH, M. D.
Gynecological.—J. TABOR JOHNSON, M. D.

VISITING STAFF.

MEDICAL.

January, February, March.—H. W. FREEMAN, M. D.; J. B. NICHOLS, M. D
April, May, June.—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D.; GEO. W. CABANISS, M. D.
July, August, September.—ROBT. W. BROWN, M. D.; THOS. MARTIN, M. D.
October, November, December.—H. W. FREEMAN, M. D.; J. B. NICHOLS, M. D.

SURGICAL.

January, February, March.—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.
April, May, June.—WM. A. JACK, JR., M. D.
July, August, September.—WM. A. JACK, JR., M. D.
October, November, December.—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.
Necroscopist.—D. S. LAMB, M. D.

OBSTETRICAL.

January, February, March, April.—N. R. JENNER, M. D.
May, June, July, August.—E. D. WILLISTON, M. D.
September, October, November, December.—JNO. R. FRANCIS, M. D.
Genito-urinary.—H. A. FOWLER, M. D.

INTERNES

R. R. JOHNSON, M. D. W. H. WILSON, M. D.
R. C. HUNTER, M. D. B. M. RHETTA, M. D.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

Monday.—SIDNEY BEHREND, M. D.
Tuesday.—C. A. TIGNOR, M. D.
Wednesday.—SIDNEY BEHREND, M. D.
Thursday.—F. A. TIGNOR, M. D.
Friday.—HENRY FREEMAN, M. D.
Saturday.—ALBERT RIDGELEY, M. D.

MINOR SURGERY.

Wednesday, Friday.—PAUL JOHNSON, M. D.

EYE AND EAR.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.—R. S. LAMB, M. D.; CARL HENNING, M. D.

NOSE AND THROAT.

Wednesday, Saturday.—J. J. RICHARDSON, M. D.; R. R. WALKER, M. D.

DERMATOLOGY.

Friday.—H. A. ROBBINS, M. D.; ARTHUR J. HALL, M. D.

NERVOUS.

Monday, Thursday.—WM. L. ROBINS, M. D.; J. C. TAPPIN, M. D.

SARAH L. TUFFS, *Directress of Training School.*
H. S. POPE, Phar. D., *Pharmacist.*
J. L. FITZGERALD, *Assistant Pharmacist.*
MARY J. JONES, *Matron.*
HARRY CARDOZO, *Clerk.*
L. R. WORMLEY, *Assistant Clerk.*

WASHINGTON, *September 9, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

There was a considerable increase in the work over the previous year, and the results attained have been correspondingly satisfactory, notwithstanding the hospital occupied its old quarters for eight months of the year, with all its attending drawbacks.

The hospital was transferred to the new buildings February 26, 1908, one hundred and twenty-nine patients being moved without mishap. The completion and occupation of the new hospital mark an epoch in the history of this institution. From an asylum for the aged and infirm, it has grown, by reason of the liberality of a generous Government, to a modern institution, first class in every respect, the work classified into several departments, with an organization similar to that of the leading hospitals of the country, differing only in its relations to the General Government. These satisfactory conditions are the direct result of a reorganization which began May 12, 1898, when, by order of the Department of the Interior, a board of visitors, consisting of three officials of that department, was appointed. The organization thus begun and subsequently developed, viewed from an administration standpoint, made the hospital equal to the best. The practical operation of the plan in obtaining results and safeguarding the interests of the patients, the great object of our endeavors, after all, was assured, and in most instances the grounds for complaints have been more imaginary than real.

There were 154 patients remaining in the hospital at the beginning of the year; 2,434 were admitted and 235 births occurred during the year, making a total of 2,823 persons under care. Of this number, 1,964 were received as residents of the District of Columbia, under contract with the Board of Charities, and 859 were admitted as nonresidents. A total of 2,692 were discharged, as follows: 1,624 recovered; 632 improved; 113 unimproved; 36 not treated; 287 died; leaving 131 in the hospital at the beginning of the current fiscal year. Fifty-four of the deaths occurred within twenty-four hours after entering the hospital, their condition on admittance being such as to render hospital aid of no avail. Every year this class of patients is larger than it should be, due, undoubtedly, to many people seeking the hospital as a last resort.

The surgical work was heavier than ever before, 1,005 operations being performed with a mortality of 13, almost 99 out of every 100 operations being successful.

Record of medical and surgical diseases—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1907.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1908.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Constitutional diseases.													
Debility:													
General	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Senile	.....	1	.....	4	2	7	.....	2	4	.....	.....	6	1
Heat exhaustion	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Rachitis	.....	.....	1	11	3	15	.....	3	.....	.....	9	12	3
Rheumatism:													
Acute	5	6	.....	30	15	56	28	16	2	2	.....	48	8
Chronic articular	3	4	.....	13	2	22	10	8	4	.....	.....	22	.....
Acute inflammatory	3	.....	.....	9	1	13	4	6	3	.....	.....	13	.....
Chronic inflammatory	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Syphilis:													
Hereditary	.....	1	.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Primary	.....	6	2	11	11	30	10	19	1	.....	.....	30	.....
Secondary	4	10	.....	47	19	80	45	28	3	.....	2	78	2
Tertiary	3	1	.....	13	1	18	.....	14	.....	.....	4	18	.....
Infectious diseases.													
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Influenza	3	4	1	24	7	39	34	5	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
Malaria	2	.....	.....	26	10	38	28	7	1	.....	1	37	1
Parotiditis	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Tetanus	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Typhoid	.....	2	.....	34	12	48	38	.....	.....	.....	5	43	5
Varicella	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Variola	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Gangrene	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Tumors.													
Angioma	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Carcinoma:													
Breast	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2
Liver	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Stomach	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Bladder	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Fibroma of breast	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lipoma:													
Back	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Breast	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Shoulder	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Papilloma of bladder	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Sarcoma:													
Breast	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Jaw	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Knee	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Buttocks	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Eye, ear, nose, and throat.													
Eye:													
Blepharitis	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Cataract	1	.....	.....	12	6	19	11	.....	.....	7	.....	18	1
Conjunctivitis	.....	.....	.....	10	8	18	17	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Hernia of iris	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Iritis	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Keratitis	2	.....	.....	3	4	9	6	2	.....	1	.....	9	.....
Ophthalmia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ophthalmia, gonorrheal	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Ulcer of cornea	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Ear:													
Otitis media	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Mastoiditis	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	7	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....
Throat:													
Laryngitis	.....	.....	1	6	4	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Odema of glottis	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Tonsillitis:													
Acute	1	4	.....	4	8	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Chronic	.....	2	.....	2	1	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1

Record of medical and surgical diseases—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1907.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1908.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Eye, ear, nose, and throat—Con.													
Pharyngitis:													
Acute		1	1	18	10	30	24	6				30	
Chronic				6	2	8	3	4		1		8	
Nose:													
Polypus				1		1	1					1	
Rhinitis				4		4		4				4	
Obstetrics and gynecology.													
Abortion:													
Complete	4				14	18	15				3	18	
Threatened					3	3	1					1	2
Antiflexion					5	5	2	3				5	
Antiversion					1	1		1				1	
Amenorrhea					8	8	5	3				8	
Carcinoma of cervix					6	6		2	2	1	1	6	
Cystic ovary and pyosalpinx					8	8	8					8	
Cystic ovary and salpingitis					28	28	25	3				28	
Dysmenorrhea	1				10	11	9	1	1			11	
Eclampsia, puerperal					10	10	2				8	10	
Endometritis	1				26	27	19	5				24	3
Ectopic gestation					3	3					2	2	1
Fibroid of uterus					23	23	20			1	2	23	
Carcinoma of cervix	1				3	4	1	2			1	4	
Cystic ovary	3				12	15	12			3		15	
Cystic ovary and fibroid of uterus	4				21	25	21			1	2	24	1
Premature birth					10	10					10	10	
Pregnancy	22				29	251	235					235	16
Births	12				35	247	235					235	12
Post partum hemorrhage					7	7	6				1	7	
Puerperium	1				9	10	8	2				10	
Pyosalpinx	5				16	21	17				1	18	3
Salpingitis and cystic ovary	1				4	5	5					5	
Lacerated cervix					4	4	4					4	
Lacerated perineum					6	6	4					4	2
Leucorrhea					1	1	1					1	
Menorrhagia					2	2	2					2	
Metritis					3	3	3					3	
Ovaritis					5	5	4	1				5	
Procidentia					2	2	1					1	1
Infants with mothers					4	4	4					4	
Retained placenta					8	8	8					8	
Retroflexion					2	2	1	1				2	
Retroversion					4	4	3	1				4	
Subinvolution					1	1	1					1	
Vaginitis					2	2	2					2	
Vulvitis					2	2	2					2	
Abscess, infection, etc.													
Abscess:													
Abdominal wall		1				1	1					1	
Alveolar			1			1	1					1	
Axillary					1	1	1					1	
Ischio-rectal	1	2		6	1	10	8					8	2
Liver				1		1					1	1	
Pelvic					4	4	2				2	4	
Peri-urethral				4		4	3					3	1
Peri-tonsillar				1	1	2	2					2	
Psoas		1		1	1	3					1	1	2
Carbuncle				2		2	1				1	2	
Cellulitis:													
Hand	2			4	1	7	7					7	
Arm		1		1		2	2					2	
Leg				1		1	1					1	
Gangrene:													
Foot				2		2	1				1	2	
Leg				1		1					1	1	

Record of medical and surgical diseases—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1907.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1908.
		White.		Colored.									
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
Abscess, infection, etc.—Con.													
Ulcers:													
Foot	3	1				4	2	1	1			4	
Leg			1	1	4	6	2					2	4
Back				1		1	1					1	
Skin diseases.													
Eczema		1		2	1	4	3					3	1
Lupus				1		1			1			1	
Sebaceous cyst				1		1	1					1	
Injuries.													
Burns:													
Arm and chest	1			1		2	2					2	
Chest				1		1	1					1	
Body		1		1		2					1	1	1
Face				1	1	1	1					1	
Arm					1	1	1					1	
Hand						1	1					1	
Legs	1	1		1		3	3					3	
Fractures:													
Femur	2				1	3	2					2	1
Spine				1		1					1	1	
Collés				2	1	3	2					2	1
Humerus				2		2	1					1	1
Humerus and radius		1		1		2	2					2	
Radius and ulna				1		1	1					1	
Ribs				6		6	4					4	2
Jaw	2			1		3	2					2	1
Skull		1		3		4	2				2	4	
Sternum				1		1	1					1	
Fibula and tibia				2		2	2					2	
Wounds:													
Contused—													
Abdomen				1		1	1					1	
Back				1	4	5	5					5	
Chest				1		1	1					1	
Foot		2		2		4	4					4	
Hand					2	2	2					2	
Knee				3		3	3					3	
Leg				2		2	1					1	1
Scalp		10		10	3	23	20	3				23	
Thigh				1		1	1					1	
Incised—													
Arm				1		1	1					1	
Back				1		1	1					1	
Chest		1		2		3	3					3	
Hand				1		1	1					1	
Scalp		3		3	1	7	6	1				7	
Lacerated—													
Arm	1			2	1	4	4					4	
Back				1		1	1					1	
Face				2		2	2					2	
Leg				1		1	1					1	
Scalp				4	1	5	5					5	
Gun shot—													
Abdomen				1	1	2	2					2	
Chest	1			2		3	3					3	
Face				1		1	1					1	
Scalp				1		1	1		1			1	
Thigh				1		1							1
Poisons—													
Alcoholism	1	2		9	1	13	4	6			3	13	
Arsenical				1		1	1					1	
Carbolic acid			1		2	3	3					3	
Lead				1		1	1					1	
Opium				1		1	1					1	
Chloroform				1		1					1	1	
Total	154	149	18	1,196	1,306	2,823	1,624	632	113	36	287	2,692	131

Operations and results.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Amputation	Gangrene of foot			4		4	4			
	Gangrene of foot and leg				1	1	1			
	Gangrene of toe			3	1	4	4			
	Supernumerary fingers and toes			3		3	3			
	Carcinoma of breast				5	5	4			1
	Hypertrophy of labia majora				1	1	1			
	Tuberculosis of hip			1		1		1		
	Diffuse hypertrophy of breast				1	1	1			
	Gumma of leg				1	1	1			
	Osteomyelitis of tibia	1		2		3	2	1		
	Osteomyelitis of femur	1				1	1			
	Tuberculosis of knee joint			2		2	1		1	
	Sarcoma of elbow joint			1		1	1			
	Sarcoma of femur			1		1		1		
	Necrosis of fingers			4	1	5	5			
	Tuberculosis of elbow			1		1	1			
Appendectomy	Appendicitis			6	5	11	11			
	Appendicitis, suppurative			4	2	6	6			
	Appendicitis, gangrenous			1		1				1
Aspiration	Hydrocele			8		8	7	1		
	Pleurisy with effusion			1		1		1		
Cauterization	Phagedenic chancroid			3		3		3		
	Fissure of rectum			2		2	2			
	Condylomata			1	6	7	6	1		
Celiotomy:										
Salpingo - oophorectomy.	Bilateral pyosalpinx and cystic ovary.				8	8	8			
	Ectopic pregnancy				3	3	2			1
	Cystic degeneration of ovary and salpingitis.				28	28	28			
Hysterо-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Fibroid of uterus and cystic ovary				21	21	20			1
Oophorectomy	Cystic ovary				12	12	12			
	Papillomatous degeneration of ovary.				1	1		1		
	Dermoid cyst of ovary				1	1	1			
Hysterectomy	Multinodular fibroid of uterus				18	18	17			1
	Fibroid of uterus and bilateral pyosalpinx, cystic ovary.				8	8	8			
Hysterectomy and appendectomy.	Fibroid of uterus and appendicitis				4	4	4			
Myomectomy	Fibroid of uterus				3	3	3			
Oophoro-myomectomy	Fibroid of uterus and cystic ovary				2	2	2			
Hysterectomy, vaginal	Fibroid of uterus				2	2	2			
Extraction of bullet and suturing of liver and gall bladder.	Bullet wound of liver and gall bladder.				1	1	1			
Salpingectomy	Pyosalpinx				17	17	17			
Salpingo - appendectomy.	Pyosalpinx and suppurative appendicitis.				2	2	1			1
Circumcision	Elongated prepuce			27		27	27			
Colpotomy, posterior	Pelvic abscess				5	5	2	2	1	
Colporrhaphy and bladder fixation.	Cystocele and prolapse of uterus				1	1	1			
Curettage	Chronic endometritis				24	24	19	4	1	
	Varicose ulcer				3	3		1	2	
	Retained placenta				8	8	8			
	Necrosis of sternum			1		1			1	
Cystotomy, suprapubic	Vesical calculi			4		4	4			
Dilatation	Stricture of urethra			8		8	6	2		
Dilatation and incision	Stricture of urethra and scrotal abscess.			2		2	2			
	Stricture of urethra and perineal abscess.			1		1	1			
Enucleation	Cataract			4	7	11	11			
Excision	Tuberculosis of hip joint			1		1		1		
	Fracture of skull	1		1		2	2			
	Tuberculosis of knee joint			1		1		1		
	Hemorrhoids			10	4	14	12	2		
	Keloids			3	2	5	3	2		
	Carbuncle			1		1	1			
	Gumma of testicle			2		2	2			
Herniotomy	Inguinal hernia			15	1	16	16			
	Inguinal hernia bilateral			4		4	4			
	Inguinal hernia strangulated			8		8	6			2
	Ventral hernia			2	2	4	4			
	Umbilical hernia			2	3	5	5			
Extirpation	Inguinal adenitis	1		20	3	24	20	4		
	Cervical adenitis			8	2	10	9	1		

Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Extirpation	Popliteal aneurism	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Sebaceous cyst of scalp	....	....	4	1	5	5	....	....	....
Incision	Cellulitis of foot	....	....	2	1	3	3	....	....	....
	Cellulitis of jaw	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Cellulitis of hand	....	....	6	2	8	8	....	....	....
Incision and drainage	Ischio-rectal abscess	....	....	9	1	10	9	1	....	....
	Large abscess of thigh	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....
	Peri-rectal abscess	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....
	Psoas abscess	....	....	1	2	3	....	3	....	....
	Peri-urethral abscess	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Hepatic abscess	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	....
	Perineal abscess	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Subphrenic abscess	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....
	Teno-synovitis of hand	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....
Iridectomy	Cataract senile	....	....	4	....	4	3	1	....	....
Ligation	Varicose veins	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....
Ligation of saphenous	Varicose veins	....	....	....	3	3	2	1	....	....
Lumbar puncture	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	....	....	5	1	6	1	1	....	4
Prostatectomy	Hypertrophy of prostate	....	....	5	....	5	4	....	....	1
Para centesis	Hydroperi toneum	....	....	8	3	11	....	8	3	....
Reduction	Fracture of scaphoid	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Fracture of tibia	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....
	Fracture of patella	1	....	2	....	3	3	....	....	....
	Fracture of femur	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	....
	Fracture of humerus and wrist	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Fracture of inferior maxillary	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....
	Dislocation of hip	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....
	Dislocation of elbow	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....
	Dislocation of humerus	....	....	3	1	4	4	....	....	....
Resection of knee joint	Tuberculosis of knee joint	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	1	....
Resection of elbow joint	Tuberculosis of elbow joint	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
Perineorrhaphy	Lacerated perineum	....	....	....	6	6	5	1	....	....
Suturing	Ruptured tendo, Achilles	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Lacerated scalp	14	1	87	14	116	110	6	....	....
	Lacerated face	4	....	26	8	38	34	4	....	....
	Lacerated arm	2	....	8	1	11	11	....	....	....
	Lacerated hand	9	....	21	7	37	....	5	....	....
	Lacerated thigh	1	....	6	....	7	7	....	....	....
	Lacerated leg	2	....	4	1	7	7	....	....	....
	Lacerated foot	....	....	12	2	14	12	2	....	....
	Lacerated toes	....	....	8	1	9	9	....	....	....
	Incised scalp	22	....	106	44	172	170	2	....	....
	Incised face	4	....	20	12	36	36	....	....	....
	Incised arm	....	1	4	1	6	6	....	....	....
	Incised hand	....	2	11	5	18	15	3	....	....
	Incised back	....	....	6	1	7	7	....	....	....
	Incised leg	2	....	4	....	6	6	....	....	....
Trachelorrhaphy	Lacerated cervix	....	....	....	4	4	4	....	....	....
Urethrotomy	Stricture of urethra	....	....	10	....	10	9	1	....	....
Total		66	4	588	447	1,005	911	69	12	13

Obstetrical record.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Forceps.	Podalic version.	Placenta prævia.	Lacerations.	Post-partum hemorrhage.	Head.	Breech.	Foot.	Primipara.	Multipara.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.											
July	....	....	12	9	21	2	....	....	2	1	21	....	....	10	11
August	....	....	10	8	18	1	1	1	1	....	17	1	....	9	9
September	....	....	9	6	15	....	1	....	....	....	15	....	....	8	7
October	....	....	15	9	24	1	....	....	2	....	24	....	....	16	8
November	....	....	10	7	17	....	....	....	....	....	15	1	1	9	8
December	....	....	12	12	24	2	....	....	1	1	24	....	....	11	13
January	....	....	7	7	14	....	....	....	1	....	14	....	....	9	5
February	....	....	7	10	17	....	1	....	2	....	15	2	....	10	7
March	....	....	16	19	35	2	....	....	1	....	25	....	....	14	16
April	....	....	11	7	18	1	....	....	1	1	17	1	....	12	1
May	....	....	11	7	18	1	1	....	1	....	17	....	1	8	10
June	....	....	12	12	24	1	....	....	1	....	24	....	....	17	7
Total	....	....	132	103	245	11	4	1	13	3	228	5	2	133	102

Emergencies.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
July	12	1	60	21	94	February	1	.....	25	11	37
August	8	2	48	12	70	March	11	1	44	20	76
September	16	1	70	22	109	April	4	.....	41	12	57
October	8	.....	42	11	71	May	6	.....	30	8	44
November	9	1	61	18	89	June	8	1	36	10	55
December	6	2	55	11	74						
January	14	.....	28	10	52	Total	103	9	540	166	818

Cases treated in out-patient department.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Medical.						*Medical*—Continued.					
Anæmia	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Typhoid fever	.....	.....	1	1	2
Angina pectoris	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Tuberculosis	1	.....	84	45	130
Anorexia	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Varicella	.....	.....	6	1	7
Aortic insufficiency	.....	.....	10	1	11	Vertigo	.....	.....	18	9	27
Aortic stenosis	.....	.....	4	.....	4						
Arterio sclerosis	.....	.....	6	1	7	Total	21	6	936	678	1,641
Ascaris lumbricoides	.....	.....	3	.....	3						
Asthma:						*Surgical.*					
Cardiac	.....	.....	11	6	17						
Bronchial	.....	.....	6	2	8	Adenitis:					
Bronchitis:						Cervical	.....	.....	14	6	20
Acute	2	.....	165	140	307	Inguinal	.....	.....	22	3	25
Chronic	6	3	130	140	279	Abscess:					
Capillary	.....	.....	15	12	27	Cervical	.....	.....	1	1	2
Cardiac hypertrophy	1	.....	8	2	11	Chest	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cholera infantum	.....	.....	10	8	18	Inguinal	.....	.....	1	8	9
Constipation	2	.....	74	92	168	Balanitis	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Chlorosis	.....	.....	.....	5	5	Contusion	.....	.....	36	16	52
Cirrhosis of liver	.....	.....	4	.....	4	Cholelithiasis	.....	.....	1	1	2
Debility, senile	.....	.....	42	18	60	Dislocated humerus	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Diabetes mellitus	.....	.....	6	1	7	Dislocated wrist	.....	.....	6	1	7
Diarrhea	.....	1	22	14	37	Epistaxis	.....	.....	9	3	12
Enteritis	.....	.....	14	6	20	Fractures:					
Erythema	.....	.....	2	3	5	Ulna	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Gastralgia:						Clavicle	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Acute	.....	.....	4	1	5	Gangrene:					
Chronic	.....	.....	2	1	3	Foot	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Gastritis:						Finger	.....	.....	1	1	2
Acute	1	.....	30	15	46	Hemorrhoids	.....	.....	19	8	27
Chronic	.....	.....	12	6	18	Hernia	.....	.....	6	1	7
Intestinal indigestion	.....	.....	22	9	31	Infection:					
Influenza	6	.....	28	42	76	Hand	.....	.....	10	1	11
Lumbago	.....	.....	24	16	40	Back	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Malaria	.....	.....	40	15	55	Foot	.....	.....	12	3	15
Marasmus	.....	.....	6	3	9	Keloid	.....	.....	8	2	10
Mitral insufficiency	.....	.....	32	12	44	Lipoma	.....	.....	1	3	4
Mitral stenosis	1	.....	18	6	25	Mastitis	.....	.....	1	1	2
Nephritis:						Proctitis	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Acute	1	.....	34	22	67	Sprain:					
Chronic	.....	.....	8	2	10	Wrist	1	.....	4	1	6
Parotitis	.....	.....	2	.....	2	Ankle	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Pleurisy:						Stricture of urethra	1	.....	22	.....	23
Acute	.....	1	9	6	16	Ulcer of leg	.....	.....	4	10	14
Chronic	.....	.....	2	.....	2	Varicocele	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Pertussis	.....	.....	2	1	3	Vaccination	.....	.....	121	150	271
Pleurodynia	.....	.....	.....	3	7						
Pneumonia:						Total	2	.....	358	213	573
Lobar	.....	.....	2	1	3						
Lobular	.....	.....	3	.....	3	*Ear, nose, and throat.*					
Rachitis	.....	.....	4	2	6						
Synovitis	.....	.....	3	5	8	Adenoids	.....	.....	11	19	30
Sciatica	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Ceruminous impaction	.....	.....	6	12	18
Stomatitis	.....	.....	3	.....	3	Ethmoiditis	.....	.....	1	1	2

Cases treated in out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
***Ear, nose, and throat*—Continued.**					
Foreign body in ear			4	6	10
Hypertrophy of tonsils			28	41	69
Hypertrophy of turbinates			15	12	27
Laryngitis:					
Acute			22	41	63
Chronic			8	12	20
Mastoiditis			4	2	6
Otitis media			9	8	17
Oedema of uvula			8	12	20
Pharyngitis:					
Acute			38	50	88
Chronic			15	18	33
Polypus of nose			4	2	6
Rhinitis			51	40	91
Stricture of esophagus				1	1
Stenosis of eustachian tube			1		1
Tonsilitis:					
Acute	1		32	60	93
Chronic			8	15	23
Tinnitus aurium	1				1
Total	2		265	352	619
Eye.					
Astigmatism			14	8	22
Blepharitis			9	3	12
Cataract			8	2	10
Chalazion	1	2	20	32	55
Conjunctivitis:					
Acute	1	1	62	70	134
Chronic			19	8	27
Corneal opacity			6	2	8
Corneal ulcer			2	2	4
Ecchymosis			23	4	27
Epiphora			3	1	4
Hordeolum			6	3	9
Iritis:					
Acute			18	12	30
Chronic			6	2	8
Keratitis:					
Acute			12	8	20
Chronic			3	2	5
Myopia			3	8	11
Ophthalmia			6	2	8
Ptyrigium			4		4
Ptosis			1	1	2
Strabismus:					
External			6	1	7
Internal			2	1	3
Tarsal tumors			6	1	7
Total	2	3	239	173	417
Gynecological.					
Antiflexion		1		12	13
Amenorrhea				22	22
Abortion				2	2
Endometritis				42	42
Endocervicitis				19	19
Leucorrhea				12	12
Lacerated perineum				6	6
***Gynecological*—Continued.**					
Menorrhagia				42	42
Menopause				39	39
Pregnancy				25	25
Pruritis				14	14
Pelvic cellulitis				4	4
Prolapse of uterus				1	1
Retroversion		1		23	24
Salpingitis				9	9
Vaginitis				8	8
Vulvitis				1	1
Total		2		281	283
Nervous diseases.					
Cerebral hemorrhage			8		8
Cerebral embolism			1		1
Cerebral softening			1		1
Cerebral syphilis			2		2
Chorea				1	1
Epilepsy			62	15	77
Epilepsy, idiopathic			1		1
Exophthalmic goiter				6	6
Goiter				8	8
Hysteria			1	21	22
Hystero-neurasthenia				2	2
Hypochondriasis				1	1
Neuralgia:					
Supraorbital			1		1
Facial			4	9	13
Intercostal			6	1	7
Neurasthenia			42	101	143
Neuritis			6	4	10
Senile debility			4		4
Thyroid enlargement				1	1
Locomotor ataxia			8		8
Total			147	170	317
Skin—Genito-urinary.					
Acne			12	7	19
Urticaria			5	2	7
Chancroid	1		42		43
Chordee			6		6
Cystitis			62	22	84
Dermatitis			15	3	18
Eczema			22	30	52
Epididymitis			14		14
Furunculosis			8	6	14
Gonorrhea			201	41	242
Herpes			2		2
Orchitis:					
Acute			12		12
Chronic			4		4
Paraphimosis			21		21
Psoriasis			1		1
Syphilis:					
Primary	12		142	92	246
Secondary	6		180	64	250
Tertiary	3		90	21	114
Tinea capitis			16	4	20
Total	22		855	292	1,169

Occupation of patients.

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agent	2	....	9	.....	11	Merchant	4	....	11	.....	15
Barber	1	....	14	.....	15	Messenger	1	....	16	.....	17
Bellboy	....	....	3	.....	3	Miner	....	....	19	.....	19
Blacksmith	1	....	3	.....	4	Minister	....	....	3	.....	3
Bootblack	....	....	12	.....	12	Musician	....	....	10	.....	10
Bricklayer	3	....	2	.....	5	No occupation	11	8	129	47	195
Butler	1	....	5	.....	6	Nurse	....	....	.....	9	9
Carpenter	3	....	14	.....	17	Painter	3	....	10	.....	13
Carpet layer	....	....	2	.....	2	Paper hanger	2	....	.....	.....	2
Chambermaid	....	....	.....	17	17	Pharmacist	....	....	4	.....	4
Clerk	4	1	9	1	15	Physician	2	....	3	.....	5
Coachman	1	....	7	.....	8	Pianist	....	....	2	.....	2
Cook	1	2	5	8	16	Plasterer	1	....	2	.....	3
Dairyman	1	....	.....	.....	1	Policeman	3	....	1	.....	4
Detective	1	....	.....	.....	1	Porter	....	....	33	.....	33
Domestic	....	5	.....	913	918	Sailor	5	....	1	.....	6
Driver	3	....	39	.....	42	Seamstress	....	....	.....	59	59
Electrician	2	....	1	.....	3	Shoemaker	....	....	13	.....	13
Elevator man	....	....	14	.....	14	Soldier	19	....	3	.....	22
Engineer	1	....	1	.....	2	Steward	1	....	4	.....	5
Farmer	11	....	31	.....	42	Stonecutter	2	....	.....	.....	2
Fireman	....	....	4	.....	4	Student	6	....	37	62	105
Grocer	1	....	18	.....	19	Tailor	1	....	5	.....	6
Hostler	....	....	14	.....	14	Teacher	2	....	11	7	20
Huckster	....	....	15	.....	15	Teamster	....	....	18	.....	18
Iceman	4	....	1	.....	5	Trained nurse	....	....	.....	3	3
Janitor	....	....	7	.....	7	Unknown	5	1	45	23	74
Laborer	29	....	409	.....	438	Valet	....	....	1	.....	1
Laundress	....	1	.....	44	45	Waiter	....	....	37	.....	37
Lawyer	1	....	3	.....	4	Waitress	....	....	.....	9	9
Liveryman	1	....	.....	.....	1	Watchman	1	....	3	.....	4
Machinist	8	....	.....	.....	8						
Masseur	....	....	1	1	2	Total	149	18	1,064	1,203	2,434

Nativity of patients.

Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alabama	....	....	3	1	4	North Carolina	2	....	22	37	61
Arizona	1	....	.....	.....	1	Ohio	1	1	14	7	23
California	....	1	.....	.....	1	Oklahoma	1	....	.....	.....	1
Connecticut	1	....	.....	1	2	Pennsylvania	3	2	19	36	60
Delaware	....	1	3	.....	4	Porto Rico	....	....	2	.....	2
District of Columbia	8	2	385	370	765	South Carolina	....	....	3	7	10
Florida	....	....	1	4	5	Texas	1	....	3	1	5
Georgia	....	....	7	3	10	Virginia	18	1	269	314	602
Idaho	....	1	.....	.....	1	Washington	1	....	.....	.....	1
Illinois	1	....	4	.....	5	West Virginia	4	....	28	29	61
Indiana	1	....	.....	.....	1	Canada	2	....	1	.....	3
Iowa	....	1	.....	.....	1	Cuba	....	....	3	1	4
Kansas	....	....	1	.....	1	France	3	1	.....	.....	4
Kentucky	2	....	.....	1	3	Germany	7	....	.....	.....	7
Louisiana	....	....	3	2	5	Ireland	33	....	.....	.....	33
Maryland	11	3	244	356	614	Italy	18	....	.....	.....	18
Massachusetts	2	1	3	1	7	Russia	15	....	.....	.....	15
Mississippi	....	....	4	3	7	Spain	4	....	.....	.....	4
New Hampshire	1	....	.....	.....	1	Unknown	....	....	28	21	49
New Jersey	....	2	3	11	16	Venezuela	....	....	1	.....	1
New Mexico	....	....	1	.....	1						
New York	8	1	9	7	25	Total	149	18	1,064	1,123	2,434

Patients admitted each year for the past thirty-four years.

Year ending June 30:		Year ending June 30:		Year ending June 30:	
1875	190	1887	2,017	1899	2,374
1876	319	1888	1,997	1900	2,427
1877	500	1889	2,074	1901	2,414
1878	519	1890	2,392	1902	2,408
1879	642	1891	2,373	1903	2,677
1880	819	1892	2,331	1904	2,907
1881	892	1893	2,422	1905	2,918
1882	1,102	1894	2,801	1906	2,207
1883	1,373	1895	2,476	1907	2,366
1884	1,509	1896	2,596	1908	2,669
1885	1,794	1897	2,815		
1886	1,923	1898	2,355		

Summary.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
In hospital July 1, 1907	4	1	60	89	154
Admissions	149	18	1,064	1,203	2,434
Births			132	103	235
Total under care	153	19	1,256	1,395	2,823
Died					287
Discharged:					
Recovered					1,624
Improved					632
Unimproved					113
Not treated					36
Total died and discharged					2,629
In hospital July 1, 1908	2	1	52	76	131
Operations	66	4	588	447	1,005
Results of operations:					
Recovered					911
Improved					69
Unimproved					12
Died					13
Emergencies	103	9	540	166	818
Days' maintenance furnished District of Columbia patients					35,966
Days' maintenance furnished United States patients					18,738
Total days' maintenance					54,704
Smallest number of patients at any one time					114
Largest number of patients at any one time					169
Daily average number of patients					142
District patients					1,964
Nonresidence patients					859
Number treated in out-patient department	49	11	2,800	2,159	5,019

For the past three years Congress has appropriated $25,500 annually for the care and treatment of patients admitted to the hospital from the District of Columbia, to be expended under contract with the Board of Charities. This yearly appropriation has been insufficient to cover the bills rendered in accordance with the terms of the contract, the District being in arrears $32,379.10 at the beginning of the current fiscal year, as is shown by the following table:

Residents of the District of Columbia, admitted from July 1, 1905, to July 30, 1908.

Fiscal year.	Adults.	Children.	Babies.	Total.	Bills rendered.	Payment received.	Balance due.
1906	1,675	96	165	1,936	$38,223.75	$25,500.00	$12,723.75
1907	1,809	119	167	2,095	36,184.80	25,500.00	10,684.80
1908	1,661	119	184	1,964	34,470.55	25,500.00	8,970.55
Total	5,145	334	516	5,995	108,879.10	76,500.00	32,379.10

It is respectfully recommended that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be requested to include in the District estimates for the fiscal year 1910 a sum sufficient to liquidate the present debt, and that their future estimates be based upon the actual number of patients admitted to the hospital.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The work in this department has been much above the average in former years. The process of eliminating those who lag so far behind as to interfere with the progress of the work and the selection of those possessing the necessary qualifications has added materially to the efficiency of this department. Appointments are limited to those possessing, in addition to the necessary physical qualifications, a liberal education.

This department of the hospital work could be greatly improved if a salaried dietitian, masseur, and eight graduated nurses, one for each ward, could be employed.

Estimates of salaries for these positions have been submitted to the department in the usual way, and it is hoped that the necessary appropriation can be secured at the next session of Congress.

At the commencement exercises, held May 20, at the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel the following were graduated:

Cornelia Kellas Briggs, New York.
Kate Esmynia Douglass, Rhode Island.
Vesta Lee Donaldson, Tennessee.
Jamima Smith Henderson, New York.
Kate Beatrice Murphy, District of Columbia.
Beatrice Eugenia Nicholas, Maryland.
Clara Skinner Denning, New York.
Ada Carolyn Douglass, Massachusetts.
Julia Fray, West Indies.
Bertia Lavenia Jones, Pennsylvania.
Eva May Proctor, New Jersey.
Alice Eloise Robinson, South Carolina.
Angus Reynolds, Ohio.

The usual course of lectures was delivered by the following staff:

W. A. Warfield, M. D.....Gynecology and Abdominal Nursing.
W. C. McNeill, M. D.....Bacteriology and Urinalysis.
Sarah L. Tuffs.....Practical and Theoretical Nursing.
H. W. Freeman, M. D.....Anatomy.
Albert Ridgley, M. D.....Physiology.
Wm. A. Jack, jr., M. D.....Surgery.
C. A. Brooks, M. D.....Materia Medica.
N. R. Jenner, M. D.....Obstetrics.
Jno. R. Francis, M. D.....Diseases of Children.
F. E. Maxcy, M. D.....Medical Nursing.
M. O. Dumas, M. D.....Diseases of Eye and Ear.
Anna Combs.....Massage.
Julia W. Shaw.....Dietetics.

Applications, withdrawals, dismissals, etc.

Applications received	146	Dismissed	4
Applicants taken on probation	23	Withdrawn	3
Accepted	16	Graduated	13

Occupation and residence of graduates.

1896.

Ashton, Luci V., private nurse, Kansas City, Mo.
Blackburn, N. L., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Burke, Julia (Mrs. Phillips), Jacksonville, Fla.

1896—Continued.

Fleetwood, Sara I., deceased, Washington, D. C.
Foust, Isabella L., private nurse, Winston, N. C.
Gibson, Katherine C., Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.

1896—Continued.

Green, Anna N., deceased.
Owens, Laura A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Pierce, Letitia (Mrs. Blair), Kansas City, Mo.
Ricks, Antoinette M. (Mrs. Demby), Kansas City, Mo.
Robinson, Annie B., superintendent and matron, Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte, N. C.
Shorter, Sarah A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Simms, Annie A. (Mrs. Johnson), Baltimore, Md.
Smith, Gertrude (Mrs. Thorn), Washington, D. C.
Tyler, Elizabeth, private nurse, Northampton, Mass.

1897.

Caldwell, Amanda J. (Mrs. Darrell), Dallas, Tex.
Combs, Annie, massage specialist, Washington, D. C.
Green, Lucille (Mrs. Tibbs), St. Paul, Minn.
Griffin, G. Josephine, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Haithcock, Ada, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
King, Annie C. (Mrs. Hughes), Richmond, Va.
Rollins, Willie M. (Mrs. Frazier), Washington, D. C.
Smith, S. May, private nurse, Troy, N. Y.
Thomas, Annie M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Della R. (Mrs. Davis), Vienna, Va.
Underhill, Katherine P. (Mrs. Wm. Moten), Washington, D. C.
Webb, Eva, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Warner, Florence A., private nurse, Springfield, Mass.
Young, Lola E. M., private nurse, Greenville, S. C.

1898.

Bannister, Carrie J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Bennett, Florence R., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
Cabannis, Martha E., head nurse, Richmond Hospital, Richmond, Va.
Carter, Edith M., private nurse, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Davis, Annie M., private nurse, Shelbyville, Tenn.
Ennis, Sarah J. (Mrs. Brooks), Washington, D. C.

1898—Continued.

Gaines, Mary R., private nurse, Oakland, Cal.
Geder, Isabella, private nurse, Binghamton, N. Y.
Hurlong, Mary A., private nurse, Asheville, N. C.
King, Carrie M. (Mrs. Foreman), Buffalo, N. Y.
Robinson, Amelia A., private nurse, Nashville, Tenn.
Russell, Ruby E., private nurse, Charlottesville, Va.
Stanton, Priscilla (Mrs. Todd), Pittsburg, Pa.
Sumby, Lillie May, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Valentine, J. Ella, private nurse, Lebanon, Ind.
Whitson, Clara E. (Mrs. Howe), Washington, D. C.

1899.

Banks, Effie P. (Mrs. Sykes), Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Agnes M., private nurse, Meyersdale, Pa.
Coleman, Georgia A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Dismond, S. Matthew (Mrs. Dibble), St. Louis, Mo.
Francies, Bertha A., head nurse, Home Hospital, Birmingham, Ala.
Hairston, Lula C. (Mrs. Crews), Winston, N. C.
Hankins, Mintha C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hendricks, Eliza R. (Mrs. Brown).
Henry, Lillian M., private nurse, Downingtown, Pa.
Hoge, Carrie M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Keemer, Jessie E. (Mrs. Robinson), Providence, R. I.
McEwen, Irene O. (Mrs. Green), Pensacola, Fla.
Rich, Anna, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
Scott, Helen V. (Mrs. Cole), Swansboro, Ga.
Thompson, Isabella, private nurse, New Orleans, La.
Wilson, Emma C., private nurse, Montgomery, Ala.
Williams, Almira E., deceased.

1900.

Clarke, Mary F., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
Hamilton, Priscilla, deceased.
Hawkins, Nannie E., private nurse, Charlotte, N. C.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.

1900—Continued.

Hunton, Mary A. (Mrs. Gordon), St. Louis, Mo.
Johnson, Hattie B., private nurse, Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Lewis, Eva P., private nurse, Manassas, Va.
Mickens, Macella C., private nurse, Pittsburg, Pa.
Middleton, Haga H., private nurse, Charleston, S. C.
Moody, Annie L., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Smith, Cora V., private nurse, Camden, N. J.
Winfield, Laura, private nurse, Ware, Mass.

1901.

Allen, Margaret A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Barks, Susan C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Campbell, B. N., private nurse, Montgomery, Ala.
Dey, Mary L., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hackley, Mamie E. (Mrs. Ash), Philadelphia, Pa.
Hanson, Carrie L., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
Harrell, Catherine S. (Mrs. Butler), Texas.
Hunter, Bessie, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Jackson, Eliza A., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
Jones, Mary J., matron, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Powell, Gussie D., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
Rhone, Charlotte S., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.
Robinson, Frances A., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.
Thomas, Bertha J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Walcott, Louisa M., private nurse, Rockhill, S. C.
Whitley, Florence A., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.

1902.

Adams, Ella C., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Baker, Vera L., head nurse, State Hospital, Goldsboro, N. C.
Booth, Mary S., private nurse, Bath, Me.
Delisse, Augusta V., private nurse, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dias, Frances C., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnson, Gertrude B., private nurse, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

1902—Continued.

Mason, Corinna (Mrs. Phillips), Springfield, Mass.
Nichols, Florence L., private nurse, Newark, N. J.
Rogers, Amanda, private nurse, Indianapolis, Ind.
Roper, Maggie A., private nurse, Galveston, Tex.
Thompson, Rachel A. (Mrs. Thomas), deceased.

1903.

Browne, E. M., head nurse, Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Mary E., private nurse, Harrisburg, Pa.
Christie, Sarah E., private nurse, Chester, Pa.
Coates, Maiella E., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hargrave, L. S., private nurse, Trenton, N. J.
Johnson, L. D., private nurse, Warrenton, N. C.
Johnson, Nellie V., private nurse, Abbeville, S. C.
Latney, Carrie L. (Mrs. Bowie), Washington, D. C.
Love, Ellen V., private nurse, Lumberton, N. C.
Purcell, E. J., private nurse, Brunswick, Ga.
Rollins, Clara A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Rutherford, Anna L., private nurse, Kingston, N. C.
Sharp, Carrie M., private nurse, Marion, Va.
Valentine, J. L. (Mrs. Dial), Jacksonville, Fla.
Yarborough, S. V. S., private nurse, Columbus, Ga.

1904.

Baker, Hattie E., private nurse, Darlington, S. C.
Blackwell, W. Lucille (Mrs. Morris), New York, N. Y.
Carter, Mary E., private nurse, Rippon, W. Va.
Carter, Elizabeth V., head nurse, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Grant, Anna E., private nurse, Savannah, Ga.
Gilmore, Mary E., private nurse, Leavenworth, Kans.
James, Aleathia D., private nurse, Rochelle, Fla.
Jeffries, Emma M., private nurse, Redbank, N. J.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.

1904—Continued.

Jones, Violet, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
Lewis, Louzetta (Mrs. Mitchell), Montgomery, Ala.
Richardson, Effie V. (Mrs. McCoy), Washington, D. C.
Thomas, Marie E. (Mrs. Jones), Topeka, Kans.

1905.

Braxton, Margaret, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
Brooks, Alpha E., private nurse, Institute, W. Va.
Carter, Marion M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Henderson, Hattie E., private nurse, Cleveland, Ohio.
Holmes, Julia E., private nurse, Plainfield, N. J.
Jefferson, Roxanna M., private nurse, Bristol, Tenn.
Kidd, Berta M. (Mrs. Harris), Washington, D. C.
Long, Ida E., private nurse, Newark, N. J.
Maston, Mary J., head nurse, Red Cross Sanitarium, Louisville, Ky.
Scott, Julia E., private nurse, New Haven, Conn.
Teabout, Stella, private nurse, Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Taliaferro, Olivia, private nurse, Anacostia, D. C.
Terry, Jessie C., private nurse, Los Angeles, Cal.
Williams, Daisy M. (Mrs. Moten), Sherman, Tex.
Williams, Mary T., private nurse, Ware Neck, Va.
Wilson, Annabel, private nurse, Baltimore, Md.

1906.

Barnes, Annie, private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
Bearce, Daisy M., private nurse, Rye, N. Y.

1906—Continued.

Burruss, Mary E. (Mrs. Wormley), Washington, D. C.
Gordon, Mary B., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hall, Iona M., private nurse, Troy, Ohio.
Henderson, Sara O., private nurse, Newport, R. I.
Johnson, Harriett C., private nurse, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lewis, Willie A., private nurse, Atlanta, Ga.
Lucas, Marion V., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
McDougal, Colota M., private nurse, Indianapolis, Ind.
McKnight, Viola, superintendent of nurses, State Hospital, Petersburg, Va.
Marshall, Mary E., private nurse, Morristown, Tenn.
Merritt, Mary E., superintendent of nurses, Mitchell Hospital, Leavenworth, Kans.

1907.

Bullock, Blanche V., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
Childs, Helen D., private nurse, Lakewood, N. J.
Escoffery, Lula M., private nurse, Atlantic City, N. J.
Harmon, Nannie M., private nurse, Tip Top, Va.
Porter, Susan H., private nurse, dean woman's department, Tuskegee, Ala.
Payton, Lillian M., operating nurse, Freedmen's Hospital.
Peck, Alice M., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
Rose, Julia M., private nurse, Lynchburg, Va.
Slocum, Mary E., private nurse, Providence, R. I.
Smith, Minnie M., private nurse, Amherst, Mass.
Taylor, Loretta P., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Wright, Nena J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.

The circular of information sent to applicants is reprinted below:

The Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses is established to give a two years' course of training to women who desire to enter the profession of nursing.

Applicants may be received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, and printed instructions will be furnished respecting the personal information to be given by applicants. Letters of application should be accompanied by a statement from a clergyman, testifying to good moral character, and from a physician, certifying to sound health and unimpaired faculties. Applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of at least average height and physique, and must give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament

for the work of nursing. It has been the practice of the hospital to appoint only unmarried colored women (this term includes widows). Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the nurses and the approval of the surgeon in chief they will be received one month on probation. During the month of trial and previous to being accepted as a pupil in the school the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand arithmetic as far as fractions and per cent, and take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred.

During the probationary month, board, lodging, and laundry work are provided by the school. The probationer provides her own dress.

The training school authorities reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupils after signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, including the probationary month, and during that time to obey the rules of the school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same. Pupils reside at the home and serve as assistants in various departments of the hospital for the full two years. They are also expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent of nurses.

After the month of probation pupils are required, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the hospital, which is a blue gingham, simply made, with white apron and cap and linen collar and cuffs. Probationers are not allowed to wear this dress.

In addition to their board and lodging and a reasonable amount of laundry work, the nurses will be provided with uniforms, the necessary note and text-books, also $5 per month. This sum is not given as pay for services rendered, it being considered that their education during that time is a full equivalent for their services.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday and are often given a half day in the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year during the summer. In sickness the pupils are cared for gratuitously, but the time lost must be made up.

The course of instruction is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients and by the superintendent and head nurse. A regular course of lectures, recitations, and demonstrations is also given, with examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses receive, if they pass the examination and are otherwise satisfactory, a diploma certifying to the course of training and practice.

COURSE OF TRAINING.

The instruction includes:

(1) The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups.

(2) The administration of enemas and use of catheter.

(3) The management of appliances for uterine complaints.

(4) The best method of friction to the body and extremities.

(5) The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bedsores, and managing positions.

(6) Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.

(7) The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained, on passing a satisfactory examination, each receive a diploma.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATES.

(1) Name in full.
(2) Are you a single woman or widow?
(3) If a widow, have you children; how many; their ages; how are they provided for?
(4) Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility so that you are not liable to be called away during the two years' course?
(5) Your present occupation or employment.
(6) Your former employment, if any.
(7) Your age on last birthday.
(8) Date and place of birth.
(9) Height.
(10) Weight.
(11) In what schools and places were you educated? And state what your advantages have been.
(12) Have you ever been in any other hospital or training school?
(13) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
(14) Are your sight and hearing good?
(15) Have you any physical defects?
(16) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
(17) Have you ever had any uterine disease?
(18) The names in full of two persons to be referred to, not relatives; and state how long each has known you; if previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
(19) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

CONTRACT SIGNED BY PUPIL NURSES ON ENTERING THE SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,———, 190—.

I, ——— ———, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years from date a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I desire to renew my recommendation of last year as regards pay patients. The demand for some provision for this class is constantly growing and for whose care and treatment Freedmen's Hospital is peculiarly suitable. Numbers of persons, whose presence in other hospitals is not wanted, would be welcomed here. They are able and willing to pay and I urge that some provision be made whereby this class of patients can receive treatment in this hospital.

The erection of a suitable building for the nurses' home I consider as the most pressing need at present. Until this building is erected the nurses will be compelled to occupy one of the wards of the hospital, thus limiting the space intended for patients.

A fence around the hospital grounds is much needed. These grounds, spacious and beautifully shaded, would be a valuable auxiliary to the work of the hospital if they could be inclosed and properly kept and if noisy persons who daily annoy patients and attendants could be excluded.

Another pressing need of this institution is the employment of a skilled anesthetist with a salary commensurate with the importance of the position. The giving of an anesthetic is second in importance only to the work of the surgeon and should be intrusted only to one thoroughly versed in this important work of the operating room.

The employment of an assistant engineer and an additional fireman is urgent and should not be delayed much longer. When the engineer goes off duty the plant is left in charge of a fireman, whose time is of

necessity divided between the boiler room and the hospital buildings, a practice which is regarded as unsafe and should not be allowed to exist, but can not be remedied until sufficient appropriation is had.

The following estimates of appropriation are urgently needed for the completion of the new hospital and accessories:

Nurses' home	$45,000.00
Grading	5,000.00
Fence	12,000.00
Total	52,000.00

Receipts and expenditures for the year.

Receipts:		
Appropriation, sundry civil bill—		
For support	$10,500.00	
Salaries	17,000.00	
Appropriation, District of Columbia appropriation bill (under contract with Board of Charities)	25,500.00	
		$53,000.00
Expenditures:		
Miscellaneous (fuel, light, clothing, forage, medicine, etc.)	16,119.33	
Subsistence	18,127.46	
Salaries	16,806.23	
		51,053.02

Very respectfully,

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

Officers, 1908.—Richard Randolph McMahon, President; E. Southard Parker, Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy, Vice-Presidents; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., Secretary; John D. McChesney, Treasurer.

Directors.—Hon. J. H. Gallinger, United States Senate; Hon. Hiram R. Burton, House of Representatives; Hon. Martin D. Foster, House of Representatives; Hon. Henry Litchfield West, Commissioner, District of Columbia; A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Nathaniel Wilson, Pacific Building; John D. McChesney, U. S. Geological Survey; E. Southard Parker, 613 Fifteenth street NW.; Daniel Moore Ransdell, 130 B street NE.; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., 920 Twenty-third street NW.; George Truesdell, Lincoln avenue and Rhode Island avenue NE.; Richard R. McMahon, Pacific Building; Bishop Frank M. Bristol, D. D., 330 C street NW.; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army (retired), 1773 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Myron M. Parker, 1418 F street NW.; Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U. S. Navy, 1518 K street NW.; Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army, 1825 Q street NW.; Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U. S. Army (retired), 1425 Euclid place; Milton E Ailes, Riggs National Bank.

Committees.—Executive: Richard Randolph McMahon, President; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., Secretary; John D. McChesney, Treasurer; Milton E. Ailes, Daniel Moore Ransdell, E. Southard Parker, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army (retired). Rules: The president of the board (ex officio); Hon. J. H. Gallinger; Bishop Frank M. Bristol, D. D.; Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U. S. Army (retired). Expenditures: Milton E. Ailes, Daniel Moore Ransdell, E. Southard Parker. Audit: George Truesdell, A. S. Solomons, Myron M. Parker. Personal property: A. S. Solomons; Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U. S. Army (retired); Hon. Hiram R. Burton. Ways and Means: The treasurer (ex officio); Hon. Henry Litchfield West; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; Hon. Martin D. Foster; Hon. Hiram R. Burton. Annual Report: The president of the board (ex officio), Nathaniel Wilson, John D. McChesney. Lady visitors: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army (retired); Surg. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D.; Bishop Frank M. Bristol, D. D.

Visiting committees for 1908-9.—April, May, and June, 1908: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army (retired); Bishop Frank M. Bristol, D. D.; Milton E. Ailes; Hon. Henry Litchfield West; Myron M. Parker. July, August, and September, 1908: Surg. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; E. Southard Parker; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D.; John D. McChesney. October, November, and December, 1908: Richard Randolph McMahon; George Truesdell; Daniel Moore Ransdell; Hon. J. H. Gallinger; Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U. S. Army (retired). January, February, and March, 1909: Nathaniel Wilson, Hon. Hiram R. Burton, A. S. Solomons, Hon. Martin D. Foster.

Medical board.—H. D. Fry, M. D.; William Mercer Sprigg, M. D.; Sterling Ruffin, M. D.; Isaac S. Stone, M. D.; J. Wesley Bovee, M. D.; J. O. Skinner, M. D. (ex officio.)

Hospital staff.—Medical superintendent: J. O. Skinner, Major and surgeon, U. S. Army (retired). Visiting surgeons: Isaac S. Stone, M. D.; J. Wesley Bovee, M. D., gynecologists in chief; H. D. Fry, M. D.; William Mercer Sprigg, M. D., obstetricians in chief. Visiting physician: Sterling Ruffin, M. D. Associates: G. Brown Miller, M. D.; W. Sinclair Bowen, M. D., in gynecology. Edward E. Morse, M. D.; Julian M. Cabell, M. D., in obstetrics. Associate visiting physician: J. Thomas Kelley, jr., M. D. Anaesthetists: Truman Abbe, M. D.; Thomas F. Lowe, M. D. Pathologist: Frederick Fuller Russell. Assistant Pathologist: J. S. Neate, M. D. Ophthalmologist: D. K. Shute, M. D. Superintendent of nurses and principal of training school, Miss Georgina Daly. Housekeeper and assistant to the superintendent of nurses: Miss Elizabeth C. Taylor. Stenographer and typewriter: Miss Ruth A. Donn.

House staff.—Huron W. Lawson, M. D., resident physician; J. A. Smith, M. D., first assistant resident physician; E. C. Wilson, M. D., second assistant resident physician; H. A. Peyton, pharmacist.

Out-patient department (Dispensary).—J. O. Skinner, M. D., superintendent in charge; J. Lewis Riggles, M. D., Chas. M. Beall, M. D., Joseph J. Mundell, M. D., Robert Y. Sullivan, M. D., dispensary physicians.

Board of lady vistors.—Mrs. Emilie A. Fitch, president, 1754 K street NW.; Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, vice-president, 912 Farragut square; Mrs. Sophie Radford de Meissner, secretary, 1522 Thirty-first street NW.; Mrs. W. N. Souter, treasurer, 911 Sixteenth

street NW.; Miss Anna B. Abbot, 1406 Thirtieth street NW.; Mrs. W. B. Bayley, 1805 Nineteenth street NW.; Mrs. C. M. Chester, 1736 K street NW.; Mrs. C. Powell Grady, 1521 Twenty-ninth street NW.; Mrs. Charles H. B. Gardner, 2449 Eighteenth street NW.; Mrs. Louis Kingsley, The Marlborough; Mrs. McCreary, Stoneleigh Court; Mrs. J. W McMurray; Mrs. Frederick L. Moore; 1680 Thirty-first street NW.; Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, 1730 K street NW.; Mrs. Charles Poor, 1614 Twenty-first street NW.; Mrs. John Poor, 1724 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Rixey, 1518 K street NW.; Mrs. Harriet Stickney, 1755 N street NW.; Mrs. J. H. Yarnall, 3028 P street NW.; Mrs. Zera L. Tanner, 2004 R street NW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to the requirement of the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 664), I transmit herewith the annual reports in respect of the affairs and business of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, as follows:

Report of the Medical Superintendent; report of the Treasurer; report of the School of Nursing; report of the Board of Lady Visitors.

The report of the Medical Superintendent shows that the admissions during the year were 1,329; during the previous year 1,222. The total number treated was 1,403, including infants—691 white and 712 colored. During the previous year the total number treated was 1,300.

The report also shows that during the year 1,415 new patients were treated in the dispensary, the total number of visits to the dispensary was 2,859, and 2,362 prescriptions were compounded.

The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 888.

The number of births in the hospital, including stillbirths, was 411—225 males and 186 females—as against 366 last year. Of these births 180 were white and 231 colored.

The results of treatment were 1,215 discharged as cured and improved, 33 as unimproved, not treated, and transferred to other hospitals, and 46 died—24 white and 22 colored. The number of days of hospital treatment was 27,107 as against 24,872 in 1907. The daily average under treatment was 74.3 as against 67.4 last year. The highest number of patients in the hospital on any one day was 102; the lowest 54. The percentage of mortality, exclusive of infants, was 2.37 as against 2.92 for the previous year; that for surgical and obstetrical operations exclusively 2.27 as against 3.17 for the previous year.

The earnings for the year (July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908), were $38,492.14, of which $19,231.20 was received from the Board of Charities for the subsistence, care, and treatment of 994 indigent patients; $19,039.07 from private (pay) patients, and $221.87 from the dispensary.

The Treasurer's report of July 1, 1908, shows that there was due from the Board of Charities for the month of June $1,524.80, which, he advises me, has since been paid and will be accounted for in his next report, as has been done heretofore.

In my last annual report I stated that on June 30, 1906, the hospital was in debt $4,233.11, and June 30, 1907, the total indebtedness was $1,745.56, a reduction of $2,487.55 in one year, due, as I

said, and now repeat, to the untiring vigilance and the prudent and economical management of the Medical Superintendent. To-day the hospital is free from debt, the Treasurer's report showing a balance on hand, June 30, of $4,268.78. Of this balance the sum of $2,475.80 was appropriated by Congress to reimburse the hospital for expenditures for care and treatment of indigent patients during the fiscal years 1904 and 1905, and was duly received from the Board of Charities.

The following estimates are submitted:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910	$20,000.00
For minor repairs to the hospital buildings which are the property of the United States	2,150.00
	22,150.00

The estimate of $2,150 is for what I know to be actually necessary. As set forth in the report of the Medical Superintendent, the items are:

1. Repairing and replacing joists and flooring of porch from cottage to main building and to nurses' home; also making and installing sliding windows for same	$900.00
2. Furnishing and installing one Columbia Standard iron-frame washer, No. 4½ (40 by 50), in laundry	500.00
3. Repairing, replacing, and painting iron fence, and restoring foundation and coping of walls surrounding grounds	350.00
4. Awnings for cottage	200.00
5. Repairs to floors, plasterings, shutters, doors, sashes, plumbing, heating, and lighting	200.00
	2,150.00

An estimate of $4,520, showing, item by item, the things necessary for the current year, was submitted in the last annual report. The appropriation of $2,000 made has not been sufficient, and it has been necessary to pay for some of the repair work out of funds received from private pay patients.

I stated last year—and the facts justified the statement—that 1907, the forty-first year of the life of Columbia Hospital, was its best year; that a great work had been done and more than well done; that from every point of view—high standard of efficiency, professional eminence and skill of its surgical and medical staffs, conscientious devotion to duty of all connected with the institution—Columbia Hospital stood among the leading institutions of its class in this country. It is a great pleasure to report that the work then so highly advanced has been carried still higher in 1908. And this under the great disadvantage of the lack of a building suitable for hospital work, and the want of improved and increased facilities for doing that work.

Columbia Hospital is not helped by endowments, legacies, or contributions. Its only revenues are what it receives from the Board of Charities under a per capita contract for such indigent cases as it may send to the institution for care and treatment or are admitted in emergencies or during the hours the office of the Board of Charities is closed for the day, and from such private patients as are treated by the visiting staff or other practicing physicians of Washington. When it is remembered that the funds so received

are the only means the Board of Directors has to meet the manifold expenses of the hospital, it is surprising, though a source of great gratification to the directorate, that Columbia Hospital no longer has a deficit such as burdens and embarrasses other hospitals having insufficient financial support.

Considering the work that has been done, the results that have been accomplished by Columbia Hospital—the increase and importance of the surgical and obstetrical work; the decrease in the mortality rate to such an extent as to be far below the average of that of other similar institutions; the relatively low cost of maintenance per patient; the extinguishment of a long standing deficit—the directors have good ground for saying that the time has come to broaden and extend the operations of the hospital by the erection of a modern building, suitable for hospital purposes.

June 1, 1866—forty-two years ago—the hospital was incorporated by act of Congress. By act of June 10, 1872, Congress provided for the purchase of the building then, as now, occupied by the hospital, and declared in the act that "no part of the real or personal property now held or hereafter to be acquired by said institution shall be devoted to any other purpose than a hospital for women and lying-in asylum without the consent of the United States." The same act made an appropriation of $25,000 for the purchase of the building, with 40,000 feet of ground. The act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 386), appropriated $25,000 "to complete the purchase of the ground around Columbia Hospital." The area occupied by the hospital is now 153,264 square feet, 53,437 having been allotted to the Weather Bureau.

I repeat what I said last year that nowhere, the world over, is there a finer or more suitable location for a hospital for women than that of Columbia. It is in the heart of the city of Washington, yet it is isolated. There is nothing to obstruct view, light, or air. In this connection, I call attention to what the Medical Superintendent, Doctor Skinner, says in his report to the directors:

> From our experience in obstetrical cases during the past and previous years, it can not be denied by any competent and unprejudiced practitioner in this kind of work that the most suitable site for a special hospital engaged exclusively in the care and treatment of cases of obstetrics and diseases of women should be easily accessible to those requiring hospital treatment of this kind, and not at a more or less remote point in the suburbs of the city. At least 62 of this class of cases admitted during the year would no doubt have been seriously jeopardized had they been transported much farther. Seven of them were delivered en route or just as they reached the hospital and 55 immediately or shortly after they were admitted, scarcely long enough to prepare them for the delivery room.

Furthermore, Columbia Hospital is the only hospital of its kind in the District of Columbia. It is a special hospital, and as such it was incorporated. In this connection I invite close attention to the very able and, I think, the unanswerable special report of the Medical Board, dated March 22, 1906, appended hereto, showing the great advantage of a special over a general institution for the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases peculiar to women and for the care of women before, during, and after childbirth.

The appeal for the perpetuation of this long-established institution which has alleviated the sufferings of thousands of women—for its betterment, by giving it just and considerate recognition in the shape of a proper building—is made by eminent citizens who compose the

hospital directorate: A Senator of the United States, two members of the House of Representatives, a bishop and another clergyman, a member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, distinguished lawyers, bankers, and others from civil life, the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-General of the Navy, a retired Chief of Engineers of the Army, a retired Surgeon-General of the Army, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate.

The report of the Superintendent of Nurses shows the excellent work done during the year in our training school for nurses. The report gives in detail the subjects embraced in the course of lectures by distinguished surgeons and physicians. Attention is invited to what the Medical Superintendent says in his presentation of this report. Too much can never be said in commendation and encouragement of this noble profession of caring for the afflicted and the suffering.

The report of the Board of Lady Visitors shows that during the year they inaugurated a good work in the hope, as they kindly state, "of enlisting public sympathy in this hospital, and they hope during the coming year to make their efforts appreciated." For this the thanks of the directors are due, and I tender them, with the expression of the hope that the most favorable expectations of the Lady Visitors may be realized by such generous appreciation and reward of their work in behalf of suffering womanhood as will be gratifying to themselves and promotive of the interests of the hospital.

As shown in the schedule of relative cost of maintenance of patients, prepared with great care by the Medical Superintendent, the cost at this hospital, keeping in view the comfort and welfare of the sick, is less per diem than in most of the larger hospitals named in the schedule. I can well say, as did my distinguished predecessor, General Wilson, that economy without parsimony is maintained in every branch of the institution.

In my hospital visitations I have, again and again, heard from the sick and the suffering only expressions of appreciation and gratitude for the kindness and for the tender ministrations of all connected with the hospital who devote their time and their skill so untiringly and so unselfishly to the noble work of caring for the sick and the suffering.

Very respectfully,

RICH'D RANDOLPH MCMAHON,
President Board of Directors,
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: The Medical Board of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum respectfully submit for your consideration the following reasons regarding the advantages of a special over a general institution for the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases peculiar to women and for the care of women before, during, and after childbirth:

That Columbia Hospital was incorporated forty years ago as a special hospital, and by the stipulation of its charter has had its work confined to obstetrical cases and to the treatment of diseases peculiar to women.

In consequence of this special work, extending over so long a period, and the standard of efficiency which has been established and maintained by its boards of directors, and the professional standing of those connected with it from time to time, it possesses exceptional opportunities for charitable and educational purposes on medical lines.

The value of specialization in any and every department of science, and particularly of medical science, has been so long appreciated by every student and observer of progress and development that its necessity for the best results has been generally conceded. Special medical and surgical work has been greatly assisted by these special facilities to be found in special hospitals, laboratories, etc., and it has been in recognition of these advantages that encouragement and assistance have been given to special work by all true humanitarians in public and private life.

There is, it is true, a certain kind of medical and surgical work which has not as yet been specialized, and the material for this work would be more suitable for a general hospital, but to discontinue a special hospital, such as Columbia Hospital for Women, or the Eye and Ear Hospital in this city, or to merge, here or elsewhere, two or more special hospitals into a general one, would be a retrograde step, incompatible, in our judgment, with the best interests of charity and education.

That the results of the professional work done here for the afflicted women committed to our charge have been successful and satisfactory is best attested by the confidence they and their relatives and friends have in this institution, since instances occur from time to time, as we are informed by the superintendent, where indigent patients sent to us by the board of charities, on finding no beds vacant have decided to wait until they could be admitted here rather than go to some other hospital in the city. Two instances of this kind occurred to-day (March 22), when two patients who held permits from the board of charities, and for whom there were no accommodations here, preferred to wait for two vacant beds rather than go elsewhere. We mention this incident only to show that those who come to us for relief from their suffering have implicit faith in the particular advantages and benefits of Columbia Hospital for afflicted womanhood.

The results of the special medical and surgical work done here are published in our annual reports, and should convince any disinterested person who will compare them with those given in the annual reports of other hospitals, whether special or general in character, that Columbia Hospital should *not* be discontinued and that the class of indigent patients treated here and requiring special treatment should not be distributed among general hospitals, but that, on the contrary, we should be given improved and increased facilities in the form of a new building of modern construction and equipment for the charitable and educational work in which we are engaged. We believe the residents of the District of Columbia and those who are so unfortunate as to be overtaken by affliction while visiting here are entitled to such modern equipment, and this, we feel sure, would be authorized by those in control of the situation if they fully realized some of the inconveniences and disadvantages to which we are subjected in our work.

Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum has been in existence for forty years. The Medical Board, in conclusion, submits the following arguments for its continuance:

1. Specialism in medicine marks the greatest advance it has achieved. The field of medicine is so large that its highest results in study and practice must come from earnest effort by workers in fields so limited that a large amount of time is allowed for minute study. If this is true of the members of the profession it is equally true of their auxiliaries, such as house doctors and nurses, diet kitchen, etc.

2. One has only to see the development of the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital of this city to understand the truth of these statements. This institution, of but a few years' existence, has been an important one, and, we doubt not, is affording better treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat than can possibly be given in general hospitals.

3. Obstetrical work can not be done as safely in general hospitals as in special ones. The death rate and sick list will necessarily be greater in the former. The greatest benefit of recent years is the reduced mortality from child-bed fever. The danger of contamination of healthy women from diseased ones is far greater in the general hospital, where so many different diseases are treated. Smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and erysipelas are particularly dangerous diseases to the child-bed woman, and often develop in her puerperal fever. Suppurating wounds, pyæmia, and septic diseases generally also communicate child-bed fever to the puerperal women. Infection is carried by doctors and nurses going from the different wards in the course of their duties. Careful aseptic work in obstetric practice can be carried out more thoroughly in a special hospital than in a general institution, or even in the best private home. The poorer classes can receive the best treatment, and the death rate will compare favorably with that of the more favored classes.

4. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other large cities have large special hospitals for precisely the same purpose as is Columbia Hospital.

These are facts that appeal to people looking from the humane standpoint; but they appeal less to those who are more interested in the economical side of the problem, and who would therefore permit a higher mortality as a sacrifice to dollars and cents.

Respectfully submitted.

H. D. FRY, M. D.,
I. S. STONE, M. D.,
J. WESLEY BOVEE, M. D.,
W. MERCER SPRIGG, M. D.,
J. O. SKINNER, M. D.,
Medical Board.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, *July 1, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: It will be observed from the statistics, medical and financial, herewith inclosed, that Columbia Hospital makes, for the present year, the best showing that it has done since it was established forty-two years ago—an exhibit which you can with just pride compare with that of any other institution of its kind in the United States or Canada whose annual reports have been accessible to me.

The following brief summary in tabular form will best indicate how the medical and surgical work of the hospital has during the past five years steadily increased, with a decreasing mortality, owing to the reputation, skill, and technique of our visiting staff and such other accomplished physicians of Washington as bring their private patients here for care and treatment:

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Cases treated	1,331	1,255	1,275	1,300	1,403
Operations (adults)	602	682	745	635	888
Births (including stillbirths)	364	358	363	366	411
Percentage of deaths:					
From all causes	3.47	2.82	2.65	2.92	2.37
After operation	4.85	3.12	3.47	3.17	2.27

From our experience in obstetrical cases during the past year, as well as heretofore, it can not be denied by any competent and unprejudiced practitioner in this kind of work that the most suitable site for a special hospital engaged exclusively in the care and treatment of cases of obstetrics and diseases of women should be one easily accessible to those requiring hospital treatment of this kind, and not at a more or less remote point in the suburbs of the city. At least 62 of this class of cases admitted during the year would no doubt have been seriously jeopardized had they been transported much farther. Seven of them were delivered en route or just as they reached the hospital and 55 immediately or shortly after they were admitted, scarcely long enough to prepare them for the delivery room.

CHANGES IN THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE STAFFS.

During the past year the following changes have occurred in the personnel of the staffs:

James Carroll, M. D., Pathologist, died and was succeeded by Frederick Fuller Russell, M. D.; H. H. Donnally, M. D., Assistant Pathologist, resigned and was succeeded by J. S. Neate, M. D.

Robert Y. Sullivan, M. D., and Howard Hume, M. D., completed their terms of service, first as Assistant Resident Physicians, then as Resident Physicians, and were succeeded by H. W. Lawson, M. D., the present Resident Physician, J. A. Smith, M. D., the present First Assistant Resident Physician, and E. C. Wilson, M. D., the present Second Assistant Resident Physician.

Meade R. Edmunds, owing to ill health, did not complete his term of service, having resigned while First Assistant Resident Physician.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

It is evident from the results obtained and the expressions of approval and gratitude on the part of the Attending Physicians and all of our patients, that the standard and efficiency in this department have been fully maintained during the year. The organization and operation of the Central Registry for Graduate Nurses in Washington, where physicians requiring their services may obtain suitable nurses, has relieved us greatly of the burden many times incident to calls, day and night, made on us for nurses by city and out-of-town physicians. Even now, however, there are physicians who prefer applying to us direct for nurses rather than to the office of the Central Registry.

The additional facilities for the instruction of our nurses by a four-months' tour of duty at the Emergency Hospital, and referred to in the report of the Superintendent of Nurses, have been, in our judgment, of advantage to our nurses, who are thus having the field of their work extended and broadened.

The following nurses were graduated May 22, 1908:

Charlotte Hunton Barnes	West Virginia
Kathleen Maud Bartlett	Ontario, Canada
Clarice Buhrman	Maryland
Ethel Pauline Clark	Georgia
Lucy Cary Deahl	Virginia
Elizabeth Eldorah Feely	Virginia
Florence Lee Gassaway	District of Columbia
Lucy Warfield Holland	District of Columbia
Martha Elliott Jones	Virginia
Frances Lelia Leckie	Virginia
Harriet Linn	West Virginia
Agnes Radie Schultz	Ohio
Minnie Duff Stith	Kentucky
Emily Maud Walter	Pennsylvania
Annie Antrim Wayland	Virginia
Mary Coleman White	Virginia
Martha Elmina Yaudes	Pennsylvania

The health of the nurses during the year has been exceptionally good, there having been no serious illness among them except one case of appendicitis, requiring an operation, and from which there was a complete recovery.

STATISTICS.

(Including both adults and infants.)

There remained in the hospital June 30, 1907, 74 patients; of these 32 were white and 42 colored. Admissions during the year, including infants, were 1,329, as against 1,222 last year.[a] The total number treated, including infants, was 1,403, as against 1,300 last year; of these 691 were white and 712 colored. Discharges (including stillbirths) and deaths during the year were 1,336, as against 1,226 last year; of this number 652 were white and 684 colored. There remained in the hospital July 1, 1908, 67 patients; of these 39 were white and 28 colored.

In the Gynecological Division the admissions (including readmissions) were 482, as against 457 last year; in the Obstetrical Division (including infants, stillbirths, and readmissions), 847, as against 765 last year. Number of births in the hospital was 218 males and 182 females, a total of 400, as against 366 last year. Infants admitted to hospital after delivery, 7 males and 4 females; total, 11. Of these births 180 were white and 231 colored.

The result of treatment (including readmissions) has been 1,215 discharged as cured and improved, 33 as unimproved, not treated, and transferred to other hospitals, and 46 died. Of the deaths 24 were white and 22 colored. The number of days hospital treatment was 27,107, as against 24,872 in 1907. The daily average under treatment was 74.3, as against 67.4 last year. The largest number of patients in the hospital on any day was 102; the smallest number was 54.

[a] Admissions include the following readmissions: Gynecological Division, 16, and Obstetrical Division, 14; total, 30.

MORTALITY.

The percentage of mortality, exclusive of infants, has been 2.37, as against 2.92 for last year; that for surgical and obstetrical operations exclusively, 2.27, as against 3.17 for 1907.

This very low mortality, far below the average of other institutions of this kind, can only be accounted for, in my judgment, by the extreme care exercised by our operators in the details of their technique. To further assist them in this direction there has been installed during the year an apparatus for sterilizing, by live steam, the room and ward utensils used in the care and treatment of patients, an arrangement which, so far as I know, is the only one of its kind in Washington, except at the new Naval Hospital recently finished and so admirably equipped for medical and surgical work; indeed, I have learned at several of the large and well-equipped hospitals in New York and Chicago which I have visited during the past year that they had no such equipment, although it was admitted that it was a sine qua non to a complete and protective technique.

In the Obstetrical Division there occurred 13 case sof toxemia of pregnancy, including 9 of eclampsia (puerperal convulsions), and although this class of cases is always extremely serious from the onset, having a mortality rate usually of from 40 to 60 per cent, we have lost but 3 of them, or 23 per cent.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT (DISPENSARY).

The dispensary work has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner, the dispensary physicians manifesting a proper interest and zeal in the matter, and has covered quite an important field, as will be observed from our statistical tables.

It is not always practicable to confine the work to the limitation of diseases peculiar to women, since many of those presenting themselves for medical treatment are frequently afflicted with other diseases, and being of an emergency character, have to be cared for and treated.

The majority of patients can be benefited or cured by dispensary treatment, thus avoiding the necessity of admitting them to this hospital or sending them to others.

New cases treated during the year	1,415
Total visits made, including revisits	2,859
Number of prescriptions compounded	2,362

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Our earnings for the year (July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908) have been:

From the Board of Charities, $19,231.20; from the dispensary, $221.87; from private (pay) patients, $19,039.07; total, $38,492.14, which amount being in excess of our expenditures, has assisted us in at last clearing off the deficit which has existed, more or less, for the past eight years.

It is with particular pleasure, therefore, that I report the clearing off of this deficit, which would have been accomplished last year had we received from the Board of Charities the amount ($2,475.80) due us for services rendered 1903–4 and 1904–5, for which we had never been paid until the matter, having been brought directly to the attention of Congress, was equitably disposed of by a prompt appropriation of the necessary amount for our reimbursement.

We shall now, very fortunately, be in a position to help somewhat that worthy class of patients known as "part-pay patients," and referred to in my annual reports of 1905, 1906, and 1907 as follows:

After careful consideration of this subject and my experience here during the fiscal years 1904 and 1905, in connection with the appropriation of Congress annually for the maintenance of indigent and emergency patients sent to this hospital, I am constrained to believe that if under existing law an additional class, such as is met with in all charitable hospital work and known as "part-pay patients," could be established and the funds so collected placed to the credit of the appropriation to which they pertain, it would have a twofold advantage, in that it would further extend the benefits of the appropriation to those in actual need of assistance and at the same time foster and encourage a proper spirit of self-dependency among those able in part and willing not infrequently to help themselves, which is unfortunately forgotten or ignored by those zealously engaged in charitable work. The danger of pauperizing a community is to be avoided as well as the pauperization of the heart.

The purpose and practice of assisting those unfortunates and afflicted in a community who are unable to do all that is necessary for themselves, yet willing and able to

do a part of it, should engage the sympathy and support of all real humanitarians and benefactors or their agents, since the results can not be otherwise than far-reaching—beneficent and beneficial alike to both giver and receiver—not only for this, but for succeeding generations.

The quality of citizenship can not be regulated by heredity and technical forms of education alone, example and environment being equally important factors in the sociological problem.

As usual, the visiting and resident staffs have contributed freely and faithfully, by day and by night, of their time and labor to the appeals of charity and humanity. Should they be longer deprived of and denied the improved facilities for their work in such a cause, when their medical confrères holding hospital positions in this and other cities are being so justly treated in this respect by those in authority?

The following memorandum indicates the relative cost of maintenance per diem per patient in those hospitals whose annual reports have been accessible to us and from which proper deductions and comparisons could be made; also the per capita cost per day for subsistence supplies and which includes all persons subsisted in the hospital:

Institution.	Maintenance per diem per patient.	Subsistence per diem per capita.
Harlem Hospital, New York, 1907	$3.37	.....
J. Hood Wright, New York, 1907	2.99	$0.37
New York Hospital, 1907:		
Pay	6.86	.....
Free	2.83	.47
Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., 1907	2.74	.....
Salem Hospital, Mass., 1907	2.58	.....
Presbyterian Hospital, New York, 1907:		
Pay	3.89	.....
Free	2.40	.36
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, 1907	2.38	.35
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1907	2.35	.35
Wesley Hospital, Chicago, Ill., 1907	2.33	.....
Gouverneur Hospital, New York, 1907	2.29	.....
Roosevelt Hospital, New York, 1907	2.28	.34
Macon Hospital, Georgia, 1907	2.27	.....
University of Pennsylvania Hospital, 1907	2.26	.....
City Hospital, Akron, Ohio, 1907	2.25	.....
Union Benevolent Association, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1907	2.19	.....
Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, 1907	2.17	.....
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, 1907	2.15	.....
Fordham Hospital, New York, 1907	2.15	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York, 1907:		
Pay	3.57	.....
Free	2.08	.....
McLean Lying-in Hospital, Boston, 1907	2.07	.....
Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary (including babies), New York, 1907	2.05	0.30
Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, 1907	2.01	.....
Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., 1907	2.01	.....
William W. Backus Hospital, Norwich, Conn., 1907	1.94	.....
Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, 1907	1.87	.....
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y., 1907	1.84	.26
Hartford Hospital, Conn., 1907	1.80	.....
Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, 1907	1.79	.20
Waterbury Hospital, Conn., 1907	1.78	.....
New Haven Hospital, Conn., 1907	1.75	.36
Montreal General Hospital, Canada, 1907	1.75	.....
Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, 1907	1.72	.....
Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich., 1907	1.70	.....
Columbia Hospital for Women, Washington, D. C., 1908:		
Including infants	1.28	.20
Excluding infants	1.09	.23
Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., 1907	1.68	.52
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburg, 1907	1.68	.....
Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1907	1.67	.....
Danbury Hospital, Conn., 1907	1.64	.32
Bellevue Hospital, New York, 1907	1.59	.....
Buffalo General Hospital, N. Y., 1907	1.57	.....
Youngstown Hospital, Ohio, 1907	1.56	.....
Boston City Hospital, Mass., 1907	1.52	.....
Watertown City Hospital, N. Y., 1907	1.48	.....
Paterson General Hospital, N. J., 1907	1.47	.....
Toronto General Hospital, Canada, 1907	1.38	.....
City Hospital, Worcester, Mass., 1907	1.33	.....
Lynn Hospital, Mass., 1907	1.20	.....

In computing the per diem cost of maintenance per patient, we have included in our operating expenses every item of expenditure incurred, except those for minor repairs to permanent structures and for which a small appropriation is made by Con-

gress from time to time, this being a Government building. As this appropriation, however, does not as a rule suffice for all of these expenditures for repairs, we are usually obliged to draw on the pay-patient fund for the purpose.

As the superintendent of one of the New York hospitals in his annual report for 1907 expresses it, "It does not seem fair to be put in comparison with other hospitals which eliminate many items of expenditures in estimating the per diem cost of maintaining patients, which we practically alone include in our computation."

DONATIONS.

During the year the following donations have been contributed:

July, Propagating Gardens, Colonel Bromwell, plants and rose bushes for garden; Miss M. P. Smart, rose bushes for garden; Mrs. Bumpas, flowers. August, National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers. September, Propagating Gardens, Colonel Bromwell, flowers several times. October, Mr. Z. D. Blackistone, flowers several times; Mrs. Chester, 4 crib sheets; Mrs. Fitch, 4 tray covers; Mrs. Matheson, 21 shirts, 2 dozen dresses, 11 skirts; Mrs. Gore, old linen; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers. November, Mr. Blackistone, flowers; Mrs. Gore, 4 tray covers, 2 gowns; Mme. De Meissner, 4 tray covers; Mrs. Wilson, 6 baby shawls; Secretary of Agriculture, flowers; Mrs. Chas. Poor, 6 baby shawls; Havenner Baking Co., 2 fruit cakes; Mr. Geo. Burns, 1 turkey; Corby Bros., 15 dozen reception rolls; T. T. Keane & Co., 2 turkeys; Chas. Brunger, 1 turkey; John H. Magruder, 1 fruit cake; J. C. Ergood, 10 pounds mixed nuts; Jas. F. Oyster, 1 turkey; Fred Stohlman, 1 gallon ice cream; A. Schuler, 1 fruit cake; C. D. Kenny, 10 pounds coffee. December, the Vice-President, Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks, flowers many times; Needlework Guild of America, 4 infant flannel dresses, 2 infant flannel gowns, 5 infant flannel jackets, 4 infant skirts, 4 infant dresses, 4 pairs bootees, 2 bibs, 1 towel, 1 wash cloth; Mrs. J. Howard Gore, 1 baby spread, 2 baby blankets; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers; Lady Board of Visitors, $2 for Christmas; Mrs. Austin Stickney, 6 flannel skirts, 6 infant shirts, 6 infant dresses; Mrs. Yarnell, 2 small pillows, 4 pillowcases; Mrs. Grady, 4 tray covers; Mr. A. Schuler, 1 fruit cake, 1 pound cake, 4 loaves raisin bread; Lady Board of Visitors, $15 for the purchase of infant clothes; Mrs. Matheson, 15 pounds candy for nurses; Dr. Littlejohn, bags of candy and oranges for free patients; W. C. T. U., candy and oranges for free patients; W. T. & F. B. Weaver, turkey; E. J. Murphy Company, turkey; National Electrical Supply Company, turkey; J. B. Espey, turkey; Hugh Reilly, turkey; Mrs. J. Howard Gore, 3 quarts whisky. January, the Vice-President, Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks, flowers several times; Mrs. Matheson, magazines; Mrs. Fitch, 6 baby shawls; Colgate & Co., 28 boxes of toilet articles, 1 5-pound box talcum powder; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers. February, Mrs. J. Howard Gore, 1 dozen sheets, 2 dozen pillowcases, 4 dozen towels, 1 dozen napkins, 1½ dozen napkins; the Vice-President, the Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks, flowers many times; Mrs. McCreary, 5 yards flannel, 30 yards toweling; a friend, flowers; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. Chas. E. Ward, flowers; Mrs. Satterlee, flowers. March, the Vice-President, Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks, flowers many times; Mrs. Chas. Poor, 2 rocking chairs for Nurses' Home; W. C. T. U., magazines; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers; Public Library, through Board of Charities, books and magazines. April, the Vice-President, Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks, flowers many times; a Lady Board of Visitors, 6 baby shawls; Lady Board of Visitors, 15 baby shawls; Mrs. Matheson, magazines; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mme. De Meissner, 6 baby shawls. May, the Vice-President, Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks, flowers; Mr. Small, flowers; Lady Board of Visitors, $25 for Nurses' Home, $25 for free wards. June, Havenner Baking Company, 1 box assorted small cakes for nurses' graduating dance; Mrs. Chas. Poor, 1 cake; Mrs. Wilson, 1 cake for nurses' dance; J. H. Magruder, 2 cakes; Mrs. Chas. Poor, magazines; Colonel Bromwell, Propagating Gardens, 24 rose bushes and assorted bedding plants for garden; Miss Hemstreet, books; Mrs. Fitch, old linen.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year many repairs have been made necessary by the age and condition of the building, and in order to do this work as economically as possible the necessary material has been purchased and the work done by the house force when not otherwise employed. These repairs have been reported, in detail, in the regular quarterly reports required by the by-laws and regulations.

The small appropriation made by Congress for "minor repairs" has not been sufficient for the purpose, and it has been necessary to pay for some of this repair work out *of funds received from* private patients.

When the situation is not too urgent and the repairs require skilled labor two or more bids for the work are always obtained, whether it is to be paid for out of the appropriation for repairs or from the pay-patient fund.

So far as can now be foreseen the following repairs will be required for the fiscal year 1909–10 in addition to those already provided for:

For repairing and replacing joists and flooring of porch leading from cottage to main building and to nurses' home, also making and installing sliding windows for same	$900.00
For furnishing and installing one Columbia Standard iron frame washer, No. 4½ (40 by 50) in laundry	500.00
For repairing, replacing, and painting iron fence, and restoring foundation and coping of walls surrounding grounds	350.00
For awnings for cottage	200.00
For incidental repairs to floors, plastering, shutters, doors, sashes, plumbing, heating, and lighting, impracticable to estimate in detail	200.00
Total	2,150.00

As stated in our previous annual reports, these estimates are made, from year to year, for the purpose of meeting existing or emergency conditions as they occur, and not with the expectation of providing those conveniences and facilities which we should have for our work and which a new building, up-to-date in its arrangement and construction, alone can supply.

We are grateful to you for your encouragement and support and to the visiting and resident officials of the hospital for their efficient aid and cooperation in our efforts to carry out your wishes and directions pertaining to the standing and success of the institution in all of its departments.

Very respectfully,

J. O. SKINNER, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

Items.	Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities.	Pay-patient fund.	Total.
Balance on hand July 1, 1907	$0.15	$0.89	$1.04
Amount received from Board of Charities during fiscal year ending June 30, 1908 (from June 1, 1907, to May 31, 1908)	19,551.60	.....	19,551.60
Amount received from Board of Charities being reimbursement for expenditures for care indigent patients in excess of the appropriations for fiscal years 1904, $1,096.60, and 1905, $1,379.20 (urgent deficiency act Feb. 15, 1908)	2,475.80	.....	2,475.80
Amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908 (from June 1, 1907, to May 31, 1908)	.....	19,115.02	19,115.02
Amount received from dispensary patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908 (from June 1, 1907, to May 31, 1908)	.....	230.30	230.30
Amount due from Board of Charities for month June, 1908	1,524.80	.....	1,524.80
Amount due from pay patients for month June, 1908	.....	1,500.45	1,500.45
Amount due from dispensary for month June, 1908	.....	14.72	14.72
Total amount available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1908	23,552.35	20,861.38	44,413.73
Total amount disbursed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908	17,936.30	19,264.88	37,191.18
Total liabilities outstanding and unpaid June 30, 1908	.....	.....	2,953.77
Total expended and remaining unpaid Jun[illegible]			40,144.95
Balance on hand June 30, 1908			4,268.78

Classification of expenditures.

Items.	Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities.	Pay-patient fund.	Total.
Services	$675.00	$13,259.54	$13,934.54
Marketing, groceries, and provisions	8,215.12	2,287.26	10,502.38
Ice	239.69	253.31	493.00
Milk	973.77	461.39	1,435.16
Fuel	2,078.38	908.67	2,987.05
Gas	498.41	183.14	681.55
Telephone	87.60	24.75	112.35
Furniture and house furnishings	716.29	280.92	997.21
Books, journals, stationery, printing, and binding	398.76	120.19	518.95
Medical and surgical supplies, including repairs of instruments	2,802.27	466.23	3,268.50
Electric lighting and material	761.58	149.04	910.62
Engineer's supplies	224.77	149.98	374.75
Rent of annex for nurses	18.75	.....	18.75
Minor repairs	154.70	1.10	155.80
Rent of fire-alarm boxes	50.00	50.00	100.00
Insurance	.....	57.61	57.61
Incidentals	31.21	611.75	642.96
Total expended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908	17,926.30	19,264.88	37,191.18

JNO. D. MCCHESNEY,
Treasurer Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

SIR: I respectfully submit the sixteenth annual report of the Training School for Nurses for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Superintendent	1
Assistant to the superintendent	1
Graduate nurses	3
Night supervisor	1
Instructor in food and dietetics	1
Total	7
Pupils:	
Seniors	9
Intermediates	14
Juniors	6
Total	29
Special nursing: Number of calls from Washington and places outside of the District of Columbia for graduates	340
Number of nurses June 30, 1907	23
Number of nurses received during the year	15
Number of nurses graduated during the year	5
Nurses dropped from the school roll during the year to be married, for ill health, for claims of family, and other causes	7
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1908	29

The following lectures were given during the year:

LECTURE COURSE.

SENIOR CLASS LECTURES.

General Surgery (Dr. J. W. Bovee).—1. Inflammation, suppuration, repair, preparation of hands, dressing, instruments, paraphernalia, and person for operation. 2. Sepsis, septicæmia, pyæmia, erysipelas, tetanus, abscess, ulcer, embolism, and

thrombosis. 3. Fistula, sinus, disease of joints, hemorrhage, gangrene, amputations. 4. Varieties of wounds, fractures, dislocations, injuries to brain, chest, spine, abdomen, and extremities.

Gynecology (Dr. I. S. Stone).—1. Anatomy and physiology: (a) The muscles and external organs; (b) The internal organs and their anatomical relations; (c) The function of the pelvic organs. 2. Pathology: (a) Functional diseases; (b) The acute infectious diseases; (c) Tumors of the uterus and ovary; (d) Malignant disease. 3. Symptoms: Positive symptoms; Neurotic and other symptoms. 4. The nursing of gynecological cases: (a) Nonoperative; (b) Operative.

Obstetrics (Dr. Wm. M. Sprigg).—1. Historical sketch of obstetrics and obstetrical nursing. Anatomy of the pelvis. Present morbidity and mortality of childbearing women in hospitals and private practice. Care of pregnant women. Predicting date of confinement. 2. The puerperium and its clinical aspect, diet, temperature, pulse, after-pains, lochia, general functions, attention immediately after labor, toilet of vulva, binder, urine, bowels, care of breasts and nipples, care of the child-cord, eyes, stools, urine, feeding, phimosis, incubator, gavage, lavage. 3. Preparations for confinement, room, bed, patient, nurse, materials necessary, response to summons, is the patient in labor, premonitory signs, rupture of membranes, preparation of patient for examination, delivery, duty of nurse during the three stages of labor, anesthesia, effect on labor pains, attention to mother. 4. Management of birth in absence of physician, puerperal complications, hemorrhage, infection, convulsions, milk-leg, preparation for forceps, rules for administering vaginal and intrauterine douches, obstetrical and surgical anesthesia.

Fevers (Dr. J. R. Wellington).—1. Causes of fever in general; ranges of temperature in health and disease; metric system; types of fevers. 2. Typhoid fever; causes; pathology; symptoms; dangers; treatment, with special attention to diet, baths, etc.; malarial fevers; causes; types; nursing of fevers.

Infectious diseases (Dr. S. S. Adams).—1. General characteristics of the infectious diseases. 2. Peculiarities of the eruptive diseases. 3. Symptoms and complications of the eruptive diseases; diphtheria. 4. Prophylactic, hygienic, and therapeutic management of the eruptive diseases and diphtheria. Also one or two lectures during the year on infant feeding.

Eye and ear (Dr. Monte Griffith).—(a) Anatomy and physiology. (b) Care and treatment. (c) Bandaging, irrigating, etc. (d) Differential diagnosis.

Hygiene (Dr. G. M. Kober).—1. Air, composition of, variations according to altitude. Humidity, temperature, impurities, dust, micro-organisms, and gaseous impurities; requisites for the purity of the air. 2. Water, composition and sources of, the hygienic importance of water; water pollution and its prevention. 3. Hospitals: General and special, general arrangements and construction, means of ventilation, air space, heating, lighting, general management of hospitals, hospitals for children; general dietetics; the care and disinfection of sick rooms.

INTERMEDIATE AND JUNIOR LECTURES.

Anatomy (Dr. Edward E. Morse).—1. Bones. 2. Muscular system. 3. Vascular system. 4. Visceral anatomy.

Physiology (Dr. George N. Acker).—1. The skin and its secretions; functions of the skin; introduction of medicine through the skin. 2. The heart; blood corpuscles; the circulation of the blood and lymphatics. 3. The respiratory organs; air. 4. The alimentary canal; food and drink. 5. The urinary organs. 6. The nervous system.

Emergencies (Dr. J. R. Wellington).—1. Hemorrhage; asphyxia; foreign body; fainting; apoplexy; epileptic attacks; hysteria; infantile convulsions; intoxication; sunstroke; freezing; burns; sprains; fractures; insect bites, etc. 2. Urinary analysis; method of collecting and measuring; color; sediment; reaction; tests for albumen and sugar.

Materia medicæ (Dr. Frank Leech).—1. General therapeutics; administration of medicines; weights and measures; pharmaceutical preparations. 2. Disease medicines; restoratives; digestants; fats and oils; acids; alkalies; waters; bitters; hematics; antiseptics. 3. Symptom medicines; antispasmodics; antipyretics; anesthetics; hypnotics; narcotics, etc. 4. Cardiac stimulants and sedatives; diaphoretics; emetics; expectorants; diuretics; cathartics, etc. Topical remedies: Caustics; vesicants; rubefacients, etc.

The value and preparation of foods (Miss Cross).—A course of eighteen lessons in cooking is given to each nurse.

Massage (Miss Peters).—A full course of practical instruction is given in massage.

The work of the training school for the past year has been most encouraging a satisfactory. In addition to the four months' instruction given at the Episcopal and Ear Hospital, four months is also given at the Emergency Hospital. A de

express my appreciation of and thanks for the kindly interest and assistance shown to the nurses during their course of instruction and at times of illness by the hospital authorities and members of the visiting staff.

Very respectfully,

EDMONIA P. GILMER,
For the Superintendent of Nurses, Columbia Hospital.

To the SUPERINTENDENT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF SECRETARY BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, *April 1, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Lady Visitors submit the report of the year as follows:

The year just ending has been one of particular interest, and also one of great encouragement to the ladies of the board. They have made unusual efforts to increase their resources, thus enabling them to do many things for the general good of the hospital, and supplying many needs and comforts for the sick.

The average attendance of the members at the monthly meetings has been good, and no lack of interest shown in the duties required of them. The reports of the visiting committees show the satisfactory condition of the hospital, and though a better building is much to be desired, the general management of the present Columbia Hospital is highly commended. It was most gratifying to hear from a patient of many weeks' residence her great satisfaction at the attention received, and particularly that experience had proved the advantage of a woman's hospital over any other for the treatment of women.

The Sunday services that have been held so many years are faithfully continued, and usually much interest shown.

H. WOODWARD YARNALL,
Secretary Board of Lady Visitors.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

BETHESDA, MD., *May 18, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Lady Visitors of Columbia Hospital at their last meeting, May 8, 1908, after a vote of thanks and warm appreciation of the work of their retiring president, Mrs. Frederick L. Moore, proceeded to the election of officers. By a unanimous vote Mrs. Emilie A. E. Fitch was elected president, and the board then proceeded to the transaction of business.

It was found by reports that the condition of the wards and of the patients were excellent, the latter expressing themselve invariably as appreciative of and thankful for the care they had received. The "tea" held at the residence of Mrs. Fitch and Mrs. Chester, while not bringing in a large sum, yet showed the ladies of the board the possibility of enlisting public sympathy in this hospital, and they hope during the coming year to make their efforts appreciated.

Miss Gilmer having stated the needs of the free wards, a small sum of $25 was given her for the immediate purchase of bed linen, and another $25 for the procuring of such comforts for the Nurses' Home as were most requisite. It is sincerely hoped that another year may be productive of greater results.

SOPHIE RADFORD DE MEISSNER,
Secretary Board of Lady Visitors.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL TABLES (SPECIAL).

Nativity of patients admitted.

Alabama	4	South Carolina	5
Arizona	1	Tennessee	5
California	2	Texas	3
Colorado	1	Vermont	2
Connecticut	2	Virginia	268
District of Columbia	255	West Virginia	15
Florida	3	Assyria	2
Georgia	2	Austria	2
Illinois	3	England	7
Indiana	3	Germany	14
Iowa	1	Hungary	2
Kentucky	3	India	1
Kansas	4	Ireland	13
Louisiana	3	Italy	2
Maine	2	Mexico	1
Maryland	159	Poland	1
Massachusetts	6	Russia	9
Michigan	4	Scotland	1
Minnesota	4	Sweden	2
Missouri	3	Switzerland	2
New York	16	West Indies	1
North Carolina	26	Unknown	2
Ohio	10		
Pennsylvania	37	Total	918
Rhode Island	4		

Residences of patients admitted.

Alabama	2	Pennsylvania	2
Alaska	1	Utah	1
Colorado	1	Virginia	46
District of Columbia	823	West Virginia	3
Indiana	1	Austria	1
Louisiana	1	Canary Islands	1
Maryland	24	England	1
Michigan	1	Mexico	1
Mississippi	1		
New York	4	Total	918
North Carolina	3		

GYNECOLOGICAL DIVISION.

[Classified and compiled by the house staff.]

TABLE I.—*Medical and surgical diseases.*

Diseases.	In hospital July 1, 1907.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In hospital June 30, 1908.
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
External genitalia.										
Inflammatory:										
Vulval condylomata	1		1		1				1	
Vulvo-vaginal abscess		1	1	1					1	
Perineum and vagina.										
Inflammatory:										
Vaginitis, gonorrheal		2	2		2				2	
Mechanical:										
Lacerated perineum	1	28	29	28					28	1
Relaxed vaginal outlet		7	7	7					7	
Cystocele		3	3	2					2	1
Rectocele		6	6	5					5	1
Recto-vaginal fistula		1	1		1				1	
Cyst of vaginal wall		1	1	1					1	
Atresia of vagina and cervix		1	1	1					1	
Neoplasms:										
Carcinoma of vagina		3	3		3				3	
Sarcoma of vagina		1	1		1				1	
Uterus.										
Inflammatory:										
Endometritis	5	97	102	87	6		4		97	5
Metritis		2	2	22					2	
Pyometritis		1	1	1					1	
Mechanical:										
Anteflexion		4	4	3			1		4	
Retroflexion		1	1	1					1	
Retroversion	3	57	60	51	2		6		59	1
Procidentia		2	2	1				1	2	
Prolapse	1	9	10	7		1			8	2
Atrophy		1	1	1					1	
Hypertrophy		1	1	1					1	
Developmental anomaly	1		1	1					1	
Lacerated cervix	2	37	39	34	1		2		37	2
Neoplasms:										
Carcinoma		20	20		14		2	4	20	
Fibroma	3	49	52	44	1		3		48	4
Fibroma, degenerating		3	3					3	3	
Polypus, cervical		3	3	3					3	
Cyst of round ligament		1	1							1
Pregnancy and parturition										
Abortion, complete		3	3	3					3	
Abortion, incomplete	1	32	33	31					31	2
Abortion, inevitable	1		1	1					1	
Abortion, threatened	1	2	3	3					3	
Abortion, missed		3	3	3					3	
Gestation, ectopic		6	6	6					6	
Fallopian tubes.										
Inflammatory:										
Phimosis		3	3	3					3	
Salpingitis, acute		4	4		3		1		4	
Salpingitis, chronic		10	10	9					9	1
Salpingitis, tuberculous		2	2		1			1	2	
Hemato salpinx		4	4	4					4	
Hydrosalpinx	1	5	6	6					6	
Pyosalpinx, unilateral		6	6	6					6	
Pyosalpinx, bilateral	3	43	46	31	3		6	1	41	5
Salpingo-oophoritis, unilateral		5	5	4					4	1
Salpingo-oophoritis, bilateral	2	15	17	17					17	
Ovaries.										
Inflammatory:										
Oophoritis	2		2	2					2	
Cystic degeneration		14	14	13					13	1
Hematoma		4	4	4					4	
Abscess		4	4	4					4	
Mechanical:										
Prolapse		2	2	1					1	1

TABLE I.—*Medical and surgical diseases*—Continued.

Diseases.	In hospital July 1, 1907.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In hospital June 30, 1908.
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
Ovaries—Continued.										
Neoplasms:										
Cyst, simple	1	19	20	19					19	1
Cyst, infected		2	2	1				1	2	
Cyst, colloid		1	1	1					1	
Cyst, dermoid		3	3	3					3	
Cyst, papillomatous		2	2	2					2	
Carcinoma		1	1		1				1	
Fibroma		2	2	2					2	
Combined genital diseases.										
Cicatrix of vagina, bladder, and sigmoid		1	1		1				1	
Pelvic abscess	1	7	8	6	2				8	
Pelvic adhesions		12	12	5	5		1		11	1
Pelvic cellulitis		4	4	2	1				3	1
Pelvic peritonitis, chronic		1	1		1				1	
Accessory organs of generation.										
Abscess of breast		2	2	1					1	1
Cyst of breast		1	1	1					1	
Carcinoma of breast		7	7		6		1		7	
Pagets disease		1	1			1			1	
Fibroma of breast		1	1	1					1	
Mental reflexes of sexual origin.										
Hysteria		2	2		2				2	
Neurasthenia	1		1					1	1	
Constitutional diseases of venereal origin.										
Chancroid		1	1		1				1	
Syphilis		5	5		5				5	
Urinary organs.										
Urethritis		2	2		2				2	
Laceration, urethra	1	1	2	1		1			2	
Relaxed sphincter, vesicæ		2	2	2					2	
Vesico vaginal fistula		1	1	1					1	
Retention of urine		1	1		1				1	
Prolapse of bladder		2	2							2
Cystitis	1	5	6	1	4			1	6	
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous		1	1		1				1	
Pyonephrosis		1	1	1					1	
Tuberculosis of kidney		1	1	1					1	
Hematoma of kidney		1	1							1
Nephroptosis	1	2	3	2					2	1
Nephrolithian		1	1	1					1	
Miscellaneous.										
Appendicitis, acute	2	8	10	5	3			1	9	1
Appendicitis, chronic	5	49	54	50				1	51	3
Intestinal diverticulum		1	1	1					1	
Herina, inguinal	1	5	6	4	1				5	1
Hernia, umbilical		1	1	1					1	
Hernia, ventral		2	2	2					2	
Intestinal obstruction		3	3	3					3	
Gastroenteroptosis		3	3	1	2				3	
Intestinal perforation		2	2	2					2	
Proctitis		1	1					1	1	
Carcinoma of stomach		1	1					1	1	
Carcinoma of sigmoid		1	1							1
Carcinoma of head of pancreas		1	1	1					1	
Stricture of rectum		2	2	1	1				2	
Rupture of sphincter ani		1	1	1					1	
Hemorrhoids	1	8	9	6	1		1		8	
Fistula in ano		6	6	6					6	
Ischio rectal abscess		4	4	3					3	1
Fecal fistula		1	1	1					1	
Abdominal sinus										1
Intra peritoneal abscess		1	1	1					1	
Abdominal adhesions		4	4	3	1				4	

TABLE I.—*Medical and surgical diseases*—Continued.

Diseases.	In hospital July 1, 1907.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In hospital June 30, 1908.
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
Miscellaneous—Continued.										
Adenitis, inguinal		3	3	2	1				3	
Cirrhosis of liver		1	1					1	1	
Cholecystitis perforative		2	2	2					2	
Cholelithiasis		8	8	7	1				8	
Peritonitis, general		1	1					1	1	
Tuberculosis, general		2	2			1		1	2	
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	1	1	2		1	1			2	
Tuberculosis, peritoneal		11	11		8	2			10	1
Tuberculosis, intestinal		1	1			1			1	
Potts disease		1	1			1			1	
Epistaxis		1	1	1					1	
Chlorosis		1	1	1					1	
Influenza		1	1	1					1	
Diphtheria		1	1			1			1	
Diabetes		1	1		1				1	
Herpes zoster		1	1				1		1	
Rheumatism, acute		1	1		1				1	
Epidemic parotitis		1	1	1					1	
Parotid tumor and fistula		1	1	1					1	
Lipomata of trunk		2	2	2					2	
Cerebral tumor		1	1			1			1	
Fracture of rib		1	1	1					1	
Fracture of tibia		1	1	1					1	
Dislocation of coccyx		1	1	1					1	
Morphinomania		1	1			1			1	
Total number of diseases	44	757	801	600	94	12	29	20	755	46

TABLE II.—*Surgical operations.*

Operations.	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total discharged.	In hospital June 30, 1908.
On the vulva.							
Incision of vulvo-vaginal abscess		1				1	
On the perineum and vagina.							
Perineorrhaphy	39	36	1			37	2
Colpotomy, anterior		1				1	
Colpotomy, posterior	4	4				4	
Colporrhaphy, anterior	6	6				6	
Colporrhaphy, posterior	4	2				2	2
Lengthening anterior vaginal wall		1				1	
Excision of cyst of vaginal wall		1				1	
Partial excision of vagina and bladder			1			1	
Cauterization of sarcoma of vagina			1			1	
Cauterization of carcinoma of vagina			1			1	
On the uterus.							
Per vagina:							
Dilatation and curettage	107	99	1			100	7
Emptying uterus	22	21				21	1
Trachelorrhaphy	33	31				31	2
Amputation of cervix							1
Excision of stump of uterus	2	2				2	
Cauterization of cervix	6		5		1	6	
Excision of cervical polypus		1				1	
Myomectomy	3	3				3	
Shortening of round ligaments	1	1				1	
Hysterectomy	5	5				5	
Panhysterectomy	3	1			1	2	1
Per abdomen:							
Shortening of round ligaments	33	30		1		31	2
Shortening of utero-sacral ligaments	5	5				5	
Excision of cyst of round ligaments	1						1
Ventral suspension	15	14				14	1
Myomectomy	10	10				10	

TABLE II.—*Surgical operations*—Continued.

Operations.	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total discharged.	In hospital June 30, 1908.
***On the uterus*—Continued.**							
Per abdomen—Continued.							
Hysterectomy	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Panhysterectomy, complete	23	20	.....	.....	3	23	.....
Panhysterectomy, incomplete	45	39	.....	.....	1	40	5
On the fallopian tubes and ovaries.							
Salpingectomy, unilateral	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Salpingectomy, bilateral	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Salpingo-oophorectomy, unilateral	43	40	.....	.....	.....	40	3
Salpingo-oophorectomy, bilateral	29	26	1	.....	1	28	1
Plastic operation on Fallopian tube	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Irrigation of Fallopian tube	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oophorectomy	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Resection of ovary	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Incision of ovarian cyst	3	1	.....	.....	1	2	1
On the breasts.							
Amputation of breast	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....
Excision of carcinomatous nodule of breast	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Excision of cyst of breast	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Incision and drainage of abscess	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
On the urinary organs.							
Nephrectomy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nephro-ureterectomy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nephrotomy	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Nephropexy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Shortening capsule of kidney	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Elevation of bladder	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Catheterization of ureters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cystoscopic examinations	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Closure of vesico-vaginal fistula	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Resection of urethra	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Miscellaneous.							
Appendectomy	81	73	1	.....	1	75	6
Inversion of intestinal diverticulum	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Herniotomy	7	6	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Colostomy	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Closure of intestinal perforation	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Lateral anastamosis of intestine	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Laparotomy, exploratory	9	5	1	.....	2	8	1
Separation of abdominal adhesions	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Separation of pelvic adhesions	7	5	1	.....	.....	6	1
Suspension of colon	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Dilatation of stricture of rectum	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Repair of ruptured sphincter ani	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hemorrhoidectomy	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Incision of fistula in ano	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Excision of fistula in ano	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Incision of ischio-rectal abscess	4	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Excision of fecal fistula	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Excision of abdominal sinus	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Removal of subperitoneal cyst	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Incision and drainage of intraperitoneal abscess	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Incision and drainage of pelvic abscess	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Incision and drainage of tubercular abscess (Pott's Disease)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Incision of inguinal glands	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cholecystectomy	4	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Cholecyst-enterostomy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cholelithotomy	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Excision of lipomata	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Excision of tumor of parotid gland	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Making new parotid duct	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Resection of rib	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Exsection of coccyx	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wiring ununited fracture of tibia	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Removal of silk ligature	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total number of operations	679	586	24	1	12	629	50

The total number of patients operated upon during the year was 376.

The number of patients in the Gynecological Service July 1, 1907, was 24; the number admitted during the year, exclusive of readmissions, was 466; and the number remaining June 30, 1908, was 32.

The total number of diseased conditions diagnosed (801) naturally exceeds the total number of patients (490). As it frequently happens that a patient is cured of one disease and improved, unimproved, or not treated for another, it is difficult to state the number of patients in each of these classes. It is, moreover, often impossible to ascertain the actual result of treatment at the time of discharge. With these qualifications, it may be stated that the number of patients discharged during the year as well or cured was 343; relieved or improved, 68; unimproved, 8; and not treated, 22. The number of deaths was 17, the causes of which are given in Table III.

Causes of death.

GYNECOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE III.

Gynecological No.	Diagnosis.	Operation.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
1906-7.				
799	Neurasthenia, cystitis, proctitis.	None	Asthenia	Died 27 days after admission.
1907-8.				
3	Double pyosalpinx, perforation of intestine.	Subtotal panhysterectomy.	do	Died 10 days after operation.
45	Chronic appendicitis	None	Chloroform narcosis, paralysis of respiration.	Duration of anaesthesia, 5 minutes. Chloroform used, 2 drams. Patient had enlarged thyroid.
112	Purulent appendicitis.	Appendectomy	Toxemia, pulmonary œdema.	Died 3 days after operation.
111	Cirrhosis of liver with ascites.	Exploratory laparatomy, drainage.	Toxemia	Died 5 days after operation.
114	Procidentia gangrenous ulcer of cervix.	Vaginal panhysterectomy.	Asthenia	Died 12 days after operation.
123	Carcinoma of uterus	Cauterization of cervix.	do	Died 19 days after operation.
149	Infected ovarian cyst	Vaginal incision and drainage.	General peritonitis	Died 3 days after operation.
152	Sarcomatous degeneration of fibroid of uterus.	Abdominal panhysterectomy, lateral anastomosis of intestine.	Asthenia	Died 8 days after operation.
174	Carcinoma of stomach.	Exploratory laparatomy.	Inanition	Died 25 days after operation.
231	Carcinoma of uterus	None	Toxemia	Died 3 days after admission.
266	Suppurating fibroid of uterus, purulent cholangitis, chronic nephritis.	None	do	Died 2 days after admission.
372	Carcinoma of uterus and vagina.	Abdominal panhysterectomy.	Hemorrhage and shock.	Died 2 hours after operation.
398	Suppurating fibroid of uterus.	None	General peritonitis	Died 18 hours after admission.
397	Carcinoma of uterus	Abdominal panhysterectomy.	Collapse	Died 2 days after operation.
430	Tuberculosis (general).	None	Pericarditis, exhaustion.	Died 15 days after admission.
308	Tuberculosis (peritoneal).	Double salpingo-oophorectomy.	Asthenia	Died 110 days after operation.

OBSTETRICAL DIVISION.

[Classified and compiled by the house staff.]

TABLE IV.

Class.	Remaining undelivered July 1, 1907.	Remaining delivered July 1, 1907.	Admitted before delivery.	Admitted delivered.	Total.	Discharged delivered at term.	Discharged or left undelivered.	Discharged delivered premature.	Died delivered.	Remaining delivered June 30, 1908.	Remaining undelivered June 30, 1908.	Total.
Adults	6	23	425	11	465	369	36	33	6	18	3	465

Class.	Remaining July 1, 1907.	Births at term.	Births, premature (under 7 months).	Births, premature (7 months and over).	Stillbirths.	Born before admission.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Stillbirths.	Remaining June 30, 1908.	Total.
Infants	21	325	10	23	42	11	432	353	23	42	14	432

TABLE V.—*Operations.*

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.
Cæsarian section:					
Abdominal	3			1	4
Vaginal	3			1	4
Dilatation of cervix (balloon)	4				4
Episeotomy	7				7
Forceps:					
High	10			4	14
Mid	14				14
Low	13				13
Induction of labor (instrumental)	1				1
Manual curettage	1				1
Perineorrhaphy, primary:					
First degree laceration	103				103
Second degree laceration	28				28
Third degree laceration	3	1			4
Podalic version	8				8
Trachelorrhaphy	4				4
Total	202	1	0	6	209

TABLE VI.—*Complications*

MATERNAL.

	In house, July 1, 1907.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house, June 30, 1908.
Abscess:								
Breast		3	3	3				
Ischio-rectal		1	1	1				
Labia		1	1	1				
Pelvic		1	1	1				
Acute yellow atrophy of liver		1	1				1	
Ascaris lumbricoides		1	1	1				
Contracted pelvis (requiring operation)		4	4	3			1	
Eclampsia	1	9	10	7			3	
Gas bacillus infection		1	1					
Gastritis, phlegmonous		1	1	1				
Fibroma uteri		1	1			1		
General anasarca		1	1	1				
Inertia uteri	2	8	10	10				
Placenta praevia		1	1	1				
Postpartum hemorrhage		14	14	14				
Polyhydramnious		3	3	3				
Puerperal fever		6	6	6				
Mitral regurgitation		4	4		3			1
Sapremia		7	7	7				
Separation of symphisis		1	1					1
Syphilis, secondary		1	1		1			
Toxemia of pregnancy		4	4	3				1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary		2	2		2			
Tuberculosis, renal		1	1		1			
Total	3	77	80	63	7	1	6	3

INFANTILE.

Abscess breast		1	1	1				
Apoplexy		2	2				2	
Atelectasis pulmonum		1	1				1	
Cephalohematoma		2	2	1	1			
Cerebro-spinal meningitis		1	1				1	
Congenital syphilis		9	9		7		2	
Inanition	1		1		1			
Maternal toxemia	1	1	2		1		1	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	4	5	5				
Ophthalmia (staphylococcic)		4	4	4				
Palmar abscess		1	1	1				
Phimosis	1	5	6	6				
Polydactylism		2	2	2				
Prematurity	1	33	34		23		12	
Talipes equino varus		1	1		1			
Total	5	67	72	20	34	0	19	0

Causes of death.

OBSTETRICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE VII.

Obstetrical No.	Conditions complicating pregnancy.	Operation.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
17	Eclampsia	High forceps	Toxemia of pregnancy; eclampsia.	Patient had six convulsions previous to admission and had been treated by outside physician.
67	Eclampsia	Vaginal Cæsarean section.	do	Patient in profound coma on admission. No anæsthetic used.
202	Dystocia and toxemia of pregnancy.	High forceps	Toxemia of pregnancy; acute yellow atrophy of liver.	Patient had been in labor 4 days before admission.
300	Dystocia	do	Dystocia and gas bacillus infection.	Patient had been in labor 3 days before admission.
416	Eclampsia	do	Toxemia of pregnancy; eclampsia pneumonia.	Patient had 17 convulsions before admission.
420	Dystocia and contracted pelvis.	Abdominal Cæsarean section.	Dystocia; acute toxemia.	Patient had marked intestinal paresis following operation.

TABLE VIII.—*Births, including stillbirths.*

	In hospital.		Admitted to hospital.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
White	101	75	3	1
Colored	117	107	4	3
Total	218	182	7	4

Twin births, 6 cases.

CAUSES OF STILLBIRTH.

Antepartum hemorrhage	1	Impacted transverse presentation	1
Compression of cord	2	Syphilis	11
Maternal toxemia	2	Unknown	18
Knot in cord	1	Ventral hernia	1
Prolapsus funis	4		
Placenta prævia	1	Total	42

Pathological department.

[Prepared by Dr. J. S. Neate, Assistant Pathologist.]

Bacteriological cultures examined	20
Blood examinations:	
(a) Hemoglobin estimations	30
(b) Red cell counts	24
(c) Leucocyte counts	70
(d) Examinations for malarial parasites	3
(e) Differential counts of leucocytes	15
Examinations for gonococci	21
Examinations of urine and sputum for tubercle bacilli	28
Examinations of feces	4
Histological examinations of operative specimens	210
Necropsies	9
Gastric analyses	3
Urinalyses	4,380
Widal reactions	15

SUMMARY.

Report of admissions and discharges for year ending June 30, 1908.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1907	1	17	.....	.....	18
Number admitted during year	2	287	.....	.....	289
Number born in institution	55	47	.....	.....	102
Total	58	351	.....	.....	409
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	50	294	.....	.....	344
Improved	.....	19	.....	.....	19
Unimproved	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Number of deaths during year	4	10	.....	.....	14
Number remaining June 30, 1908	3	19	.....	.....	22
Stillbirths	1	4	.....	.....	5
Total	58	351	.....	.....	409
Daily average number of patients	2.5	18.9	.....	.....	21.4
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients	917	6,880	.....	.....	7,797
Largest number patients at any one time	6	30	.....	.....	36
Smallest number patients at any one time	2	11	.....	.....	13
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1907	0	14	7	35	56
Number admitted during year	1	193	4	442	640
Number born in institution	46	28	117	107	298
Total	47	235	128	584	994
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	39	166	100	455	760
Improved	.....	31	.....	61	92
Unimproved	.....	10	.....	18	28
Number of deaths during year	3	8	4	17	32
Number remaining June 30, 1908	2	15	5	23	45
Stillbirths	3	5	19	10	37
Total	47	235	128	584	994
Daily average number patients	2.0	12.3	5.2	33.4	52.9
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients	739	4,472	1,899	12,200	19,310
Largest number patients at any one time	1	13	9	46	69
Smallest number patients at any one time	1	5	4	22	32

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 25,790.

Out-patient department (dispensary).

[Classified and compiled by Doctors Riggles and Beall, dispensary physicians.]

Diseases of the vulva.	
Abscess, vulvo-vaginal	8
Chancroids	4
Condylomata	4
Cyst of labia majora	1
Papilloma	2
Pruritis vulva	6
Vulvitis	2
Diseases of the vagina.	
Fistula, recto-vaginal	2
Rectocele	7
Relaxed vaginal wall	11
Stenosis	3
Ulcer	1
Vaginitis	7
Diseases of the uterus.	
(*a*) Inflammatory:	
Endocervicitis	4
Endometritis	112
Erosion of cervix	10
Metritis	3
(*b*) New growths:	
Carcinoma	13
Cyst of Naboth	2
Fibroma	27
Polypus of cervix	2
(*c*) Displacements:	
Anteflexion of cervix	16
Anteflexion of corpus	6
Procidentia	4
Prolapse	8
Retroflexion	11
Retroversion	84
(*d*) Unclassified:	
Hypertrophy of cervix	1
Laceration of cervix	52
Subinvolution	4
Diseases of uterine appendages.	
Abscess, pelvic	10
Adhesions, pelvic	27
Cellulitis, pelvic	4
Oophoritis	8
Ovarian cyst	11
Prolapse of ovary	8
Pyosalpinx	45
Salpingitis	83
Pregnancy, ectopic	2
Diseases of urinary organs.	
Cystitis	23
Cystocele	10
Enuresis	2
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous	4
Nephroptosis	3
Urethral caruncle	3
Urethritis	7
Pregnancy, parturition, and puerperium.	
Abortion, incomplete	11
Dead fetus	1
Hydramnios	1
Lacerated perineum	51
Miscarriage	6
Pregnancy	172
Vomiting of pregnancy	7
Abortion, tubal	1
Pregnancy hydatidiform	1
Functional diseases.	
Amenorrhœa	7
Dysmenorrhœa	15
Menopause	28
Menorrhagia	7
Vicarious menstruation	1

Unclassified.	
Abscess, alveolar	2
Abscess, arm	1
Abscess, breast	2
Abscess, neck	4
Abscess, ischio-rectal	2
Acne	5
Adenitis, cervical tubercular	17
Adenitis, inguinal	9
Adenitis, submaxillary	1
Adenoids, pharyngeal	2
Aneurism of aorta	2
Anæmia	17
Aortic insufficiency	3
Appendicitis	1
Arrhythymia of heart	1
Arthritis, gonorrheal	2
Asthma, bronchial	2
Atheroma	7
Ascarides	3
Bronchitis	40
Burns	11
Carcinoma of breast	5
Cataract	1
Chlorosis	3
Chorea	4
Conjunctivitis	6
Constipation	67
Colitis, mucous	1
Cardiac dilatation	1
Cardiac hypertrophy	2
Diabetes, mellitus	2
Dermatitis venenata	1
Eczema	10
Enteritis	1
Epilepsy	3
Epistaxis	1
Entero-colitis	16
Fibroma of breast	2
Fracture, Colles	1
Fistula in ano	4
Furunculosis	1
Gastralgia	1
Gastritis, acute	4
Gastritis, chronic	11
Gastro-enteritis	1
Gonorrhea	20
Goitre, exophthalmic	1
Hemorrhoids	12
Hemiplegia	1
Hernia, inguinal	6
Hernia, umbilical	1
Hernia, ventral	3
Hysteria	18
Hyperchlorhydria	4
Impetigo contagiosa	9
Indigestion	23
Incontinence	2
Influenza	2
Ingrowing toe nail	1
Iritis	1
Laryngitis	3
Malaria	2
Mastitis	6
Migraine	3
Mitral insufficiency	10
Neuralgia, facial	5
Neuralgia, intercostal	2
Neuritis	6
Neurasthenia	15
Obesity	4
Otitis media, suppurative	2
Otitis media, catarrhal	2
Ophthalmia gonorrheal	3
Peritonitis tubercular	1
Phimosis	4
Pleurisy	5
Pleurodynia	1
Puberty	1
Pneumonia lobar	1
Pertusis	2
Phlegmon	6
Pediculosis capitis	2

Out-patient department (dispensary)—Continued.

Unclassified—Continued.

Rheumatism, acute articular	1
Rheumatism, chronic articular	13
Rhinitis	1
Scabies	3
Senility	2
Syphilis	48
Sciatica	1
Supernumerary-digit	1
Sterility	4
Sprained knee	4
Sprained ankle	2
Tonsils, hypertrophy of	9
Tonsilitis, follicular	9
Tonsilitis, suppurative	7

Unclassified—Continued.

Tuberculosis, pulmonary	13
Tricophytosis capitas	1
Typhoid	1
Ulcer of leg	8
Urticaria	4
Vaccination	112
Varicose veins of leg	12
Wound, contused	7
Wound, punctured	5
Wound, infected	27
Diagnosis deferred	23
Refused examination	16
Total number of cases	1,798

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Directors.—F. L. Moore, president, Colorado Building; William H. Hoeke, vice-president, Eighth and Pennsylvania avenue NW.; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., secretary, 1 Dupont circle; James B. Lambie, treasurer, 1415 New York avenue NW.; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue NW.; Mrs. Charles H. Davis, 1705 Rhode Island avenue; George W. Brown, 1406 G street NW.; Charles C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; George E. Hamilton, 412 Fifth street NW.; James M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank; Rudolph Kauffmann 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; John S. Larcombe, 808 Seventeenth street NW.; F. B. McGuire, 1422 F street NW.; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street NW.; James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets NW.; J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventeenth street NW.; W. P. Young, 419 Tenth street NW. Expiration of term of service: 1909, Messrs. Beck, Johnston, Mrs. Davis, and Miss Miller; 1910, Doctors Acker and Adams, Messrs. Larcombe and W. P. Young; 1911, Messrs. Hamilton, Hoeke, McGuire, and Kauffmann; 1912, Messrs. Brown, Moore, and Doctor Thompson; 1913, Messrs. Glover. Lambie, and Norris.

Executive committee.—Dr. George N. Acker, chairman; Miss Virginia Miller; F. L. Moore, ex officio; James B. Lambie, ex officio; Samuel S. Adams, ex officio.

Finance committee.—George W. Brown, chairman; W. H. Hoeke.

Legislation committee.—George E. Hamilton, chairman; Charles C. Glover.

Committee on buildings and grounds.—John S. Larcombe, chairman; F. L. Moore, ex officio; James B. Lambie, ex officio.

Medical staff.—Officers: Samuel S. Adams, M. D., chairman; Monte Griffith, M. D., secretary. Consulting staff: A. F. A. King, M. D.; Frank Hyatt, M. D.; George M. Kober, M. D.; Joseph Taber Johnson, M. D.; H. C. Yarrow, M. D. Attending staff: George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; Monte Griffith, M. D., The Farragut; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont circle; John R. Wellington, M. D., 1706 Rhode Island avenue; John Dunlop, M. D., 1309 Connecticut avenue. Assistants to attending staff (hospital dispensary service): Frank Leech, M. D., The Burlington; E. G. Copeland, M. D., The Rockingham; Joseph S. Wall, M. D., 1228 Fourteenth street NW.; William P. McKee, M. D., 1634 S street NW. Pathologist and Bacteriologist: E. L. Mason, M. D., 1909 Fourteenth street. Assistant: Loren B. T. Johnson, M. D., 1211 Connecticut avenue. Out-door physician: Thomas S. D. Grasty, M. D., 1231 New Hampshire avenue. Resident physician: Paul Carter, M. D. (July 1, 1907, to Oct. 1, 1907); J. A. Smith, M. D. (Oct. 1, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1907); F. B. Burke, M. D. (Jan. 1, 1908, to June 30, 1908). Junior resident: J. A. Smith, M. D. (July 1, 1907, to Sept. 30, 1907); F. B. Burke, M. D. (Oct. 1, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1907); J. W. Kennedy, M. D. (Jan. 1, 1908, to April 30, 1908); H. A. Ong, M. D. (May 1, 1908, to June 30, 1908). Pharmaceutist: S. Sacks (July 1, 1907, to Oct. 1, 1907); E. W. Titus (Oct. 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908). Superintendent: Miss Peron E. Jennings.

Officers and members of the Children's Hospital Ladies' Board.—Mrs. F. B. McGuire, president, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. A. E. Bates, first vice-president, The Connecticut; Mrs. C. C. Glover, second vice-president, 1703 K street; Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, treasurer, 336 C street; Mrs. Horace Westcott, corresponding secretary, 1310 Sixteenth street; Miss Davidge, recording secretary, 2115 O street; Mrs. G. L. Bradley, 1503 Twenty-first street; Mrs. John Briggs, 1226 Seventeenth street; Mrs. Barker, 1716 N street; Mrs. H. C. Corbin, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. Candee, 1718 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Mandibelle Carlisle; Miss Carlisle, 1722 I street; Mrs. C. G. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street; Mrs. C. H. Davis, 1705 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Horace Deland, 1901 N street; Mrs. W. C. Denny, 1201 Nineteenth street; Mrs. Elkins, 1626 K street; Mrs. Frank Ellis, Sheridan circle; Mrs. A. W. Ferguson, The Grafton; Mrs. Reginald Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S street; Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff, 1520 Twentieth street; Mrs. Gherardi, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. Hammond, 1714 Connecticut avenue; Miss Ruth Harlan, Euclid place; Miss Caroline Henry, 1406 M street; Mrs. F. W. Huidekoper, 1614 Eighteenth street; Mrs. James Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street; Mrs. George Howard, 1008 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Huff,

1801 Q street; Miss Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. John F. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Bertha Looker, 1312 Thirtieth street; Mrs. H. C. Moses, 1714 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Merriam, 1414 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Walter McClurg, 1606 Twentieth street; Mrs. McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mrs. Clarence Moore, 1748 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. James Merrill, The Portland; Miss Mae McCauley, 220 B street SE.; Mrs. J. J. Meyers, Stoneleigh Court; Mrs. William Mearns, 2301 S street; Mrs. John H. Merriam; Mrs. Noble, 1761 N street; Mrs. Ross Perry, 1309 P street; Mrs. John D. Patten, 2212 R street; Mrs. John F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street; Miss S. C. Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue; Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. John Simpson, 1421 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Harold Sewall, 324 Indiana avenue; Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, 1705 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Wolcott Tuckerman, 2224 R street; Mrs. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue; Mrs. Westinghouse, Dupont circle; Mrs. John F. Wilkins, 1824 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street.

Honorary members of the Ladies' Board.—Mrs. F. L. Ashford, 1763 P street; Mrs. J. C. Audenreid, 1023 Vermont avenue; Mrs. A. Graham Bell, 1336 Nineteenth street; Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, 1722 I street; Mrs. Justice Gray, 1601 I street; Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Dupont circle; Mrs. T. W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. R. A. Park, West Chester, Pa.; Mrs. Charles Payson, 1439 K street.

JUNE 30, 1908.

Herewith you will find the reports of the treasurer, the medical staff, the board of lady visitors, the treasurer of the board of lady visitors, the School of Nursing, and the treasurer of the St. Mary's Guild, which show the work carried on by the hospital, for the year ending June 30, 1908.

FREDERIC L. MOORE,
President.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CHILDRENS' HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 13, 1908.*

Balance on hand July 1, 1907		$574.74
RECEIPTS.		
Nairn estate	$2,914.71	
Pay patients	1,339.50	
District of Columbia	13,471.25	
Ladies' board for extra nurse	108.00	
Ladies' board for telephone extension	18.00	
Ladies' board, from charity ball	2,127.79	
For use of operating room	12.00	
For use of X ray	21.00	
For sale of X-ray plates	3.00	
For sale of three plaster jackets	4.50	
Union Turnpike Company dividend	6.00	
Washington, Colesville and Ashton Turnpike Company dividend	3.00	
For rent of property 1606 Seventeenth street	546.00	
Contributions	993.25	
From Hall fund	3,500.00	
Bequest of Theo. J. Mayer	5,000.00	
		30,068.00
To be accounted for		30,642.74

EXPENDITURES.

Pay roll	$7,711.21	
Table supplies	7,917.64	
Medical supplies	1,309.33	
Light and fuel	3,300.63	
Ice	381.01	
Repairs	186.65	
Interest on note	800.00	
Printing annual report	241.97	
Refund to Miss Bessie Kibbey of amount paid in error	25.00	
To ladies' board, for wainscoting dining rooms	110.00	
To ladies' board, 25 per cent of receipts of charity ball	531.95	
For expenses of illness incurred while on duty of Miss Leckie, a nurse	50.00	
Taxes, repairs, and commission, etc., on property 1606 Seventeenth street	147.60	
Miscellaneous	1,553.33	
		24,266.32
Balance on hand June 30, 1908		6,376.42

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. LAMBIE, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

As chairman of the medical staff of the Children's Hospital, I herewith submit the following report, prepared by the resident physician, in which will be found a detailed statement of the work of the hospital during the past year.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL S. ADAMS, M. D.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF HOUSE AND BABY WARD.

(Report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.)

Number of patients in hospital July 1, 1907	57
Admitted during year	566
Total treated	623
Number patients treated in baby ward	115
Total treated in hospital and baby ward during year	738

Admitted:	
White, male, 159; female, 120	566
Colored, male, 177; female, 110	
Discharged total:	
White, male, 149; female, 123	551
Colored, male, 174; female, 105	
Discharged cured:	
White, male, 108; female, 86	391
Colored, male, 124; female, 73	
Discharged improved:	
White, male, 27; female, 24	96
Colored, male, 31; female, 14	
Discharged unimproved:	
White, male, 4; female, 6	24
Colored, male, 8; female, 6	
Died:	
White, male, 10; female, 7	40
Colored, male, 11; female, 12	
Remaining:	
White, male, 18; female, 10	94
Colored, male, 19; female, 17	

Average daily attendance in hospital, including baby ward.

July	56.50	January	68.80
August	52.60	February	69.11
September	57.60	March	70.93
October	59.38	April	83.13
November	54.73	May	78.87
December	63.58	June	70.17

Condensed statement.

Total number of patients located in hospital, dispensary, and baby ward	4,705
Surgical operations:	
House	682
Dispensary	311
Total	993
Prescriptions compounded:	
House	2,674
Dispensary	4,252
Outdoor	12
Total	6,938
Percentage deaths, including tuberculosis	6.43
Percentage deaths, excluding tuberculosis	3.53
Number deaths from tuberculosis	18.00
Number deaths in entire hospital	72.00
Percentage deaths in baby ward	27.82
Percentage deaths in entire hospital	9.21

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1908.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
Specific infectious.						
Acute:						
Diphtheria, laryngeal	2			1	1	
Erysipelas	4	4				
Fever, intermittent	3	3				
Fever, remittent	1	1				
Fever, enteric	49	43			3	3
Influenza, epidemic	8	8				
Measles	1	1				
Pertussis	1	1				
Rheumatism, articular	4	3	1			1
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal, epidemic	3	2			1	
Scarlatina	1			1		
Tetanus	2	2				
Tuberculosis, general miliary	7				4	2
Varicella	1	1				
Chronic:						
Arthritis deformans	2		2			
Syphilis, congenital	2	1				1
Malarial cachexia	1	1				
Tabes mesenterica	1		1			
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	14	12	1	1		1
Tuberculosis, peritoneal	3	1				2
Tuberculosis, meningeal	1				1	
Circulatory system.						
Mitral regurgitation	1		1			
Pericarditis	1		1			
Respiratory system.						
Lungs:						
Bronchitis, acute	14	13	1			
Pneumonia, lobar	37	36	1			2
Pneumonia, lobular	1	1				

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1908—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
Respiratory system—Continued.						
Lungs—Continued:						
Laryngitis, acute	2	2				
Pleurisy	2	2				
Pleurisy with effusion	3	2	1			
Digestive system.						
Mouth:						
Adenoids	2	2				
Adenoids and hypertrophied tonsils	43	43				
Stomatitis, aphthous	1	1				
Stomatitis, gangrenous	1				1	
Stomatitis, ulcerative	1	1				
Stomatitis, catarrhal, acute	1	1				
Gingivitis	2	1	1			
Tonsilitis, follicular	5	5				
Stomach:						
Gastritis, acute	3	3				
Gastro-enteritis	2	1		1		
Gastric indigestion	4	4				
Intestines:						
Constipation	4	4				
Indigestion, intestinal	11	10			1	
Ilio-colitis	3	1	1	1		
Enteritis	3	2			1	
Jaundice, catarrhal	3	3				
Intestinal parasites:						
Ascarus lumbricoides	5	5				
Oxyuris vermicularis	2	2				
Urinary system.						
Cystitis	3	3				
Enuresis	6	4	2			
Nephritis, acute, parenchymatous	5	2			1	2
Nephritis, chronic, parenchymatous	1				1	
Balanitis	1	1				
Orchitis	1					1
Urethritis, nonspecific	1	1				
Vesicle calculus	1	1				
Vaginitis, gonorrheal	6	3	1			2
Vaginitis, nonspecific	2	2				
Skin and appendages.						
Dermatitis, idiopathic	1		1			
Eczema capitis	2	2				
Eczema corporis	1					1
Eczema facialis	5	4	1			
Eczema pustulosum	1					1
Pediculosis capitis	8	8				
Impetigo contagiosa	3	3				
Scabies	4	4				
Tenia circurata	3	2				1
Urticaria	2	2				
Nervous system.						
Anterior poliomyelitis	1			1		
Chorea, minor	9	7	2			
Chorea, major	2	1			1	
Facial paralysis	1		1			
Grand mal	1			1		
Hysteria	2	1	1			
Idiocy	1			1		
Paralysis, infantile	1			1		
Constitutional.						
Hemophilia	1		1			
Rachitis	11	7	1		2	1
Eye.						
Blepharitis marginalis	2	2				
Chalazion	1	1				
Cataract	3	1		2		
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	3	2				
Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular	1					

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1908—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
Eye—Continued.						
Conjunctivitis, purulent	4	1	2			1
Conjunctivitis, traumatic	1	1				
Corneal ulcer	8	4	2			
Corneal opacity	1		1			
Gonorrheal ophthalmia	3	3				
Iritis	1	1				
Keratitis, specific	12	4	7			1
Keratitis, scrofulous	2	1	1			
Strabismus, internal	2			1		1
Optic atrophy	1			1		
Orbital abscess	2	1				1
Ear.						
Mastoiditis	2	1	1			
Otitis media, suppurative	7	4	1			2
Otitis media, nonsuppurative	3	2	1			
Nose.						
Nasal hemorrhage	3	3				
Unclassified.						
Tetany	2	1	1			
Myalgia	1	1				
Surgical.						
Abscesses:						
Axillary	3	2				1
Cervical	11	11				
Buttocks	1	1				
Elbow	1	1				
Foot	1	1				
Forehead	1	1				
Chest	1		1			
Inguinal	2	1				1
Jaw	1					1
Knee	2	2				
Ischio-rectal	1		1			
Shoulder	2	2				
Hip	1		1			
Parotid	1	1				
Pelvic	1	1				
Popliteal	1	1				
Submaxillary	2	2				
Subperiosteal of tibia	2	1	1			
Thigh	4	4				
Lung	1				1	
Bones:						
Caries, vertebræ	11		8	1		2
Caries, tibia	1		1			
Caries, jaw	2	1	1			
Osteomyelitis, ulna	1		1			
Osteomyelitis, femur and tibia	1					1
Osteomyelitis, tibia	1	1				
Periostitis, tibia	3	2				1
Joints:						
Arthritis ankle, tubercular	2		2			
Arthritis, elbow, tubercular	2		1	1		
Arthritis, knee, tubercular	8		5	1		2
Arthritis, knee, infected	2		1			1
Arthritis, wrist, tubercular	1		1			
Arthritis, multiple, tubercular	2		1		1	
Ankylosis knee	1		1			
Arthritis, hip, gonorrheal	1	1				
Morbus coxæ	22		7	6		9
Hernia and hydrocele:						
Inguinal	23	20	1			2
Inguinal, strangulated	3	1				2
Hydrocele	2	2				
Rectum:						
Prolapsus recti	2	2				
Fistula in ano	1	1				
Hemorrhoids	1	1				
Lymphatics:						
Adenitis, axillary	3	2				1
Adenitis, cervical	26	14	8	2		2
Adenitis, inguinal	2	2				

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1908—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
Surgical—Continued.						
Cellulitis:						
Leg	4	3				1
Arm	2	1				1
Face	1	1				
Deformities:						
Curved tibia	2	2				
Cleft palate	1	1				
Dislocation, hip, congenital	2			1		1
Genu valgum	6	6				
Genu extrorsum	1			1		
Hypospadias	1			1		
Phimosis	23	23				
Talipes equinus	1	1				
Talipes equino-varus	2	1				1
Tumors:						
Cyst of cheek	1	1				
Ganglion of wrist	1	1				
Sarcoma kidney	1	1				
Tuberculoma of brain	1				1	
Surgical injuries.						
Fractures:						
Colles'	1	1				
Femur	9	6				3
Humerus	5	4				1
Humerus, vicious union	2	2				
Tibia	2	2				
Tibia and fibula, compound	1	1				
Tibia and fibula, epiphyseal separation	1	1				
Skull base	2				2	
Skull vault	1	1				
Ulna	2	2				
Wounds:						
Contused	5	2	2	1		
Incised	1	1				
Infected	2	2				
Punctured, gunshot	2	1	1			
Burns:						
Second degree	4	2	1			1
Universal	1				1	
Ulcer: Head	1					1
Unclassified:						
Appendicitis, acute catarrhal	3	3				
Appendicitis, gangrenous	1	1				
Appendicitis, recurrent	1	1				
Gastric fistula	1	1				
Stricture œsophagus	10	3	4	1	1	1
Empyema	8	5			1	2
Total	726	487	97	32	40	70

Diseases treated in baby ward during the year ending Juve 30, 1908.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
Acute infectious.						
Erysipelas	1				1	
Pertussis	1			1		
Rubella	4	4				
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal, epidemic	2	1			1	
Tabes mesentericus	1				1	
Meningitis, tubercular	3				3	
Digestive system.						
Enteritis	3	2				1
Enterocolitis	13	9			2	2
Gastro-intestinal catarrh	3	2			1	
Gastro-enteritis	5			1	2	2
Iliocolitis	2	2				
Intestinal indigestion	6	3			2	1
Intestinal tœxemia	1					1
Stomatitis, aphthous	3	3				
Respiratory system.						
Bronchitis, acute	1	1				
Pneumonia, lobar	7	3			4	
Pneumonia, lobular	3				3	
Skin.						
Eczema capitis	3	2	1			
Dermatitis, exfoliativa infantum	1	1				
Scabies	1	1				
Eye.						
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	2	2				
Ophthalmia, gonorrheal	1	1				
Ophthalmia, neonatorum	4	4				
Constitutional.						
Hemaphilia	1	1				
Inanition	2	1			1	
Marasmus	7	3	1		3	
Premature birth	2				2	
Syphilis, congenital	6		2	1	2	1
Scarbutus	3	1			2	
Unclassified.						
Ascarus lumbricoides	1	1				
Cerebritis, traumatic	1				1	
Essential œdema	3		2	1		
Ear.						
Otitis media, acute, nonsuppurative	6	6				
Otitis media, acute, suppurative	4	4				
Otitis media, chronic, suppurative	3		1	1		1
Surgical.						
Abscesses:						
Axillary	1	1				
Subperiosteal, mastoid region	1	1				
Adenitis, cervical	5	4				1
Cleft palate	4		1	3		
Extrophy bladder	1				1	
Hare-lip	4	1		3		
Spinal bifida	1	1				
Talipes equinos-varus	1					1
Total	128	66	8	11	32	11

Surgical operations in house.

Abscesses incised and drained:	
Axillary	3
Buttocks	1
Cervical	11
Chest	1
Elbow	1
Foot	1
Forehead	1
Hip	1
Inguinal	2
Knee	2
Ischio-rectal	1
Pelvic	1
Parotid	1
Popliteal	1
Orbital	1
Submaxillary	2
Subperiosteal tibia	2
Subperiosteal mastoid	2
Thigh	4
Shoulder	2
Vegetations removed:	
Adenoids	2
Adenoids and hypertrophied tonsils	43
Amputations Finger	2
Application of plaster casts:	
Fractures	17
Knee, tubercular arthritis	6
Ankle, tubercular arthritis	2
Hip, morbus coxæ	15
Elbow, anchylosis	1
Knee, anchylosis	1
Hip, congenital dislocation	1
Osteotomy	11
Spondylitis	5
Sacro-iliac relaxation	1
Talipes	9
Fractures reduced:	
Colles'	1
Humerus	10
Humerus, open operation	1
Femur	9
Tibia and fibula, compound, open operation	2
Epiphyseal separation	1
Ulna	1
Tibia	1
Cellulitis, incised and drained:	
Arm	2
Chest	1
Leg	3
Extensions applied:	
Fractures	10
Morbus coxæ	13
Knee, tubercular, arthritis	9
Bradford frames applied	49
Curettments:	
Adenitis, axillary	1
Adenitis, cervical	11
Chalazion	1
Granulations, burn, second degree	1
Inguinal adenitis	1
Parotid	1
Maxillary bone, inferior	1
Erasions:	
Ankle joint	1
Knee joint	2
Extirpations:	
Adenitis, cervical	14
Adenitis, axillary	3
Adenitis, inguinal	1
Ganglion	1
Hernia and hydrocele:	
Inguinal	22
Inguinal, strangulated	3
Hydrocele	2
Dislocations reduced:	
Hip, congenital	1
Shoulder	1
Laparotomy:	
Appendectomy	4
Gastrostomy	3
Perforations, typhoid	1
Peritonitis, tubercular	1
Eye:	
Cataract	1
Enucleation	1
Internal strabismus	1
Genitals: Phimosis	23
Osteotomy:	
Genu valgum	6
Curved tibia	2
Plastic operations:	
Adhesio tæni linguæ	1
Extrophy bladder	1
Cleft palate	1
Hare lip	1
Gastric fistula closure	1
Skin graft, arm	1
Spinal bifida	1
Rectum:	
Hemorrhoids	2
Fistula in ano	1
Prolapsus cauterization	4
Modified Whitehead	2
Sequestrotomy: Tibia	1
Stricture œsophagus: Sounds passed	105
Tenotomy: Tendo achilles	3
Talipes deformity reduced:	
Equino varus	3
Equinus	3
Wounds treated—	
Incised	1
Contused	5
Infected	2
Punctured, gunshot	1
Thoracotomy:	
Empyema	9
Abscess, lung	1
Paracentesis, abdominal	6
Paracentesis, thoracic	8
Mastoiditis	1
Trephine	1
Roentgen ray examinations:	
Radiographs	121
Fluroscopic	17
Total	682

F. B. BURKE, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

Medical report of dispensary for year ending June 30, 1908.

Specific infectious diseases.	
Gonorrhœa	6
Influenza	5
Malaria	31
Measles	9
Parotitis	13
Pertussis	51
Rötheln	9
Rheumatism, acute articular	16
Scarlatina	1
Syphilis, acquired	3
Syphilis, congenital	49
Typhoid	32
Tuberculosis:	
General miliary	1
Lymphatic system	12
Meninges	2
Pulmonary	42
Varicella	22
Constitutional diseases.	
Inanition	2
Malnutrition	34
Marasmus	21
Rachitis	124
Diseases due to animal parasites.	
Ascaris lumbricoides	18
Oxyuris vermicularis	29
Tænia saginata	3
Diseases of the digestive system.	
Constipation	193
Duodenitis	1
Enteritis	121
Entero-colitis	87
Esophagitis	1
Gastritis, acute	41
Gastritis, chronic	7
Gastro enteritis	73
Gastric indigestion	81
Gastro intestinal indigestion	12
Intestinal indigestion	125
Ilio-colitis	9
Jaundice, acute catarrhal	4
Pharyngitis, acute	14
Tonsillitis:	
Catarrhal	50
Chronic	3
Follicular	67
Tonsils hypertrophied	35
Stomatitis:	
Catarrhal	24
Aphthous	23
Parasitic	2
Ulcerative	1
Diseases of the circulatory system.	
Anemia	15
Endocarditis	1
Mitral regurgitation	9
Diseases of the respiratory system.	
Adenoids	89
Asthma	1
Bronchitis:	
Acute	606
Subacute	26
Broncho-pneumonia	7
Coryza	11
Croup	2
Deflected nasal septum	2
Empyema	1
Laryngitis, acute	13
Lobar pneumonia	9
Naso-pharyngitis, chronic	5
Pleurisy:	
Dry	2
With effusion	2
Rhinitis:	
Acute	2
Chronic	1

***Diseases of the respiratory system*—Continued.**	
Rhinitis—Continued.	
Hypertrophic	13
Purulent	1
Retro-pharyngeal abscess	2
Diseases of the nervous system.	
Anterior poliomyelitis, acute	3
Chorea	26
Cephalalgia	2
Epilepsy	4
Facial paralysis	2
Hysteria	6
Imbecility	1
Myalgia	4
Tetany	3
Tic douloureaux	1
Torticollis	3
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.	
Amenorrhœa	1
Chancroid	1
Cystitis	3
Eneurisis	29
Phimosis	15
Nephritis, acute	5
Urethritis	11
Vaginitis	28
Vesical calculus	2
Diseases of ductless glands.	
Goitre, simple	4
Diseases of the skin.	
Acne	2
Alopicia areata	1
Dermatitis:	
Simplex	20
Pustulosa	1
Eczema:	
Auricular	11
Capitis	42
Corporis	28
Facialis	40
Labialis	1
Papulosa	20
Pustulosa	28
Squamosa	4
Herpes labialis	1
Herpes zoster	2
Impetigo contagiosa	35
Impetigo simplex	17
Intertrigo	3
Furunculosis	1
Malaria, papulosa	1
Pediculosis	1
Psoriasis	1
Rhus toxicondendron	4
Seborrhœa	1
Scabies	69
Sudamina	2
Tænia capitis	34
Tænia, circinata	79
Urticaria	23
Diseases of the eye.	
Blepharitis marginalis	18
Cataract	1
Chalazion	12
Circumcorneal hypertrophy	3
Conjunctivitis:	
Catarrhal	60
Contagious	14
Acute follicular	9
Phlyctenular	4
Purulent	1
Conjunctival hemorrhage	1
Conjunctival ulcer	1
Corneal ulcer	18
Episcleritis	1
Keratitis:	
Parenchymatous	11
Simple	4

Medical report of dispensary for year ending June 30, 1908—Continued.

Diseases of the eye—Continued.

Lachrymal sterosis	1
Iritis, plastic	3
Nebula	1
Nystogmus	1
Oedema of lid	1
Optic atrophy	1
Orbital cellulitis	1
Opthalmia neonatum	1
Opthalmia, specific	2
Phthisis bulbæ	1
Strabismus	6
Stricture nasal duct	2

Diseases of the ear.

Impacted cerumin	5
Mastoiditis	1
Myringitis, acute	2
Otalgia	1
Otitis media:	
Acute, nonsuppurative	7
Acute, suppurative	16
Chronic, suppurative	21
Paralysis of eighth nerve	1
Rupture membranum tympani	1

Unclassified.

Adenitis, simplex	23
Insect bite	4
Odontalgia	1
Ruptured hymen	1
Vaccinia	442
Total cases treated in Medical Dispensary	3,660

Surgical diseases.

Abscesses:	
Arm	3
Axillary	1
Corneal	14
Chin	1
Ear	1
Facial	1
Foot	3
Hand	4
Inguinal	2
Ischio-rectal	3
Jaw	2
Palmar	1
Scalp	1
Shoulder	1
Submaxillary	1
Thigh	1
Wrist	1
Adhesio-fræni lingual	9
Phimosis	110
Hemorrhoids	2
Prolapsus rectum	4

Hernia and hydrocele.

Inguinal	16
Umbilical	15
Hydrocele	3

Surgery of joints.

Arthritis:	
Finger	1
Knee	1
Elbow, tubercular	1
Hip, tubercular	3
Knee, tubercular	1
Dislocation:	
Head of radius	1
Tibia	1

Diseases of bone.

Carious tooth	1
Necrosis of tibia	1
Osteomyelitis	6
Peristitis	1
Spondylitis	3

Tumors.

Sebaceous cyst	1

Unclassified.

Adenitis:	
Axillary	5
Corneal	43
Inguinal	7
Submaxillary	1
Burns:	
First degree	10
Second degree	13
Cellulitis of leg	1
Balanitis	1
Cleft palate	1
Frost bite	1
Furunculosis	1
Ganglia	1
Harelip	1
Onychia	1
Peritonitis, tubercular	1
Polydactylism	3
Ranula	1
Stricture of œsophagus	5
Supernumerary digits	2
Ulcer of leg	1
Verruca	1
Imperforate hymen	1

Foreign bodies.

Ear	3
Eye	2
Finger	1
Foot	6
Hand	3
Nose	2

Injuries.

Fractures:	
Clavicle	6
Femur	1
Humerus	4
Radius	3
Ulna and radius	1
Ulna	1
Sprains:	
Ankle	5
Elbow	3
Neck	1
Shoulder	2
Wrist	4
Wounds:	
Contused	17
Incised	20
Infected	50
Lacerated	32
Punctured	12
Animal bite	17
Deformities:	
Hammer toe	1
Scoliosis	2
Talipes equino-varus	2
Total cases treated in surgical dispensary	525
Total cases treated in medical dispensary	3,660
Total cases treated in medical and surgical dispensaries	4,185

Surgical operations in dispensary.

Abscesses, incised and drained:	
Ankle	1
Arm	2
Axillary	1
Cervical	15
Facial	1
Finger	2
Hand	1
Inguinal	1
Jaw	1
Palmar	1
Retro-pharyngeal	1
Scalp	1
Thigh	1
Wrist	1

Medical report of dispensary for year ending June 30, 1908—Continued.

Surgical operations in dispensary—Cont'd.

Adhesio frœni linguæ, incised	10
Burns:	
First degree	5
Second degree	11
Amputations:	
Finger	1
Supernumerary fingers	7
Circumcisions	68
Foreign bodies removed	12
Dislocation reduced: Elbow	1
Fractures reduced and splints applied:	
Clavicle	6
Femur	3
Humerus	1
Radius	3
Ulna	1
Hernia reduced and bandaged:	
Umbilical	7
Inguinal	1
Periostitis, incised and drained	1

Surgical operations in dispensary—Cont'd.

Sprains bandaged:	
Ankle	5
Elbow	1
Wrist	2
Sutures removed	1
Verruca removed	1
Onychia opened and drained	2
Wounds dressed or sutured:	
Contused	7
Infected	36
Incised	19
Lacerated	30
Punctured	13
Animal bites	15
Teeth extracted	3
Sounds passed:	
Esophageal	7
X ray, radiographs	1
Total surgical operations	311

Nativity of dispensary cases.

District of Columbia	3,617	Alabama	1
Virginia	147	Illinois	1
Maryland	96	Ohio	1
New York	20	Nebraska	1
Pennsylvania	19	Vermont	1
North Carolina	12	Florida	1
Georgia	7	Russia	13
New Jersey	6	Italy	7
Massachusetts	4	Germany	2
Delaware	4	England	1
Minnesota	3	Ireland	1
West Virginia	1		
Missouri	1	Total	3,967

Race and sex of dispensary patients.

White:	
Male	571
Female	568
Colored:	
Male	1,398
Female	1,430
Total	3,967

SUMMARY.

Number of dispensary patients	3,967
Revisits to medical dispensary	1,438
Revisits to surgical dispensary	657
Total number visits to dispensary	6,052

HARRY A. ONG, M. D.,
Junior Resident Physician.

REPORT OF TREASURER BOARD OF LADY VISITORS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1907		$628.15
Interest on deposits	$8.25	
Interest on deposits	5.87	
Charity box	7.75	
Thanksgiving offering	380.86	
Donations	343.85	
Fines	296.50	
Charity ball	2,127.79	
From board of directors, one-quarter proceeds charity ball	531.95	
Reimbursement from board of directors	110.00	
		3,812.82
		4,440.97

EXPENDITURES.

Hospital supplies and improvements	538.93	
Dry goods	286.54	
Printing	26.40	
Seamstress	180.00	
Nurse in diet kitchen	108.00	
Instruction in cooking for nurses	81.00	
Summer drives for children	48.00	
Extension telephone (one year)	18.00	
Miscellaneous	91.28	
Charity ball	2,127.79	
		3,505.94
Balance		935.03

ELIZABETH HOEKE, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

GENTLEMEN: The passing of another year gives me the gratification of noting many improvements and the satisfactory progress of affairs in general at the children's hospital.

The painting of the metal ceiling in the basement and the front steps freshly painted, with the painting and wainscotting in the children's dining room, give a most attractive air, and the addition of the four china closets with sliding doors is a decided improvement. New gas stoves have been purchased and placed in the dining rooms, and the radiators are also bronzed. New doors in one of the wards, together with some new shades and china for the dining room, produce a much more cheerful effect.

Our good and ever generous friend, St. Mary's Guild, presented at Christmas new dresses and shirts for all the girls and boys. One dozen wooden trays and one dozen chairs for the children's dining room have been received from the same source, and the guild has undertaken, as the special work for this year, the purchase of surgical instruments and appliances for the operating room. Other societies have not forgotten us, and we extend to all our most grateful acknowledgments.

The great festivals of the year were duly celebrated. Thanksgiving brought turkey and ice cream. At Christmas a beautiful tree, never to be forgotten, with gifts and sugar plums for all, and Easter, with ices and cakes, varied the monotony of the hospital life. Added to these was the celebration of the Fourth of July to inspire patriotism; the flag was raised, and ice cream played once more an important part among the children.

The charity ball scored a great success, and with so many worthy charities in our midst I wish to convey to the public the thanks and appreciation of one and all for its lavish generosity and personal interest.

The never-failing contributions and donations to the hospital help always so much in a material way, and enable all to work with renewed energy and hope.

We have in contemplation many improvements, and I hope this year we will continue our great work in unity with the board of managers and with the achievement of great results.

I remain, very truly yours,

MAUD LEE DAVIDGE,
Recording Secretary.

JULY, 1908.

To the PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING, CONNECTED WITH THE CHILDREN'S AND COLUMBIA HOSPITALS.

DEAR SIRS: I have the honor to present the report of the School of Nursing for the school year ending June 30, 1908, as given at the sixteenth annual commencement.

The exercises were held at the George Washington University Hall, May 22, 1908.

A very pleasing address was given by Hon. Richard R. McMahon; the report of the Training School, by Mr. F. L. Moore, president of the board of directors of the Children's Hospital; announcement of graduates, by Dr. George N. Acker, dean of the Training School; conferring of diplomas, by Hon. Richard R. McMahon, president board of trustees of the Training School.

During the past year an increase has been had of 10 nurses, making a total of 60 nurses in the school; this increase of 10 nurses was made for the purpose of supplying the Emergency Hospital, each nurse being given a four months' course in that institution.

Twenty-one student nurses have been admitted to the school during the year; 7 have resigned during the same period.

The course of instruction in the school embraces a general training on the hospital wards, instruction in massage, and a course in dietary cooking. Both hospitals maintain thoroughly equipped diet kitchens.

Supplying nurses to the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital for a four months' course is still continued, and found beneficial to the nurses.

Weekly classes are held for instruction of student nurses, and lectures are given by the attendant staff of both the Children's and Columbia Hospitals.

Including the present class, graduates to the number of 185 have gone out of the school; of these, a large number are engaged in private nursing in this city and elsewhere, and a number are occupying hospital positions.

The school desires to acknowledge with many thanks its obligations to the ladies of the hospital boards and to the board of directors for the many favors extended during the year. And it wishes also to express its appreciation of the lectures and medical attendance during illnesses by the medical staff of both hospitals.

Respectfully submitted.

PERON E. JENNINGS,
Superintendent.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Graduates, 1908.—Children's Hospital: Charlotte Hunton Barnes, Clarice Buhrman, Lucy Cary Deahl, Elizabeth Eldora Feely, Florence Lee Gassaway, Lucy Warfield Holland, Martha Elliott Jones, Harriet Linn, Agnes Radie Schultz, Minnie Duff Stith, Annie Autrim Wayland, Mary Coleman White. Columbia Hospital: Kathleen Maud Bartlett, Ethel Pauline Clark, Frances Lelia Leckie, Emily Maud Walker, Martha Elmira Yaudes.

ST. MARY'S GUILD—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JULY 15, 1907, TO JULY 15, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 15, 1907	$64.28	
Honorary dues	31.00	
Dues and fines of active members	36.05	
Interest on Bland B. McAboy memorial fund	50.00	
The instrument fund	200.00	
Special contributions	51.51	
		$432.84

EXPENDITURES.

To secretary, for new book and postage	4.00	
To Mrs. Hoeke, for car rides, etc., during the summer	10.00	
To Miss Jennings, Christmas present of dresses and shirtwaists for the children (from the McAboy fund)	25.00	
To Miss Jennings, for same purpose, from regular guild funds	10.00	
To Miss Jennings, for yearly gift of nightgowns	50.00	
To Leutz & Lossau, for five Bradford frames	11.25	
To W. H. Hoeke, for 1 dozen chairs and 1 dozen wooden trays for the children's dining rooms	29.25	
To F. H. Otis, for an osteoclast for the operating room (from the instrument fund)	50.00	
To Geo. A. Comley, flowers sent to Mrs. Dodge while at the hospital	1.50	
To J. H. Small & Sons, flowers for the guild president, Mrs. Nicholson	1.50	
To Geo. A. Comley, memorial flowers for Mrs. Dodge	5.00	
To Leutz & Lossau for six Bradford frames (from the instrument fund)	10.50	
To S. Kann & Sons, for double lawn swing (from the McAboy fund	8.50	
To W. B. Moses & Sons, for eleven little mission rockers (from the McAboy fund and a special memorial gift)	27.50	
		244.00
Balance July 15, 1908		188.84

INVESTMENT.

Bond of United States Steel Company, paying 5 per cent $1,000.00

Respectfully submitted.

BERTHA H. LOCKER, *Treasurer.*

Cash donations on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Norman Galt, 1107 Pennsylvania avenue	$10.00
Mrs. Henry L. Crawford, 1612 Park road	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street	5.00
Mr. A. P. Eastman, East Falls Church, Va	5.00
Mrs. J. B. Kendall, Fourteenth street road	5.00
Miss Brickenstein, 1603 Nineteenth street	1.00
Miss Lucy Brickenstein, 1603 Nineteenth street	1.00
Mrs. Reginald Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue	10.00
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Executive Mansion	10.00
Mr. Clarence Aspinwall, 1718 Twenty-first street	2.00
Mr. Henry W. Scoville, 1718 Twenty-first street	2.00
R. W. & J. B. Henderson, 1109 F street	5.00
Miss Evelina Blunt, 1720 Massachusetts avenue	5.00
Mrs. C. V. Riley, 1754 S street	2.00
Miss Madeira's School, 1326 Nineteenth street	10.86
Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Henry, 703 Fifteenth street	10.00
Mr. C. C. Glover, 1703 K street	50.00
Woodward & Lothrop, F and Eleventh streets	10.00
Mrs. Van Riswick, 105 Second street NW	20.00
Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue	5.00
Chief Justice Fuller, 1801 F street	5.00

Mrs. Hugh Wallace, 1801 F street	$5.00
Mrs. John F. Wilkins, 1711 Massachusetts avenue	10.00
Mrs. John F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street	10.00
Mrs. McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue	5.00
Mrs. John Hay, 800 Sixteenth street	10.00
Mrs. Ross Perry, 1309 P street	5.00
Mr. Ross Perry, jr., 1309 P street	5.00
Mrs. Luqueer, 1443 Rhode Island avenue	10.00
Dr. A. F. A. King, 1315 Massachusetts avenue	5.00
Mrs. Huidekoper, 1614 Eighteenth street	5.00
Mrs. C. H. Davis, 1705 Rhode Island avenue	5.00
Dr. and Mrs. Simpkins, 1421 Massachusetts avenue	10.00
Mrs. D. F. Sellers, 1618 Eighteenth street	1.00
Mrs. F. E. Smith, 2030 Fifteenth street	2.00
Mrs. Gale, 2300 S street	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Stellwagen, 1803 Biltmore street	10.00
Gen. Maxwell Woodhull, 2033 G street	25.00
Mrs. Elkins, 1626 K street	25.00
Mrs. Wm. S. Teel, 1921 Nineteenth street	2.00
Mrs. Wm. Mearns, 2301 S street	5.00
Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, 1525 Sixteenth street	10.00
Mr. Victor Kauffmann, 2200 Wyoming avenue	5.00
Mrs. J. F. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue	5.00
Mr. James B. Lambie, 1415 New York avenue	5.00
Mr. Conrad Becker, 1324 F street	5.00
Mrs. Condert, 1731 Twenty-first street	1.00
Mrs. M. L. Francis, 1705 N street	5.00
Mrs. Clarence Alwry, 1913 N street	1.00
Total	380.86

(Paid to check to Elizabeth Hoeke, treasurer, December 9, 1907.)

IDA M. GALE,
Chairman Thanksgiving Committee.

General donations.

Mrs. Seaton Perry	$10.00
John Upshur Moorhead, through St. Mary's Guild	5.00
Mrs. W. W. Finley, summer drives	15.00
Anna L. Edwards, summer drives	5.00
Mrs. Amie Fendall, summer drives	5.00
Mrs. Chas. C. Glover, summer drives	10.00
Susan, Fulton, jr., Lewis, and Edith Easterday	11.85
Mrs. J. F. Leech, for baby's ward	5.00
Mrs. Julian James, for Christmas entertainment	10.00
Mrs. John Cabot Lodge, for Christmas entertainment	5.00
Mrs. Huff	20.00
Mrs. B. H. Warder	100.00
Gen. Wm. B. Rochester	5.00
Mr. Lockett	2.00
Mrs. C. C. Glover, delicacies for sick children	10.00
Mrs. Simpkins, through St. Mary's Guild	10.00
A Friend	10.00
Mme. de Sibour	5.00
Mrs. Geo. L. Bradley, Easter offering	100.00
Total	343.85

Contributions for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Adams, Dr. Samuel S.	$5.00
Andrews, Mrs. W. F.	5.00
Audenreid, Mrs. M. C.	10.00
Bailey, Mr. Chas. B.	10.00
Baker, Mr. John A.	10.00
Barker, Mrs. Ellen B.	5.00
Bates, Mrs. C. E.	10.00
Beck, Mr. William H.	25.00
Bergling, Mr. Geo. C.	5.00
Bliss, Miss Elizabeth H.	10.00
Blunt, Miss Evelina	10.00
Boardman, Miss Mabel T.	5.00
Bradley, Mrs. Geo. L.	5.00
Briggs, Mrs. John	5.00
Brown, Mrs. A. J.	5.00
Brown, Mr. Geo. W.	5.00
Bulkley, Mrs. Morgan	5.00
Candee, Mrs. Churchill	5.00
Corbin, Mrs. H. C.	5.00
Daley, Miss Elsie Goodwin	.25
Davis, Mrs. Charles H.	5.00
Deland, Mrs. H. C.	5.00
Donaldson, Dr. R. B.	5.00
Dulin, Mrs. Chas. H.	5.00
Dulin & Martin Co.	3.00
Eastman, Mr. Albert P.	5.00
Edwards, Miss	5.00
Elkins, Mrs. S. B.	10.00
Ellis, Mrs. Frank	5.00
Fendall, Mrs. Reginald	10.00
Finley, Mr. W. W.	50.00
Finley, Mrs. W. W.	50.00
Fisher, Mrs. Mary T.	5.00
Fox, Mr. A. F.	5.00
Fox, Mrs. Virginia L. W.	100.00
Francis, Mr. Nathaniel	10.00
Gale, Mrs. Thos. M.	5.00
Gerstenberg, Mr. Ernest	3.00
Glover, Mrs. C. C	5.00
Hamilton, Mr. George E.	5.00
Hammond, Mrs. W. A.	5.00
Harlan, Miss Ruth	5.00
Hay, Mrs. Clara S.	25.00
Henry, Miss Caroline	5.00
Heurich, Mr. Christian	10.00
Hoeke, Mr. William H.	5.00
Hoeke, Mrs. William H.	5.00
Hopkins, Mrs. Jas.	5.00
Hufi, Mrs. Geo. F.	5.00
Huidekoper, Mrs. F. W.	5.00
James, Mr. Chas. A.	5.00
James, Miss E. F.	5.00
James, Miss Matilda	5.00
Johnston, Miss Mary B.	5.00
Kidwell, Mrs.	5.00
Kibbey, Miss	25.00
Kober, Dr. Geo. M.	5.00
Lambie, Mr. James B.	$5.00
Lambie, Mrs. James B.	5.00
Lee, Mrs. Grace Davis	5.00
Leech, Dr. Frank	5.00
Leech, Mrs. J. F.	5.00
Lenman, Mrs. Jennie R. and Lenman, Miss Isabel H.	25.00
Lisner, Mrs. Laura H.	5.00
Litchfield, Miss Grace I.	5.00
Looker, Miss Bertha H.	5.00
McCauley, Mrs. Edward	5.00
McCauley, Miss Mae	5.00
McClurg, Mrs. Walter	5.00
McGill & Wallace	5.00
McGuire, Mr. F. B.	5.00
McGuire, Mrs. F. B.	5.00
McKenney, Mr. W. A.	5.00
McMillan, Mrs. James	5.00
Mayer, Mr. T. J., bequest through the American Security and Trust Co	5,000.00
Mearns, Mrs. Wm. A.	10.00
Merriam, Mrs. Wm.	5.00
Merrill, Mrs. Jas.	5.00
Moore, Mrs. Clarence	5.00
Moore, Mr. F. L.	5.00
Moore, Mrs. F. L.	10.00
Moses, Messrs. W. B. & Sons	2.00
Murray, Mrs. T. Morris	100.00
Myers, Mrs. J. J.	5.00
Noble, Mrs. W. B.	5.00
Norment, Mrs. M. E.	20.00
Patten, Mrs. John D.	5.00
Perry, Mr. R. Ross	5.00
Perry, Mrs. R. Ross	5.00
Perry, Mrs. Seaton	5.00
Rodgers, Mrs. John	5.00
Rudolph, Mr. C. H.	5.00
Sanger, Miss Edith K.	5.00
Schenck, Miss Sallie	5.00
Selfridge, in memory of Mrs. Ellen S	25.00
Semmes, Mrs. M. M., through St. Paul's P. E. Church, for 1907 and 1908	10.00
Sherrill, Miss M. J.	5.00
Simpson, Mrs. John	5.00
Stevens, Mr. E. E.	5.00
Taft, Hon. Wm. H.	5.00
Thompson, Mrs. Annie O.	5.00
Tuckerman, Mrs. Wolcott	5.00
Watmough, Mr. Jas. H.	10.00
Westinghouse, Mrs.	5.00
Wilkins, Mrs. John F.	5.00
Woodhull, Miss Ellen	5.00
Woodward, Mrs. S. W.	5.00
Yarrow, Dr. H. C.	5.00

Donations.

July, 1907.

A. P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, 816 C street SW., papers.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
A. P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
Mrs. Geo. Dunlop, 3012 Q street NW., $12.50, donation to pay for brace for little Della Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
Susan Lewis, Edith Easterday, and Fulton Lewis, jr., 1669 Thirty-first street NW., $11.85 for pleasure fund.
Dulin & Martin Co., 1215 F street NW., 16 dozen odd saucers.
Mrs. Romine Scott, 1114 Twelfth street NE., pictures and flowers.

August, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
Mr. J. W. Allen, 1631 Newton street, magazines.
A. P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
Mr. B. T. Galloway, Bureau Plant Industry, grapes.
Girls' Helping Hand Society, through Mrs. Wm. Hunter, 1211 Thirty-fourth street, scrapbooks.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, Bar Harbor, Me., $15, to be used for amusements and refreshments for the children to commemorate Dorothy's birthday.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.

September, 1907.

Mrs. Young, 1611 Newton street, 12 glasses jelly.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
A. P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers.
The Propagating Gardens, District of Columbia, flowers.
A. P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
A. P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.

October, 1907.

Mrs. W. M. Poindexter, The Mendota, 4 nightgowns, 1 sacque, 4 outing shirts, 6 pairs drawers.
A. P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
J. B. Lambie Co., 1415 New York avenue, gallon can disinfectant.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
Sewing Circle, through Mrs. Hollyday, 1924 Thirteenth street NW., 2 petticoats and 6 pairs drawers.
A. P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
Central Union Mission, flowers.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.

November, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
A. P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
Secretary of Agriculture, flowers.
Mrs. Purcell, The Plaza, picture books.
Mrs. Speiden, 924 Rhode Island avenue, baby carriage and go-cart.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.

THANKSGIVING DONATIONS.

Mrs. Leiter, Dupont circle, barrel apples.
Miss James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, 2½ bushels potatoes.
Miss E. F. James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, 25 pounds granulated sugar.
Mr. Charles A. James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, barrel flour.

G. G. Cornwell & Sons, Pennsylvania avenue, case Pettijohn's breakfast food.
Mrs. Seaton Perry, The Connecticut, 5 packages oatmeal, 5 packages hominy, 3 cans peaches.
Mrs. Senator Foraker, 1500 Sixteenth street, 18 pounds granulated sugar.
James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets NW., box oranges.
Mrs. W. W. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, turkey.
J. C. Ergood & Co., 416 Ninth street NW., 10 pounds mixed nuts.
Mrs. Granger, 1838 Connecticut avenue, 2 dozen oranges, 2 baskets grapes.
Mrs. James M. Johnston, 1628 Twenty-first street, barrel flour.
Mrs. Thomas Hyde, 1537 Twenty-eighth street NW., box oranges.
Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street NW., 30 pounds granulated sugar.
Havenner Baking Co., 476 C street NW., box crackers.
Woodward & Lothrop, 10 pounds granulated sugar, 3 packages Quaker oats 6 packages Uneeda biscuits, 6 packages barley.
Mrs. J. Rochon, 912 Fourteenth street NW., 3 pounds rice.
Harrison School Kindergarten, loaf bread, quart cranberries, basket grapes, package crackers, one-half bushel apples, 1 peck potatoes, one-half peck turnips.
W. M. Galt & Co., Indiana avenue, barrel flour.
Mrs. E. K. Goldsborough, 1331 K street NW., 12 cans tomatoes.
Mr. Reid, Rock Creek Church road, large goose.
Mrs. D. C. Phillips, 1600 Twenty-first street NW., 3 dozen oranges, peck apples, 5 dozen bananas, 3 pounds figs, 4 baskets grapes, 12 cans peas, 12 cans tomatoes, 6 packages oatmeal, 6 packages flakes.
Dennison School Kindergarten, one-half bushel apples, basket grapes, 2 stalks celery, 1 cabbage, 1 squash, 2 bunches beets, 1 peck potatoes, glass jelly, 18 oranges, head lettuce, turnips, and carrots.
Edward S. Schmidt, 712 Twelfth street NW., one-half gallon disinfectant.
Lippincott & Baker's School, 2114 California avenue, large box of fruit, vegetables, and crackers.
Mrs. Deland, 1901 N street NW., turkey.
Peabody School Kindergarten, basket fruit.
Phelps School Kindergarten, basket fruit.
Dulin & Martin Co., 1215 F street NW., 2 white enameled pitchers, 2 white enameled bowls, 1 white enameled tray.
Miss Ruth Harlan, 1401 Euclid place, 2 dozen oranges.
Emmert Bros., Center Market, 2 bushels potatoes.
Charles Brunger, Center Market, 2 turkeys.
Z. D. Gilman, 627 Pennsylvania avenue, 20 pounds boracic acid.
Dr. and Miss Acker, 913 Sixteenth street NW., barrel flour.
Miss S. Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue, 12 cans tomatoes.
Mr. Francis Colton, 1635 Connecticut avenue, 18 pounds granulated sugar, 5 pounds rice, 2 packages hominy, 2 packages Uneeda biscuits, 2 packages Quaker oats.
C. Engels' Sons, Center Market, box oranges.
Mrs. E. McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue, 12 packages Quaker oats, bushel tatoes.
Mrs. J. H. Dodge, Bethesda, Md., 50 pounds granulated sugar.
Mrs. J. F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street NW., turkey.
Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, 912 Farragut square, 2 baskets grapes, 1 dozen oranges, 1 dozen bananas, peck apples.
Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, 1307 L street NW., 4 chickens, bushel potatoes, 2 baskets grapes, 2 dozen oranges.
S. H. Gwynne, 1310 Fourteenth street NW., 6 pounds corn beef, 2 cabbages, 5 oranges, potatoes, and turnips.
David Phillips, 3514 Thirteenth street NW., 1 package Korn Kinks, 1 package macaroons, 1 package Quaker berries.
Mrs. Hight, 2330 Massachusetts avenue, 1½ pounds tea, 1 bushel apples, one-half bushel potatoes.
Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, 1722 I street NW., turkey.
Demonet's, Connecticut avenue and M street, cake.
Mrs. Chas. G. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street, 8 quarts ice cream.
Mrs. Dall, 1119 Twelfth street NW., case oranges.
Chas. Rauscher, Connecticut avenue and L street, cake.
St. Margaret's Church, 1 pineapple, 2 pounds Malaga grapes, 1 dozen oranges, 15 grape fruit, 1 peck apples.
Mrs. Ridgley, 1300 Seventeenth street NW., 2 gallons ice cream.
Miss Noble, 1761 N street NW., flowers.

Mrs. C. M. McCorkle, The Grafton, 30 drawer waists.
Miss V. Miller, The Rochambeau, 12 cans tomatoes.
J. H. Hogan, 423 Twelfth street NW., gallon oysters.

December, 1907.

Mrs. W. W. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, flowers.
Gridiron Club, flowers.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, flowers.
National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers.
Busy Sewing Circle, through Mrs. Hollyday, 1924 Thirteenth street NW., 5 dresses, 6 outing shirts, 2 boys' waists, and some buttons.

CHRISTMAS DONATIONS.

T. T. Keane Company, Center Market, turkey.
Junior Auxiliary, Christ Church, Rockville, Md., 14 pillowcases, 2 nightgowns, candy, and toys.
Mrs. E. H. Adams, 937 N street NW., picture books.
Mrs. J. H. Dodge, Bethesda, Md., 50 pounds granulated sugar.
Mrs. Truitt, 1660 Monroe street, toys.
Mrs. W. W. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, turkey.
Mrs. Osman, The Olympia, zither.
Mrs. A. Lisner, 1723 Massachusetts avenue, 6 outing nightgowns and 4 dozen pairs odd stockings.
Mrs. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street NW., 2 gallons ice cream.
St. Mary's Guild, District of Columbia, picture book.
Mrs. F. B. Noyes, 1239 Vermont avenue, candy and toys.
Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street NW., toys for Christmas tree.
Mrs. McClurg, 1606 Twentieth street, one-half crate oranges.
W. M. Galt & Co., Indiana avenue, barrel flour.
N. J. Ward & Co., 923 Louisiana avenue, box oranges.
Mrs. Horace Wylie, Thomas circle, barrel apples.
Mrs. W. A. Bevard, 1754 P street NW., pictures.
Mrs. J. J. Stephens, 1812 Thirteenth street NW., $2.47 in bright pennies and quarters for the children.
Miss Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue, barrel granulated sugar.
St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., $35 for dresses and boys' waists for Christmas, 1 dozen new trays, 1 dozen new chairs for dining rooms.
Mrs. K. U. Moorhead, 1522 Connecticut avenue, 1 peck corn meal, 5 pounds animal crackers, 8 packages stick candy.
Mrs. E. McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue, 1 dozen cans tomatoes, 2 packages hominy, 2 packages oatmeal, 1 peck apples.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
Primary Department, Vienna public school, picture books.
Stella W. Schaiff, Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue, scrapbooks.
Mrs. M. B. Wright, 1110 P street NW., 2 dolls and teddy bear.
Mrs. J. R. Clark, 1430 W street NW., picture books.
Dorothy Cahill, 2539 Thirteenth street NW., doll and dishes.
Mrs. Chas. Culbertson, The Connecticut, small Arnold sterilizer.
Mrs. E. L. Tyndall, Junior King's Messenger, Fourth Presbyterian Church, 25 oranges, 2 pounds grapes, picture book.
Willard and Vera Nally, Congress Heights, picture books.
House & Hermann, Seventh street NW., 75 picture books.
Austin Ketcham, 112 East Capitol street, toys.
Mme. Rochon, 912 Fourteenth street NW., toys.
Guild of the Holy Cross, St. James Church, 11 dolls.
Mrs. F. B. Wheaton, 2406 Eighteenth street, 4 shirts, toys.
Mrs. S. G. Cornwell, 1359 Girard street, books.
Mrs. W. W. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, ice cream for the children.
Mrs. Holman, The Cairo, picture books.
Woodward & Lothrop, barrel apples.

January, 1908.

Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, 428 Seventh street NW., cards.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.

St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., $50 for material for nightgowns for 1908.
Marion Estes, 1349 Euclid place, books.
Mrs. Gustav Oppenheimer, 1404 Twelfth street, crib bed and mattress.
Gridiron Club, New Willard Hotel, flowers.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
George E. Quinter, 946 T street NW., toys.
National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers.

February, 1908.

Marion Estes, 1349 Euclid place, 2 nightgowns and picture cards.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
Busy Sewing Circle, through Mrs. Hollyday, 1924 Thirteenth street NW., 13 gingham dresses.
Charlotte and Arthur Oswell, 1864 Wyoming avenue, flowers.
Hilda and Cora Bowen, Chevy Chase, Md., valentines.
Gridiron Club, New Willard Hotel, flowers.
Caroline Preston, 3068 Q street NW. toys and clothes.
Dorothy Souborger, Garrett Park, Md., valentines.
Mrs. Charles E. Wood, 2031 Florida avenue, flowers.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
Mrs. T. W. Noyes, 1730 New Hampshire avenue, flowers.
Mrs. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street NW., flowers.
Mrs. Satterlee, 1407 Massachusetts avenue, flowers.
Mrs. Howard, 2208 Massachusetts avenue, 7 dresses, 1 skirt, 6 pairs stockings, shoes and leggins.
Mrs. McCorkle, The Grafton, 4 baby slips, 4 flannel skirts.
Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, 428 Seventh street NW., valentines.

March, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
Miss Worth, 2003 Eye street, 6 outing baby nightgowns, 2 pairs booties, 2 worsted bands.
National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers.
Katherine and Margaret Wylie, Thomas circle, toys.
Mrs. Wekely, 331 Eleventh street NE., 11 pairs summer pants, 4 drawer bodies, 2 pairs stockings, 3 pairs shoes, 1 shirtwaist.
Mrs. Somers's School, Eleventh and M streets NW., flowers.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
Mrs. A. Geary Johnson, 1718 Nineteenth street NW., gocart and rocking-horse.
Mrs. Ffoulke, 2011 Massachusetts avenue, flowers.

April, 1908.

A. P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
Mr. Bradford, Woodside, Md., flowers.
Miss Cameron, 30 bibs.
Miss Cherryford, Takoma Park, flowers.
A. P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers.
Mrs. Barber, Mt. Pleasant, 5 dresses, 2 pairs shoes, 5 vests, 2 pairs slippers, 7 pairs hose, toys.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
Mrs. John B. Gilland, 337 Maryland avenue, flowers.
Master Read Gibson, 1805 H street NW., hobbyhorse and toys.
Mme. Rochon, 912 Fourteenth street NW., Easter favors.
Busy Sewing Circle, Fourth Presbyterian Church, 21 bibs, 10 pairs drawers.
Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, Calvary Baptist Church, 3 potted plants.
Mrs. W. W. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, one-fourth barrel flour, 10 pound rice, 30 pounds granulated sugar, 17 packages oatmeal.
A. P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
Mrs. A. P. Gardner, 1817 H street NW., 16 puzzles.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
Mrs. Eustis, 1611 H street NW., 4 pairs drawers, 4 shirts, 2 flannel skirts, 2 afghans, and toys.
Margaret B. Foster, 1116 H street NW., gocart.

May, 1908.

Mrs. Harold Ingalls Sewall, 324 Indiana avenue, flowers.
Miss Sally S. Mackall and Miss Virginia Miller, 2 sheets, 7 pillowcases.
Friday Morning Sewing Class, 24 sheets, 12 pillowcases, 48 towels, 63 diapers.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges
Etchison School, Maryland, 11 glasses jelly and violets.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, for "Dorothy's Cot," 1 dozen long dresses, 1 dozen short dresses, 1 dozen flannel skirts, 1 dozen nightgowns, one-half dozen undervests, one-half dozen flannel bands, 1 pair blankets, 2 counterpanes, 1 dozen sheets, 1 dozen pillowcases.
Senator Gallinger, flowers.
Mrs. Lodge, 4 boys' suits, 4 pairs pants, 4 vests, 8 pairs shoes.
Mrs. A. E. Bates, The Connecticut, 3 dresses, 3 pairs drawers, 3 wash cloths, 6 diapers, basket, 2 blocks for beds, 2 picture calendars, pin cushion.
Mrs. Horace Wiley, Thomas circle, for "Tommy's Cot," 6 long dresses, 6 short dresses, 6 flannel skirts, 6 sheets, 6 pillowcases, 2 pieces diaper cloth.
Miss Ella Whiting, post-card album.
Mrs. Somers's School, Eleventh and M streets NW., flowers.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.

June, 1908.

Mrs. Walter T. Weaver, 1419 Thirty-fifth street, crate strawberries.
New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., magazines.
National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
Miss Ella Whiting, paper dolls.
Miss Juliette Williams, "The Connecticut," flowers.
Mrs. Brown, 4800 Fourteenth street, flowers.
Mrs. W. T. Weaver, 1419 Thirty-fifth street NW., bushel cherries.
St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., large swing for summerhouse, 11 rocking chairs for children.
G. H. Brown, United States Propagating Garden, potted plants.
Mrs. J. Maury Dove, 1740 New Hampshire avenue, 7 undershirts, 4 pairs drawers, 6 pairs pajamas, 3 pairs pajama drawers.
Mrs. Martha Miller, through St. Mary's Guild, 8 wash cloths.
Mrs. Lanman, through St. Mary's Guild, 9 wash cloths.
Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
C. H. Livingstone, 1249 Kenyon street, picture papers.

Members of the children's hospital.—Dr. Geo. N. Acker, 913 Sixteenth street; Dr. S. S. Adams, 1 Dupont circle; Mrs. E. K. Anderson, 1530 K street; Mrs. Isabella W. Ashford, 1763 P street; Mrs. Mary C. Audenreid, 1027 Vermont avenue; Mr. Charles B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton street; Mr. John A. Baker, 1819 H street; Mr. William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue; Miss Beckwith, 1757 N street; Mr. C. J. Bell, Fifteenth and Pennsylvania avenue; Mrs. Laura Benét, 1717 I street; Mrs. C. V. R. Berry, 1512 H street; Mr. J. W. Boteler, 1328 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. A. J. Brown, care Mr. G. W. Brown, 1406 G street; Mr. Geo. W. Brown, 1406 G street; Mr. N. Landon Burchell, 1325 F street; Mrs. Mary K. Coffey, 1713 K street; Mr. Benj. A. Colonna, 140 B street NE.; Miss Maud Lee Davidge, 2115 O street; Mrs. C. H. Davis, 1630 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. George Dewey, 1747 Rhode Island avenue; Mr. J. Maury Dove, Twelfth and F streets; Mrs. Annie A. Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue; Mrs. Sally C. Miller Fendall, 1729 P street; Mr. James E. Fitch, 1406 G street; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S street; Mr. C. C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; Mrs. Charles C. Glover, 1703 K street; Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon, 330 Four-and-a-half street; Mr. William B. Gurley, 1335 F street; Mr. Geo. E. Hamilton, 412 Fifth street; Mrs. W. T. Harris, 1733 I street; Mr. J. William Henry, 1319 F street; Mrs. Kate K. Henry, 2040 F street; Mr. Christian Heurich, 1223 Twentieth street; Mrs. Angeline Hillyer, 1618 Twenty-first street; Mrs. Elizabeth Hoeke, 336 C street; Mr. William H. Hoeke, Eighth and Market space; Mrs. Caroline B. Hornblower, 1402 M street; Mr. Charles A. James, National Bank of Washington; Mrs. H. V. Johnson, 1752 Q street; Mr. J. M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank; Miss Mary Belle Johnston, 1704 Rhode Island avenue; Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; Miss Bessie Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. James B. Lambie, 1415 New York avenue; Mr. Gustave Lansburgh, 1018 Vermont avenue;

Mr. John S. Larcombe, 808 Seventeenth street; Mr. Blair Lee, 344 D street; Mrs. J. Frederick Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Jennie Gould Lincoln, 1514 H street; Mr. James Lowndes, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue; Mr. T. N. McAboy, 3106 N street; Mrs. Emily McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mr. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mr. George W. McLanahan, 1601 Twenty-first street; Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Henry S. Matthews, 1415 G street; Mr. William F. Mattingly, 435 Seventh street; Miss Virginia Miller, The Rochambeau; Mr. F. L. Moore, Colorado Building; Mrs. Virginia C. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mr. William H. Moses, Eleventh and F streets; Mr. George L. Nicolson, 3059 Q street; Mr. James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Noyes, care Mr. Crosby S. Noyes; Mr. William B. Orme, 1623 Twenty-eighth street; Mr. A. K. Parris, Wyatt Building, Fourteenth and F streets; Mr. R. Ross Perry, 344 D street; Mr. Cuno H. Rudolph, 1332 New York avenue; Mr. Isadore Saks, Seventh street, corner Market space; Miss Sallie Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Irene R. Sheridan, 1834 Jefferson place; Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Florence P. Spofford, 1621 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. E. J. Stellwagen, Union Trust Building; Mr. John B. Sleman, jr., 1408 New York avenue; Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeeth street; Mrs. A. O. Townsend, 2011 I street; Mr. B. H. Warner, 916 F street; Gen. J. H. Watmough, 1711 I street; Mrs. Horace H. Wescott, 1310 Sixteenth street; Mr. John B. Wight, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. Joseph E. Willard, Wyatt Building; Mrs. Lucy Parker Willard, Fourteenth and P streets; Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street; Gen. Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, 2033 G street; Mr. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue; Dr. H. C. Yarrow, 814 Seventeenth street; Dr. W. P. Young, 419 Tenth street.

REPORT OF THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Incorporators.—Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, president, United States Supreme Court; Mr. John A. Baker, 1819 H street NW.; Justice Job Barnard, 1306 Rhode Island avenue; Mr. H. Prescott Gatley, 1307 Euclid street; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place; Mr. Wm. D. Hoover, 1428 Euclid street NW.; Mr. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. Charlotte Everett Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, The Shoreham; Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Calumet place; Mr. Wm. F. Mattingly, 1616 H street NW.; Mr. Ormsby McCammon, Bond Building; Mr. J. H. McGowan, 2941 Newark street NW.; T. Morris Murray, M. D., 730 Seventeenth street NW.; Maj. Wm. O. Owen, 2123 Eighteenth street NW.; Mr. Walter G. Peter, Tudor place; Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., 1200 K street NW.; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, 1311 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Miss Aline E. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Justice Wendell P. Stafford, 1603 Kenesaw avenue; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, 2144 California avenue NW.; Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, 1402 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street NW.; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, 121 B street SE.; Mr. Henry A. Willard, Kellogg Building; Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street NW.; Mr. Simon Wolf, 926 F street NW.

Former presidents.—Mr. Justice Samuel F. Miller, elected June 6, 1882; died October, 1890. Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, elected January 19, 1891; resigned June 1, 1905. Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, elected January 22, 1906; died January 2, 1907.

Directors.—Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, president, United States Supreme Court; Mr. H. A. Willard, first vice-president, Kellogg Building; Mr. John A. Baker, second vice-president, 1819 H street NW.; Mr. H. Prescott Gatley, secretary, 1307 Euclid street; Mr. Clarence R. Wilson, 1707 Rhode Island avenue NW.; Mr. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, 121 B street SE.; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place; T. Morris Murray, M. D., 730 Seventeenth street NW.; Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Calumet place; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, 1311 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Maj. Wm. O. Owen, 2123 Eighteenth street NW.; Mr. Walter G. Peter, Tudor place; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, 2144 California avenue NW.

Expiration of terms of service of directors.—1909, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Willard, Doctor Murray, and Mesdames Harlan and Tulloch; 1910, Messrs. Baker, Gatley, Riggs, Wilson, and Mrs. Logan; 1911, Messrs. Sternberg, Owen, Solomons, Peter, and Hopkins.

Executive committee.—Maj. Wm. O. Owen, chairman; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Mr. Archibald Hopkins, Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, Mr. Henry A. Willard, Mr. E. Francis Riggs, Mr. H. Prescott Gatley.

Finance committee.—Mr. John A. Baker, chairman; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, Mr. A. S. Solomons.

Training school committee.—Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, chairman; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. John M. Harlan.

Medical staff.—Dr. H. C. Yarrow, president; Dr. James Dudley Morgan, secretary. Consulting staff: Dr. Z. T. Sowers, 1707 Massachusetts avenue; Dr. Henry C. Yarrow; 814 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. Joseph H. Bryan, 818 Seventeenth street NW., Dr. F. Fremont Smith, 1808 Massachusetts avenue NW. Attending staff: Dr. G. Wythe Cook, 3 Thomas circle; Dr. Henry D. Fry, 1601 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Arthur A. Snyder, 1126 Sixteenth street NW.; Dr. John Van Rensselaer, The Rochambeau; Dr. W. Holland Wilmer, 1610 I street NW.; Dr. Albert L. Stavely, 1744 M street NW.; Dr. James Dudley Morgan, 919 Fifteenth street NW.; Dr. Thomas A. Claytor, 1315 New Hampshire avenue NW.; Dr. William K. Butler, 1207 M street NW.; Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael, 818 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. Walter A. Wells, 815 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Henry B. Deale, 1207 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Francis R. Hagner, 1725 N street NW.; Dr. Luther H. Reichelderfer, The Burlington. Pathologist: Dr. J. B. Nichols. Assistant pathologist: Dr. W. W. Wilkinson. Dispensary staff—Medical service (in charge of physician on duty): Dr. W. Gerry Morgan, first assistant; Dr. Robert N. Baker, second assistant; Dr. J. B. Nichols, third assistant; Dr. T. N. Groover, fourth assistant. Surgical service (in charge of surgeon on duty): . Truman Abbe, assistant. Gynecological service (in charge of gynecologist on

duty): Dr. Robt. F. Mason, first assistant; Dr. S. R. Karpeles, second assistant. Throat, nose, and ear service: Dr. Walter A. Wells. Eye service: Dr. William K. Butler. Dermatological service: Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael. House staff—Superintendent: Miss Georgia M. Nevins. Chief resident physician: Dr. Wayne F. Cowan. Internes: Dr. J. L. Frey, Dr. C. M. Dollman, Dr. H. W. Kearney, Dr. H. R. Schreiber. Externes: Dr. J. E. Kelleher, Dr. J. B. Bogan, Dr. W. E. Turton, Dr. Charles Wheatley. Pharmacist and chemist: A. P. Clark, Phar. D. Superintendent of training school and matron: Miss Georgia M. Nevins. Assistant superintendent of nurses: Miss Lasine Lassen. Dietist: Miss Frances S. Saunders. Head nurse in operating room: Miss Rachel A. Maynard. Head nurse of "annex" for contagious diseases: Miss Ada M. Pendleton.

LADIES' AID ASSOCIATION.

Incorporators.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland, New Jersey; Mrs. John A. Logan, Illinois; Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, District of Columbia; Mrs. William Scully, Mrs. Thomas L. Tulloch, New Hampshire; Mrs. Winthrop Gray, New York; Miss Jean Turnbull, District of Columbia; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan; Miss Strong, District of Columbia; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Kentucky; Mrs. C. P. Hepburn, Iowa; Mrs. H. W. Blackford, Mrs. Wm. G. Metzerott, Mrs. J. K. Ashford, District of Columbia; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado; Mrs. H. A. Willard, Mrs. W. P. Kellogg, Miss Lena Burchell, Mrs. W. W. Burdette, Mrs. S. O. Richey, Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, Mrs. Philip E. Chapin, Miss A. R. Taylor, Mrs. Geo. Truesdell, Mrs. D. W. Prentiss, Mrs. Simon Wolf, Mrs. George B. Welch, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Connecticut; Mrs. Thomas W. Lockwood, Mrs. S. W. Babcock, Mrs. E. B. Grandin, District of Columbia.

Board of managers.—Mrs. John A. Logan, Illinois, president, Calumet place; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Kentucky, first vice-president, Euclid place; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan, second vice-president, 1406 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Henry A. Willard, District of Columbia, third vice-president, 1333 K street NW.; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado, fourth vice-president, 2020 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. William Pitt Kellogg, District of Columbia, fifth vice-president, The Shoreham; Mrs. H. B. Brown, District of Columbia, sixth vice-president, 1720 Sixteenth street NW.; Miss Jean Turnbull, District of Columbia, corresponding secretary, 2017 F street NW.; Mrs. Robert G. Rutherford, District of Columbia, recording secretary, 1811 Nineteenth street NW.; Mrs. F. Chamberlain, District of Columbia, assistant recording secretary, 1323 M street NW.; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, New Hampshire, treasurer, 121 B street SE.; Mrs. G. B. Welch, District of Columbia, assistant treasurer, 2011 Wyoming avenue; Mrs. T. H. Anderson, District of Columbia, 1531 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin, 1 B street NW.; Mrs. W. E. Borah, Idaho, Stoneleigh court; Mrs. George M. Brayton, District of Columbin, 919 Fifteenth street; Mrs. H. B. Brown, District of Columbia, 1720 Sixteenth street; Mrs. B. H. Buckingham, District of Columbia, 1525 H street; Miss Lena Burchell, District of Columbia, 1102 Vermont avenue; Mrs. W. W. Burdette, District of Columbia, 1026 Vermont avenue; Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Michigan, 1406 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Helen Cannon, Illinois, 1014 Vermont avenue; Mrs. Frank Chamberlain, District of Columbia, 1323 M street; Mrs. Georgette Chamberlain, District of Columbia, 1323 M street; Mrs. P. E. Chapin, District of Columbia, 1735 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. A. P. Clark, jr., District of Columbia, 1762 Lanier street; Mrs. M. J. Cranford, District of Columbia, 1612 Park road; Mrs. S. M. Cullom, Illinois, 1413 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. William Day, Ohio, 1301 Clifton place; Mrs. Charles Denby, District of Columbia, 1308 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. P. H. Dies, District of Columbia, 119 B street SE.; Mrs. S. B. Elkins, West Virginia, 1626 K street; Mrs. James R. Garfield, Ohio, 1717 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. E. B. Grandin, Pennsylvania, The Connecticut; Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, District of Columbia, 1601 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. James S. Harlan, District of Columbia, 1720 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. John M. Harlan, District of Columbia, Euclid place; Mrs. T. B. Hutchinson, District of Columbia, The Highlands; Mrs. Frank Hume, District of Columbia, 1235 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. William P. Kellogg, District of Columbia, The Shoreham; Mrs. Martin Knapp, District of Columbia, Stoneleigh court; Mrs. Thomas W. Lockwood, District of Columbia, 2112 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. H. C. Lodge, District of Columbia, 1765 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. John A. Logan, Illinois, Stoneleigh court; Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, District of Columbia, Calumet place; Miss I. T. Mann, District of Columbia, 1600 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. G. B. Maryc, District of Columbia, 1800 N street; Mrs. Robt. F. Mason, District of Columbia, The Dupont; Miss Abbie McCammon, District of Columbia, The Don Carlos; Mrs. Duncan McKim, District of Columbia, The Portland; Mrs. William G. Metzerott, District of Columbia, 1629 R street; Mrs. James F. Mitchell, District of

Columbia, 1344 Nineteenth street; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Moore, District of Columbia, 1710 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. H. S. Palmer, District of Columbia, 1450 Girard street; Mrs. Mary Parrish, District of Columbia, 1212 Eighteenth street; Mrs. Sereno Payne, New York, The Burlington; Mrs. Robert Portner, District of Columbia, 1104 Vermont avenue; Madame Quesada, Cuba, 1750 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, District of Columbia, 1200 K street; Mrs. George Raymond, District of Columbia, 1810 N street; Miss Mary Rector, District of Columbia, 629 North Carolina avenue SE.; Mrs. L. H. Reichelderfer, District of Columbia, 1206 P street; Mrs. P. M. Rixey, District of Columbia, 909 K street; Mrs. C. W. Richardson, District of Columbia, 1317 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, District of Columbia, 1811 Nineteenth street; Mrs. William Scully, England, 1401 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge, District of Columbia, 1867 Kalorama avenue; Mrs. Henry R. Seymour, District of Columbia, 1917 Kalorama avenue; Mrs. S. W. Smith, Michigan, The Buckingham; Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Connecticut, The Cochran; Mrs. A. L. Stavely, District of Columbia, 1744 M street; Miss Strong, District of Columbia, 3 Dupont circle; Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, New York, 1402 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. A. R. Taylor, District of Columbia, 238 Massachusetts avenue NE.; Mrs. George M. Truesdell, District of Columbia, Nineteenth street and Columbia road; Mrs. M. L. Tucker, District of Columbia, Stoneleigh court; Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, District of Columbia, 121 B street SE.; Miss Jean Turnbull, District of Columbia, 2017 F street; Mrs. W. B. Turpin, District of Columbia, The Portner; Mrs. Richard Wainwright, District of Columbia, 1264 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado, 2020 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. George B. Welch, District of Columbia, 2011 Wyoming avenue; Mrs. George Westinghouse, Pennsylvania, Dupont circle; Mrs. J. L. Whitaker, District of Columbia, 1607 Oak avenue; Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, District of Columbia, 1711 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Henry A. Willard, District of Columbia, 1333 K street; Mrs. H. K. Willard, District of Columbia, 1326 L street; Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, Virginia, Ebbitt House; Mrs. Thomas Wilson, District of Columbia, 1218 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Simon Wolf, District of Columbia, 1756 Q street; Mrs. S. W. Woodward, District of Columbia, 2015 Wyoming avenue; Mrs. Horace Wylie, District of Columbia, Thomas circle.

Life membership.—Mrs. Thomas Walsh, Colorado, 2020 Massachusetts avenue.

Expiration of terms of service of lady managers.—January, 1909: Mesdames Day, Garfield, Miss Hilborn, Miss McCammon, Mesdames Lockwood, Moore, Portner, Scully, M. A. Smith, Miss Strong, Mesdames Truesdell, Westinghouse, Wilkins, Mann, Parrish, Mason, Buckingham. January, 1910: Mesdames Babcock, Brown, Frank Chamberlain, Georgette Chamberlain, Denby, Dies, Grandin, Harlan, Logan, Metzerott, Payne, M. B. Tulloch, Miss Turnbull, and Mesdames Wainwright, H. A. Willard, H. K. Willard, Wilson, Woodward, Wylie. January, 1911: Mesdames Anderson, Miss Burchell, Mesdames Burdette, Richardson, Cullom, Elkins, Lodge, Loud, Radcliffe, Reichelderfer, Seymour, Rutherford, Miss Taylor, Mesdames Tucker, Welch, J. E. Willard, Wolf, Eppley Cranford, Turpin, Palmer, Stavely, Lowden, Guggenheim, Knapp. January, 1912: Mesdames Brayton, Wise, Burrows, Miss Cannon, Mesdames Chapin, Snyder, A. P. Clark, jr., Hume, Kellogg, Quesada, Raymond, Rixey, Talmage, Walsh, Mitchell, Rector, Whitaker, Marye, Hutchinson, Smith, Selfridge, Borah.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Garfield Memorial Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. The information in detail requested by the letter of your secretary of July 1, 1908, is given, as follows:

First. A list of the officers and members of the boards connected with the management of the hospital.

Second. The estimated value of the same and the personal property is at least $450,000 on a low estimate, upon which there is a mortgage of $75,000. There are properly but two endowment funds, that of the Baroness de Hirsch of $5,000 and of Mrs. Jean Margaret Lander of $5,000.

Third. The treasurer's annual report.

Fourth. Tables showing admissions and discharges during the year.

It is requested that your board include in your estimates to be submitted to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the following item:

For maintenance, to enable the hospital to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, $19,000.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that the annual appropriation for some years past has been $19,000.

A statement is submitted showing the expenditures under detailed heads from the year 1896 to 1907, inclusive, the receipts from pay patients, and the congressional appropriations during those years; also the cost of the real estate, buildings, and improvements during the years 1884 to 1904, inclusive, the latter aggregating $381,100.97.

Very respectfully,

W. O. OWENS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1907	12	19	0	2	33
Number admitted during year	263	330	9	24	635
Number born in hospital during year	24	18	2	0	44
Total	299	376	11	26	712
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	224	292	8	20	544
Improved	33	34	0	1	68
Unimproved	6	6	0	0	12
Number of deaths during year	29	23	2	2	56
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1908	7	21	1	3	32
Total	299	376	11	26	712
Number of emergency cases treated during year	5	3	0	0	8
Largest number of patients at any one time					51
Smallest number of patients at any one time					28
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1907	14	10	20	18	62
Number admitted during year	195	156	171	194	716
Number born in hospital during year	7	6	11	12	36
Total	216	172	202	224	814
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	137	107	107	143	494
Improved	41	37	43	36	157
Unimproved	7	6	16	11	40
Number of deaths during year	15	9	19	15	58
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1908	16	13	17	19	65
Total	216	172	202	224	814
Number of emergency cases treated during year	16	1	12	4	34
Daily average number of patients					45
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients					
Largest number of patients at any one time					
Smallest number of patients at any one time					

Training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1907 (including probationers)	42
Received during the year	24
Resigned during the year	7
Dismissed during the year	5
Graduated during the year	9
Probationers not accepted	12
Nurses remaining June 30, 1908 (including probationers)	45

Length of probation required, six weeks.
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), $7.

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year	320	348	663	1,061	2,392
Of above number, how many were new cases?	124	105	232	348	809
Number of persons treated in dispensary during year					
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during quarter					
Number of applicants for treatment refused during year	None.	None.	None.	None.	
Of whole number of cases treated during year:					
How many were medical?	122	124	198	335	779
How many were surgical?	198	224	465	726	1,613
Number of surgical operations	7	3	14	7	31

Number of prescriptions compounded, 1,492.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

AUGUST 26, 1908.

Receipts and expenses of Garfield Memorial Hospital for fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Balance per last report		$7,271.76
Congressional appropriation for indigent		18,389.60
From pay patients		36,924.30
Interest on Metzerott loan		500.00
Transferred from "Annex" funds		2,000.00
Miscellaneous		38.28
		65,124.04

EXPENSES.

Pay roll	$14,963.25
Meats, poultry, and fish	5,330.34
Groceries and provisions	7,534.33
Fruits and vegetables	1,954.21
Wines and liquors	226.75
Drugs and medicines	1,668.95
Surgical instruments and appliances	2,322.20
Ice	1,041.14
Fuel	4,532.38
Gas	2,041.99
Repairs	2,359.68
Interest	3,875.00
Insurance	1,051.43
Telephone	148.61
Stationery and printing	625.01
Water rent	180.22
Motor for elevator	291.86

Piano	$225.00	
Scales	250.00	
House furnishings	952.10	
Laundry machinery	796.29	
Wire screens and guards	1,580.00	
Miscellaneous	1,649.39	
		$55,640.13
Balance		9,483.91

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Pay roll	$9,321.12	$9,892.30	$10,173.06	$10,009.40	$11,060.78
Meat, poultry, and fish	3,194.21	3,366.05	3,267.82	3,152.11	3,604.71
Groceries and provisions	5,538.89	5,931.05	6,038.61	5,772.96	6,351.68
Fruits and vegetables	934.13	990.63	944.70	978.97	1,103.05
Ice	736.90	590.90	597.02	596.72	667.79
Gas and fuel	4,124.18	3,556.74	4,061.57	4,497.83	5,514.55
Wines and liquors	381.50	490.08	471.17	330.45	503.59
Drugs and medicines	1,299.67	1,430.09	897.74	1,104.97	1,384.20
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,877.14	1,881.80	1,427.10	1,055.22	2,756.56
Repairs	5,679.50	5,697.21	2,891.33	2,887.55	3,339.09
Interest, insurance, and telephone rent	4,510.00	4,353.50	4,087.50	4,005.00	5,188.57
Stationery and printing	425.25	427.86	575.50	464.10	675.32
Miscellaneous	664.12	743.88	785.01	909.38	2,330.77
Total	38,686.61	39,352.09	36,218.13	35,764.66	44,480.66
Number of patients treated	1,245	1,171	1,293	1,366	1,676
Receipts, pay patients	$20,234.73	$18,311.64	$17,181.75	$18,080.51	$26,315.98
Congressional appropriations	$19,000	$19,000	$19,000	$19,000	$19,000

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Pay roll	$11,953.72	$12,963.06	$13,697.86	$14,771.87	$15,198.02
Meat, poultry, and fish	3,699.18	3,763.26	4,319.28	4,925.45	5,299.37
Groceries and provisions	6,196.73	6,442.98	7,036.93	6,827.36	7,354.55
Fruits and vegetables	1,151.95	1,193.75	1,428.57	1,726.10	1,830.16
Ice	872.57	616.87	742.23	746.35	929.03
Gas and fuel	5,742.42	6,612.88	5,360.95	6,035.28	4,572.59
Wines and liquors	343.02	260.85	333.46	361.33	327.78
Drugs and medicines	1,434.43	1,335.06	1,201.52	1,400.11	1,654.14
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,708.05	1,518.14	1,827.97	1,415.24	1,715.80
Repairs	2,408.41	2,016.84	2,166.65	3,226.07	2,600.59
Interest, insurance, and telephone rent	4,019.32	5,010.29	4,095.85	4,103.29	5,101.34
Stationery and printing	613.01	529.02	666.96	431.04	785.66
Miscellaneous	1,300.26	1,841.22	1,627.53	1,133.98	1,308.66
Total	41,443.07	44,104.22	44,505.76	47,103.47	48,677.69
Number of patients treated	1,476	1,258	1,541	1,509	1,560
Receipts, pay patients	$23,379.67	$23,609.26	$26,850.10	$30,010.16	$37,263.14
Congressional appropriations	$19,000	$19,000	$19,000	$19,000	$19,000

Original site and buildings, 1884	$37,500.00
Altering old building, steam pump and tanks, 1884	5,009.91
West wing, 1885	12,325.91
Ladies' Aid building, 1886	29,500.00
Kitchen, 1886	2,716.36
Laundry, 1888	6,750.00
Ice room, 1890	1,000.00
Miller Building, 1892	24,602.32
Nurses' Home building, 1894	11,474.01
Roadway, grading, etc., 1894	1,924.40
Stable, morgue, and engineer's quarters, 1897	8,465.76
The Annex, 1899	11,900.87
Improving grounds, retaining walls, etc., 1900	6,347.13
Schneider tract, 1905	50,007.00
Surgical pavilion and building containing kitchen, laundry, cold-storage and engine rooms, 1904	105,480.30
Electric elevator, 1904	4,195.00

REPORT OF PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

Providence Hospital, incorporated by act of Congress approved the 8th day of April, 1864, is conducted by the Sisters of Charity of Emmittsburg, Md.

Sister MARY BERCHMANS,
President of the Board of Directors and Sister in Charge.

The forty-fourth annual report of Providence Hospital records a most successful year, both in the increased number of sick cared for and in the extension of the service for poor patients by the opening of the out-patient department.

The entire west wing of the lower floor (basement) of the hospital has recently been fitted up with every appliance for facilitating the work in the newly established dispensary. The various departments—medical, surgical, gynecological, genito-urinary, orthopedic, eye, nose, and throat, and children's—are attended by the Providence Hospital staff with skillful corps of assistants.

The reception ward and accident room, on the lower floor, renders available prompt attention to accident cases.

In the clinical instruction in medicine and surgery, a fee of $5 is charged to each student who desires to attend the lectures offered by the hospital in general clinics.

One of the attractive points in the hospital is the children's department (Mathilde ward) where everything is bright, airy, and cheerful. An open-air space is provided for the Mathilde ward by inclosing the veranda with removable glass slides and shades; here the fresh air, the box flower plants surrounding the veranda, the birds, and the swings afford the little ones a sunshiny spot for their comfort and recreation.

The advantages of the hospital in the care of private patients are unsurpassed; the income thus derived furnishes the means, by increasing the revenue of the hospital, to broaden the work and enable the Sisters to care for a greater number of charity patients.

We deeply appreciate the efficient, devoted, and untiring service of the medical and surgical staff in cooperating in the work of the hospital and in advancing its interests in the noble cause of God's charity.

Board of visitors.—James L. Norris, president; Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Nathaniel Simpkins, Hon. M. M. Parker, Hon. L. G. Hine, Hon. J. W. Babcock, A. S. Solomons, Richard Johnson, Gen. T. M. Vincent, P. J. Brennan, W. B. Wood, N. H. Shea, E. S. Theall, Gen. Geo. H. Harries.

Advisory board.—M. F. Cuthbert, M. D., president; Z. T. Sowers, M. D., vice-president; C. R. Luce, M. D., secretary.

Consulting staff.—J. W. Bulkley, M. D.; G. L. Magruder, M. D.; Z. T. Sowers, M. D.; Robert Reyburn, M. D.; Walter Wyman, M. D.; H. L. E. Johnson, M. D.; George M. Sternberg, M. D.; Robert M. O'Reilly, M. D.; T. V. Hammond, M. D.; T. F. Mallan, M. D.; Jas. Kerr, M. D.

Hospital staff.—Physicians: T. N. Vincent, M. D., 1221 N street NW.; Charles C. Marbury, M. D., 1121 Fourteenth street NW.; C. R. Luce, M. D., 215 Second street SE.; J. B. Bayne, M. D., 1141 Connecticut avenue NW. Surgeons: Harrison Crook, M. D., The Sherman, Fifteenth and L streets NW.; James F. Mitchell, M. D., 1344 Nineteenth street NW.; E. M. Parker, M. D., 2028 P street NW. Associates in surgery: W. Sowers, M. D., 1707 Massachusetts avenue NW.; H. H. Kerr, M. D., 1711 H street NW. Gynecologists: M. F. Cuthbert, M. D., 1462 Rhode Island avenue NW.; T. J. Kelly, M. D., 1312 Fifteenth street NW. Obstetricians: H. M. Newman, M. D., 2403 Pennsylvania avenue NW.; D. J. Shoup, M. D., The Roland; E. E. Morse, M. D., 1539 I street NW. Neurologists: D. Percy Hickling, M. D., 1304 Rhode Island avenue NW.; Presley C. Hunt, M. D., 1815 M street NW. Genito-urinary surgeon: Louis C. Lehr, M. D., 1737 H street NW. Orthopedic surgeon: William G. Erving, M. D., 922 Seventeenth street NW. Ophthalmic surgeons: D. K. Shute, M. D., 1719 De Sales street NW.; Charles M. Hammett, M. D., The Brunswick. Diseases of nose, throat, and ear: C. W. Richardson, M. D., 1317 Connecticut avenue NW. Pathologist in chief: W. M. Gray, M. D., Army Medical Museum. Assistant pathologists: Sothron Key, M. D., 1733 H street NW.; J. H. O'Donoghue, M. D., 3311 N street NW. Bacteriologist: E. M. Parker, M. D. Radiographer in chief: W. M. Gray, M. D., Army Medical Museum. Pediatrician: Joseph S. Wall, M. D., 1232 Fourteenth street NW.

House officers (from July, 1907, to January, 1908).—J. H. Collins, M. D. (superintendent); J. E. Bastian, M. D. (sixteen months); J. E. Foote, M. D.; L. B. McAfee, M. D.; R. W. Holmes, M. D.; J. E. Cole, M. D.; R. G. Blaine, M. D. (two months); G. C. Charters, pathologist.

Present house officers.—S. D. Breckinridge, M. D., house surgeon (superintendent); F. A. Camalier, M. D., assistant surgeon; C. H. Fair, M. D., junior surgeon; M. R. Charlton, M. D., house physician; M. A. Russell, M. D., assistant physician; G. D. Heath, M. D., house gynecologist; M. H. Maxwell, M. D., assistant gynecologist; C. H. Fair, pathologist.

Report of the Board of Visitors.

The board of visitors desires to record its satisfaction with conditions in all departments of the hospital during the past year. The physicians, Sisters, and nurses have all conscientiously performed their duties and have maintained the high standard of the institution.

The good work done by the hospital is evidenced by the ever-increasing number of patients treated, the number treated during the past year having been greatly in excess of the number received during the year preceding.

During the year the medical staff and Sisters have been able to realize a wish of long standing in the establishment of an out-patient department. This department makes it possible for those whose illness or injury is not serious enough to require them to become patients in the hospital to obtain medical advice and treatment and return to their homes. That there was great need of such a department is proved by the large number of cases treated during the short time that the department has been in existence.

We desire to express our appreciation of the good work being done by the Ladies' Auxiliary. They have labored hard to raise funds required for special purposes, and the funds derived from a base ball game between the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs made it possible to equip the hospital throughout with fly screens, an improvement that has long been desired. We take this occasion to thank the gentlemen of the clubs named for their efforts which have meant so much for the comfort of the patients of the hospital.

James L. Norris,
President of the Board of Visitors.

Report of the Committee of the Medical Staff.

Gentlemen: The medical staff has the honor to report that very satisfactory work has been performed by the respective services of the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1908.

The appended tabulated statement, which has been carefully prepared by resident physicians, and the results stated therein indicate the high order of being accomplished.

The hospital has recently completed many improvements, and has others in progress whereby it retains its place in respect to completeness of modern outfit and equipment with the best similar institutions in the country.

The nursing corps has been augmented and its standard elevated to a high state of efficiency.

It is with pleasure that we note the success of the present system in the government and allotment of the work for the house staff.

Respectfully submitted.

M. F. CUTHBERT, M. D.
CHARLES C. MARBURY, M. D.

To the ADVISORY BOARD OF THE PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The school is incorporated and registered, and is conducted according to the best methods of the day. The Nurses' Home, located in the hospital grounds, is a large and commodious building, and contains private rooms and parlors and everything necessary for the care and recreation of the pupil nurses when off duty.

We extend grateful thanks to the members of the staff, who by their lectures and demonstrations have so largely contributed to the advancement of the school.

The departments of the training school (private halls, wards, operating rooms, and dispensary) are supervised by a Sister as head nurse, with pupil nurses.

Entire number of students enrolled during the year	84
Nurses dropped from the school roll	2
Nurses resigned from the school roll	1
Nurses' special course	3
Total number of weeks of special nursing	206
Average number of special nurses	6

The alumnæ now number 80 efficient workers.

The following-named nurses were graduated during the year: Miss Nellie E. Goebel, R. N. (post graduate), Ohio; Miss Susan Downs, Connecticut; Miss Mary Mudd, Maryland; Miss Delia Philbin, Connecticut; Miss Teresa P. Moylan, Maryland; Miss Catherine Detzer, Massachusetts; Miss Elizabeth Kane, Pennsylvania; Miss Lillian Isermann, Wisconsin; Miss Anna Moore, R. N., Virginia; Miss Julia Danahy, New York; Miss Cecelia Hogan, New York; Miss Katherine Beech,[a] Connecticut; Miss May Collins, R. N., Washington.

SISTER MARY BERCHMANS,
Directress of Training School.
SISTER CAMILLA, R. N.,
Superintendent of Nurses.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions by the medical staff of Providence Hospital on the death of Miss Katherine C. Beech, April 7, 1908.

Whereas the medical staff at its regular meeting on the second Tuesday of April, 1908, was informed of the death of Miss Katherine C. Beech; and

Whereas Miss Beech was a pupil nurse in the Training School just about to finish her studies and graduate; and

Whereas she always performed her duties well and in a satisfactory manner to everybody and had the respect of the entire staff, Sisters, and nurses of the hospital; and

Whereas she was of sterling character, kind and gentle and patient with the sick and injured, and possessed all the characteristics of mind and education to form the ideal trained nurse; and

Whereas she was cut down in the beginning of a successful career in the care of the sick and injured: Therefore be it

---

[a] Deceased.

Resolved, The medical staff do extend sincere sympathy to her relatives in their sorrow, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family through Sister Mary Berchmans, and that these resolutions be special in the minutes of the meeting of the medical staff of Providence Hospital.

PERCY HICKLING, M. D.,
D. K. SMITH, M. D.,
THOMAS N. VINCENT, M. D.,
Committee.

REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

(To June 30, 1908.)

Visits of Sisters to and in behalf of patients and the needy poor	190
Calls from patients and others	958
Patients placed in the hospital	9
Patients referred to visiting nurses	8
Patients placed in homes	25
Material aid obtained from charitable sources—Ladies' Auxiliary and Christ Child Society	27
Material aid furnished	2,809
Transportation obtained	3
Work obtained	119
Meals furnished in the soup kitchen during the months of February, March, April, and May to relieve men out of employment	9,759

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(For year ending June 30, 1908.)

Number of patients remaining June 30, 1907		180
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1908:		
White—		
Males	1,543	
Females	1,043	
Colored—		
Males	131	
Females	158	
Total admitted	2,875	
Discharged:		
Cured	2,041	
Improved	431	
Unimproved	70	
Deaths	186	
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1908	147	
Total		2,875
Total treated		3,055
Number of cases treated in the emergency department		938
Number of re-dressings in the emergency department		1,710
Out-patient department		1,688
Revisits		4,970
Mortality, per cent		6.08
Mortality, deducting cases dying in 48 hours, per cent		4.7

Nationality of patients.

Alabama	11	Vermont	4
Arkansas	1	Virginia	403
California	11	Washington	1
Colorado	1	West Virginia	24
Connecticut	10	Wisconsin	11
Delaware	8	Austria	11
District of Columbia	816	Bavaria	1
Florida	9	Bulgaria	2
Georgia	10	Canada	12
Idaho	1	Chile	1
Illinois	30	Denmark	7
Indian Territory	1	England	47
Indiana	17	Egypt	1
Iowa	8	France	6
Kansas	4	Germany	44
Kentucky	20	Holland	3
Louisiana	15	Hungary	1
Maine	11	Ireland	170
Maryland	435	Italy	115
Massachusetts	51	Japan	1
Michigan	10	Newfoundland	1
Minnesota	2	New Brunswick	1
Mississippi	6	New Zealand	1
Missouri	10	Norway	4
Nebraska	3	Nova Scotia	1
New Hampshire	3	Poland	2
New Jersey	20	Prussia	1
New Mexico	2	Roumania	4
New York	130	Russia	18
North Carolina	40	Scotland	13
North Dakota	0	Spain	1
Ohio	43	Sweden	5
Oregon	1	Switzerland	4
Pennsylvania	126	Turkey	1
Rhode Island	2	Wales	1
South Carolina	16	West Indies	4
South Dakota	3	Unknown	40
Tennessee	16		
Texas	2	Total	2,875

Occupations of patients.

Actors	5	Clergymen	18
Agents	15	Clerks	140
Attendants	5	Coachman	1
Architects	2	Coast survey	1
Artists	2	Conductors	7
Bakers	6	Congressmen	3
Barbers	4	Contractors	7
Bartenders	20	Cooks	18
Bankers	3	Dairyman	1
Brokers	3	Diplomats	2
Blacksmiths	19	Domestics	73
Bookbinders	3	Drivers	18
Bookkeepers	8	Druggists	11
Brakemen	9	Draftsmen	5
Brewers	4	Dentists	7
Bricklayers	16	Electricians	8
Butchers	9	Engineers	23
Butlers	3	Farmers	47
Carpenters	30	Firemen	25
Cashier	1	Flagmen	3
Chemist	1	Florists	6
Cigarmakers	2	Foremen	3
Civil engineers	4	Gardeners	8

Occupations of patients—Continued.

Grocers	6	Physicians	13
Hatter	1	Plasterers	4
Hostlers	7	Plumbers	14
Hotel keeper	1	Policemen	14
Housekeepers	101	Porters	4
Hucksters	5	Printers	48
Inspectors	2	Railroad employees	3
Ironworkers	2	Real estate agents	11
Janitors	8	Sailors	20
Jockeys	4	Sailmaker	1
Judges	2	Senators	2
Laborers	821	Salesmen	23
Lamplighter	1	Seamstresses	13
Lawyers	23	Shoemakers	8
Laundresses	16	Soldiers	44
Librarian	1	Stenographers	7
Letter carriers	4	Stonecutters	8
Machinists	69	Steam fitter	1
Manufacturer	1	Secretaries	3
Magistrate	1	Students	114
Merchants	26	Tailors	7
Messengers	7	Teachers	15
Miller	1	Telegraphers	6
Miners	2	Timekeepers	2
Milliner	1	Translator	1
Motormen	12	Tinners	8
Musicians	2	Upholsterers	2
Newspaper correspondents	11	United States Army officers	10
No occupation	642	United States Navy officers	4
Nurses	14	Veterinary surgeon	1
Orderlies	3	Waiters	18
Painters	23	Watchmen	16
Page	1	Weaver	1
Paper hangers	2		
Peddler	1	Total	2,875
Photographers	4		

Report of the Medical Division.

During the year ending June 30, 1908, there were discharged from the medical division 1,409 cases as follows:

Discharged well	898
Discharged improved	358
Discharged unimproved	43
Died	110
Remaining June 30, 1908	52
Total treated	1,461

Report of the Surgical Division.

This report contains all the cases discharged from the surgical wards during the year ending June 30, 1908, and a table containing all of the major operations performed. The minor operations and many of the emergency operations have not been enumerated in this table.

The total number of cases discharged during the year was 888, as follows:

Discharged well	754
Discharged improved	63
Discharged unimproved	22
Died	49
Remaining June 30, 1907	63
Total treated	951

REPORT OF THE GYNECOLOGICAL DIVISION.

This report consists of two tables, the first containing all cases treated during the year, and the second containing all of the major gynecological operations performed.

There were discharged from this division during the year 249 cases, as follows:

Discharged cured	221
Discharged improved	10
Discharged unimproved	5
Died	13
Remaining June 30, 1907	32
Total treated	281

Cases treated in medical division.	Admitted during year ending June 30, 1908.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
GENERAL DISEASES.										
Specific infectious diseases.										
Erysipelas	1							1		
Influenza	31	9	1		41					
Malaria:										
Tertian	20	5	2		27					
Aestivo autumnal	3	1			4					
Pneumonia, lobar	18	7	4	1	20			10		
Syphilis:										
Secondary	4		2			6				
Tertiary	1		4			3	1		1	
Diphtheria	41	44	10	9	98			3	3	
Tuberculosis:										
Pulmonary	12	5	4	1		14	4	3	1	
General miliary	1	1		1			1	2		
Typhoid fever	74	33	5	9	96			19	6	
Rheumatism, acute articular	14	4	2	6	24				2	
Parotiditis, epidemic	1				1					
Tonsilitis, acute follicular	13	9	1	5	28					
Para-typhoid fever	1	3			4					
Cerebral-spinal meningitis (epidemic)	1		1				1	1		
Rubeola	1						1			
Intoxications.										
Alcoholism:										
Acute	369	8			369		1	1	6	
Chronic	5					3	2			
Delirium tremens	2	1			2			1		
Mania à potu	1						1			
Morphinism:										
Acute	1				1					
Chronic	1	2			1	1	1			
Plumbism, acute	3				1	1			1	
Atropine poisoning		1			1					
Bichloride of mercury		1			1					
Arsenic poisoning				1	1					
Insolation	2		1		1				2	
Constitutional diseases.										
Rheumatism:										
Chronic	6	4	1	1		11			1	
Subacute	3		2		2	3				
Lumbago	12	2	2		16					
Myalgia	1	1	3		4				1	
Pleurodynia	4				4					
Podagra	2	1				2			1	
Sciatica	4				3	1				
Arthritis deformans	2			1		3				
Specific arthritis	2	1			2				1	
Diabetes mellitus	1	1				1			1	
Senility	13	9				12	5	2	3	
Marasmus		1				1				
Inanition	1				1					

Cases treated in medical division.	Admitted during year ended June 30, 1908.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Diseases of digestive system—Mouth, pharynx.										
Stomatitis:										
Catarrhal	1				1					
Ulcerative	1				1					
Pharyngitis, tuberculous	1						1			
Diseases of stomach.										
Gastritis:										
Acute	8	8			14				2	
Chronic	10	12	1		3	20				
Gastric atony			1			1				
Hyperchlorhydria		2				2				
Gastro-duodenitis, chronic	2					2				
Gastric ulcer	1			1				1	1	
Diseases of intestines.										
Gastro-enteritis:										
Acute	16	11	2		29					
Chronic	3	1			1	3				
Enteritis, chronic		2				1		1		
Intestinal tuberculosis	1					1				
Enteralgia	3		1		4					
Constipation, chronic	2	2			1	3				
Colitis, chronic	2					2				
Intestinal, auto-intoxication	1	2			3					
Peritonitis, tuberculous	3	3	1	2	2	5		1	1	
Mucous colitis		1			1					
Entero-colitis, chronic	2	1				2		1		
Diseases of liver.										
Cholangitis, acute	1				1					
Atrophic cirrhosis	7	2				6	1	2		
Hyperthophic cirrhosis	3					2		1		
Cholelithiasis	6	8		1	8	2	3	1	1	
Diseases of respiratory system.										
Laryngitis:										
Catarrhal	3				3					
Syphilitic		1				1				
Spasmodic			1					1		
Rhinitis, atrophic		2				2				
Bronchitis:										
Acute	12	1	1		14					
Chronic	7					7				
Pleurisy:										
Plastic	2			1	3					
Fibrinous	1	1			2					
With effusion	5	2	2		9					
Broncho-pneumonia	2	3		2	4			3		
Asthma	1					1				
Asthma and myocarditis	5	1				1	1	4		
Pulmonary abscess	1							1		
Pneumonia, interstitial	1							1		
Bronchiectasis	1					1				
Emphysema and bronchitis	2					2				
Asphyxia	1				1					
Diseases of circulatory system.										
Arterio sclerosis	5	2				4				
Endocarditis:										
Acute	2									
Ulcerative			1							
Cardiac dilatation	1									
Tachycardia	1									
Chronic myocarditis	9	2								
Chronic myocarditis and nephritis	2									
Chronic pericarditis	3									
Regurgitation:										
Mitral	19	4	3	2						
Mitral and aortic	6		1	1						
Aortic	5		1							

Cases treated in medical division.	Admitted during year ended June 30, 1908.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Diseases of circulatory system—Cont'd.										
Stenosis, mitral	1	1	1			3				
Mitral stenosis and aortic regurgitation		1				1				
Mitral regurgitation and aortic stenosis	1					1				
Aortic stenosis	2					2				
Diseases of blood.										
Anemia, pernicious	2						2			
Chlorosis		1				1				
Haemophilia		1					1			
Diseases of kidneys and bladder.										
Uræmia	8	2			1	2		5	2	
Nephritis:										
Acute parenchymatous	2	2	1	1	2	2		2		
Chronic parenchymatous	4	3	2	1		8	1	1		
Chronic interstitial	21	5	2			19		7	2	
Vesical atony	1					1				
Movable kidney		2			1	1				
Mental and nervous diseases.										
Delusional insanity	2	3				2	3			
Involutional insanity		2				2				
Dementia præcox				1			1			
Acute dementia	1					1				
Acute mania	2	1				1	1		1	
Melancholia		1				1				
Hyperchondria		1				1				
Cerebral anemia	3					2	1			
Cerebral hyperemia	1				1					
Cerebral hemorrhage	3	1	2			4		2		
Meningitis:										
Acute	1							1		
Tuberculous	1	3	1					5		
Epilepsy	1								1	
Insomnia	1					1				
Neurasthenia	46	68	1	12	7	112	2		6	
Chorea	3	4			5	1	1			
Hysteria	2	15		1	1	16	1			
Paralysis agitnas		1							1	
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis				1			1			
Ataxic paraplegia	1	1				1			1	
Locomotor ataxia	2						2			
Paraplegia	1					1				
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	1					1				
Jacksonian epilepsy	1								1	
Raynaud's disease (toes)	1				1					
Neuralgia:										
Trifacial	1	3			2	2				
Brachial	1				1					
Carpal	1					1				
Hemiplegia	2	5				1	1	3	2	
Multiple neuritis	5	3			6	2				
Psychasthenia		1				1				
Diseases of skin.										
Chronic eczema	1			1		2				
Psoariasis		1			1					
Acne rosacea	1					1				
Peliosis rheumatici	1				1					
Unclassified.										
Fibricula	1	1			2					
Glandular fever		2			2					
Shock	1		2		3					
Malingeres	1	1					2			
Undiagnosed	5	2			7					
Guest	4	8					12			
Total	969	359	71	62	886	358	43	110	52	1,461

Report of deaths in medical division.

Diseases.	Total.	Number of days after admission.										
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	More than 10.
DISEASES.												
Erysipelas	1					1						
Lobar pneumonia	10	5	2		2		1					
Diphtheria	3	1							1	1		
Tuberculosis:												
Pulmonary	3											3
General miliary	2											2
Typhoid fever	19	1					2		2	1		13
Cerebral-spinal meningitis, epidemic	1		1									
Alcoholism, acute	1											1
Senility	2	1										1
Spasmodic laryngitis	1		1									
Enteritis, chronic	1											1
Peritonitis, tuberculous	1				1							
Atrophic cirrhosis of liver	2				1	1						
Hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver	1					1						
Cholelithiasis	1									1		
Broncho-pneumonia	3		1				1	1				
Asthma and myocarditis	4		2						1			1
Pulmonary abscess	1	1										
Pneumonia, interstitial	1	1										
Arterio-sclerosis	2	1					1					
Acute endocarditis	2					1						1
Ulcerative endocarditis	1											1
Cardiac dilatation	1	1										
Chronic myocarditis	4	1										3
Chronic myocarditis and nephritis	1											1
Mitral regurgitation	7	2										5
Aortic regurgitation	1					1						
Mitral and aortic regurgitation	4							1				3
Uræmia	5	2	1		1				1			
Acute parenchymatous nephritis	2	1	1									
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis	1		1									
Chronic interstitial nephritis	7	2										
Cerebral hemorrhage	2		1							1		
Acute meningitis	1								1			
Tuberculous meningitis	5	1								1		3
Hemiplegia	3					1						2
Gastric ulcer	1											1
Delirium tremens	1					1						
Chronic entero-colitis	1						1					
Total	110	21	11		5	7	6	2	6	5		47

Ages at death:		**Ages at death:**	
Under 10 years	5	**Between 60 and 70 years**	11
Between 10 and 20 years	10	**Between 70 and 80 years**	8
Between 20 and 30 years	18	**Over 80 years**	2
Between 30 and 40 years	15	**Rate of mortality, per cent**	7.52
Between 40 and 50 years	23	**Average age**	46
Between 50 and 60 years	15	**Number dying during first 48 hours**	32

Cases treated in surgical division.	Admitted during year ended June 30, 1908.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
SURGICAL DISEASES.										
Abscesses.										
Lumbar		1			1					
Empyema		2	3		2	1		2		
Middle ear	3	4			7					
Thigh	1	1			2					
Submaxillary	1				1					
Mastoid	1	8			7			1	1	
Palmar	1				1					
Plantar	1				1					
Leg			1			1				
Pyæmia	1							1		
Parotid	1				1					
Ischio rectal	5	4	1		9		1			
Axillary	6				6					
Alveolar			1		1					
Abdominal wall	2	1		1	4					
Psoas	2			1	2				1	
Furunculosis	3				3					
Periurethral	1		1		1	1				
Perineal	2				2					
Carbuncle of neck	1				1					
Ulcers.										
Leg	6	1	1		4				4	
Leg, syphilitic	1								1	
Leg, varicose	13	2	1		10	6				
Foot		1	1		2					
Diseases of genito-urinary system.										
Phagedena	3				2	1				
Hypertrophied prostate	13				4	6	1	2		
Orchitis	6				6					
Phimosis	11				11					
Hydrocele	8				7				1	
Stricture of urethra	5			1	5	1				
Varicocele	8				7				1	
Gonorrhea	4				4					
Gonorrhea and adenitis	12	3	1		15				1	
Renal calculi	4	4			7			1		
Renal calculi and pyonephrosis		3			3					
Cystitis	3	3			4		1		1	
Pyelonephritis		2			1			1		
Ulcer of bladder		1			1					
Epididymitis	1				1					
Tuberculosis of testicle	1				1					
Chancroid	1				1					
Urethral fistula			1						1	
Congenital deformity of urachus	1				1					
Diseases of colon and rectum.										
Condylomata	1				1					
Fissure in ano	3	1			3	1				
Fistula in ano	7	5	3	2	15	1			1	
Hemorrhoids	15	9		1	22				3	
Hemorrhoids and fissure		2			2					
Prolapse of rectum	2				2					
Stricture of anus	1	1			1				1	
Valvular obstipation		2			2					
Diseases of arteries and veins.										
Varicose veins of leg	6	7			12				1	
Phlebitis	3	2			5					
Aneurism of arch of aorta		1						1		
Varicose veins of œsophagus	1					1				
Gangrene of leg		1			1					
Gangrene of foot				1			1			
Gangrene of toe		1								
Diseases of lymphatic system.										
Cervical adenitis	8	1	3		10				2	
Cervical adenitis, tubercular	3	5	2	1	10		1			
Cervical and axillary adenitis, tubercular		1			1					
Axillary adenitis, tubercular	1				1					

Cases treated in surgical division.	Admitted during year ended June 30, 1908.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
SURGICAL DISEASES—continued.										
Diseases of bone.										
Osteomyelitis of femur	1				1					
Osteomyelitis, chronic, of tibia	1	1			1				1	
Osteomyelitis, chronic, of vertebræ (Pott's)	3	3		1	4	3				
Osteomyelitis, chronic acute, of radius		1			1					
Necrosis of tarsal bones	2	1			1				2	
Necrosis of rib	1				1					
Necrosis of tibia	2				1				1	
Necrosis of inferior maxilla	2			1	2				1	
Osteomyelitis, tubercular, of tibia				1	1					
Osteomyelitis, tubercular, of tarsus	1									
Fractures.										
Colles'	3	4	1		8					
Pott's		1	1		2					
Clavicle	4	2			6					
Ribs	2				2					
Ribs and clavicle	2				2					
Humerus	4	2			5				1	
Humerus, ununited	2	1			2	1				
Radius and ulna	1					1				
Pubic bone	1				1					
Radius, ununited	1				1					
Femur:										
Neck	4	5			4			3	2	
Shaft	1				1					
Shaft, ununited	1				1					
Olecranon		2			2					
Patella		1	1		2					
Tibia	1		1		1	1				
Tibia, compound	1	1			1	1				
Fibula	1		1		1				1	
Tibia and fibula	2				2					
Tibia and fibula, compound	1				1					
Os calcis, impacted	1				1					
Skull, depressed	2				1			1		
Inferior maxilla	4				4					
Fracture, dislocation of elbow, compound	1							1		
Fracture of astragalus	1									
Dislocations and sprains.										
Clavicle	2				2					
Shoulder, subcoracoid	7				7					
Semilunar cartilages of knee	1				1					
Sacro-iliac synchondrosis	4				2	1	1			
Sprain of elbow	1				1					
Sprain of ankle	2	2	2	1	7					
Sprain of toe	1									
Sprain of shoulder	2				2					
Sprain of knee	1	1			2					
Diseases of joints and bursæ.										
Ankylosis, elbow	1	1			2					
Arthritis, tubercular—										
Of hip	7	3	3	1	7	5		1		
Of ankle	1		1	2	3	2				
Of shoulder	1		1		1	1				
Of elbow				1				1		
Of knee	1	2			1	2				
Of wrist			1						1	
Synovitis of ankle		2			2					
Synovitis of knees, chronic	2									
Arthritis, gonorrheal:										
Of hip			2		2					
Of knee	3				1	2				
Bursitis:										
Metatarsal		1								
Prepatellar	2	1			3					
Tumors.										
Fibroid of iliac crest		1			1					
Keloid of neck			1		1					
Papilloma of bladder		1						1		
Fibroma of breast		2			2					

Cases treated in surgical division.	Admitted during year ended June 30, 1908.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
SURGICAL DISEASES—continued.										
Tumors—Continued.										
Epithelioma—										
Of palate	1					1				
Of lip	4				1	1	2			
Carcinoma—										
Of larynx	1							1		
Of breast		5		14	15	2	2			
Of stomach	3	2		1		1	3	2		
Of liver	2	1	1				1	2	1	
Of pancreas	1							1		
Of rectum	1							1		
Of foot				1			1			
Of neck	1				1					
Sarcoma—										
Of maxillae	2						2			
Of clavicle		1						1		
Of mesentery		1						1		
Of mastoid	1				1					
Of brain	1							1		
Of intestines	1							1		
Fibromyoma of brain			1		1					
Lipoma—										
Of back	1	1			1				1	
Of axilla		1			1					
Neuroma of stump	1				1					
Adenocystoma of breast		4			4					
Exostosis—										
Of tarsus	1	1			2					
Of humerus		1			1					
Cyst—										
Of pancreas	1				1					
Of thyroid	1	1			2					
Cyst:										
Branchial	1				1					
Thyroglossal	1				1					
Dermoid of glabella	1				1					
Fibroma of neck		1			1					
Sarcoma—										
Of leg	1			1					2	
Of mediastinum	1							1		
Diseases of eye, ear, nose, and throat.										
Conjunctivitis	1	1			2					
Strabismus		1			1					
Glaucoma, chronic		1				1				
Corneal ulcer	6		3		6	3				
Keratitis	1				1					
Cataract	5	5	2	1	11	2				
Myopia	1	1			2					
Adenoids	6	6			12					
Adenoids and hypertrophied tonsils	6	4		3	13					
Chronic tonsilitis	8	9		4	21					
Chronic tonsilitis and deflected septum	2				2					
Deflected nasal septum	14	3			17					
Ethmoiditis		1						1		
Perichondritis, laryngeal	1			1						
Cleft palate		1				1				
Panophthalmitis	1				1					
Diseases of the digestive system.										
Volvulus	1							1		
Intestinal obstruction		3			1			2		
Cholecystitis, suppurative	4	5			5			3	1	
Cholangitis, suppurative	1							1		
Intussusception	1							1		
Appendicitis:										
Catarrhal	21	26		1	46				2	
Suppurative	9	13	1	2	17	1		5	2	
Gangrenous	5	6			9				2	
Chronic	7	5			12					
Fecal fistula (postoperative)	1									
Infections, unclassified.										
Syphilis:										
Secondary	1					1				
Tertiary	3					3				
Oxychia		1					1			

Cases treated in surgical division.	Admitted during year ended June 30, 1908.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
SURGICAL DISEASES—continued.										
Infections, unclassified—Continued.										
Infection—										
Of arm	5				4	1				
Of foot	4		1		5					
Of hand	6				6					
Of finger	1	1			2					
Of knee	1			1	2					
Of leg	1		1		1				1	
Tuberculous peritonitis		1	1					2		
Felon	1				1					
Injuries.										
Contusion of thorax and abdomen	4	1			5					
Contusion—										
Of back	7			1	8					
Of abdomen	2				2					
Of shoulder	1	1			2					
Of thorax	4				3				1	
Of foot	4				4					
Of head	1				1					
Of leg	3				2				1	
Cerebral concussion	2	2	1		5					
Wound, contused—										
Of head	1	1	1		3					
Of foot										
Of arm										
Of thumb	2				1	1				
Wound, lacerated—										
Of scrotum	1				1					
Of eyelid	1				1					
Of scalp	5			1	6					
Of toe	2				2					
Of hand	4				3				1	
Of neck	1							1		
Of face	1		1		1				1	
Of anus	1				1					
Of foot	1				1					
Of ear	1				1					
Wound, incised—										
Of scalp			1		1					
Of foot	1		1		2					
Of finger and hand	2				2					
Of wrist	1									
Of thorax	1				1					
Of abdomen	1				1					
Wound, incised, general		1			1					
Wound, punctured, of foot	1				1					
Wound, infected—										
Of arm		1			1					
Of leg	6	1	1		8					
Of thumb		3			3					
Of eye	1				1					
Of hand	5			2	7					
Of toe	2				2					
Wound, gunshot—										
Of neck and arm	1							1		
Of hand	1				1					
Of abdomen	1	1			1			1		
Of thigh	2				2					
Of ankle	1				1					
Of foot	1				1					
Of forearm				1	1					
Burn, second degree—										
Of hand	3				3					
Of thorax										
Of body		1			1					
Of face and hands	1				1					
Of face	3				3					
Of arms and thorax	1								1	
Of ankle	1				1					
Of leg	2				2					
Burn, second degree, general			1	1	2					
Burn, third degree, of arm		1			1					
Deformities.										
Hammer toe	1	1			2					
Talipes planus	1				1					
Dupuytren's contraction	1				1					

Cases treated in surgical division.	Admitted during year ended June 30, 1908.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
SURGICAL DISEASES—continued.										
Deformities—Continued.										
Talipes equino-varus		3			1				2	
Genu valgum			1		1					
Pes planus	1				1					
Artificial limb applied	1				1					
Hernias.										
Inguinal	36	6	5		40		2	1	4	
Inguinal, double	2				1				1	
Femoral		2			2					
Femoral, double	1				1					
Ventral	2	1		2	2		2		1	
Umbilical		1			1					
Strangulated inguinal		1			1					
Inguinal, with undescended testicle	2				1				1	
Inguinal, with varicocele	1				1					
Unclassified.										
Donor of epidermis for skin graft	3				2				1	
Exophthalmic goiter	1	1			1	1				
Undiagnosed	2	2			4					

Report of deaths in surgical division.

Diseases.	Total.	Number of days after admission.										
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	More than 10.
Empyema	2											2
Mastoiditis, suppurative	1				1							
Prostatic hypertrophy	2								1			1
Pyelonephritis	1					1						
Aneurism of arch of aorta	1	1										
Fracture—												
Of neck of femur	3								1			2
Of skull	1											1
Of elbow, compound	1											1
Tubercular arthritis—												
Of hip	1											1
Of elbow	1											1
Papilloma of bladder	1									1		
Carcinoma—												
Of larynx	1						1					
Of stomach	2											2
Of pancreas	1											1
Of rectum	1											1
Sarcoma—												
Of clavicle	1											1
Of mesentery	1											1
Of brain	1								1			
Of intestines	1							1				
Ethmoiditis	1											1
Volvulus	1				1							
Intestinal obstruction	2	1		1								
Suppurative cholecystitis	3			1			1	1				
Cholangitis	1											1
Intussusception	1											
Suppurative appendicitis	5	2						2				1
Tuberculous peritonitis	2				1	1						2
Lacerated wound of neck	1	1										
Gunshot wound:												
Neck and arm	1			1								
Abdomen	1	1										
Inguinal hernia	1											1
Carcinoma of liver	2						1					1
Pyæmia	1		1									
Renal calculi	1											1
Sarcoma of mediastinum	1											1
Total	49	6	1	3	3	2	3	4	3	1		24

Ages at death.	
Under 10 years	2
Between 10 and 20 years	2
Between 20 and 30 years	9
Between 30 and 40 years	9
Between 40 and 50 years	9
Between 50 and 60 years	7
Between 60 and 70 years	6
Between 70 and 80 years	3

Ages at death—Continued.	
Over 80 years	2
Total	49
Rate of mortality, per cent	5.1
Average age	42
Died during first 48 hours after admittance	7

Cases treated in gynecological division.	Females admitted during year.		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	W.	C.						
DISEASES OF FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.								
Vaginal stenosis	1		1					
Vulvo-vaginal abscess	2	1	3					
Vaginitis, gonorrhœal	1	1	1				1	
Contusion of vulva	2		2					
Pelvic peritonitis	1	2	3					
Pelvic abscess	8	4	10	1			1	
Lacerated perineum	4		4					
Lacerated perineum and cervix	3		2				1	
Lacerated cervix	17		17					
Lacerated cervix and retroversion	1		1					
Endometritis and lacerated cervix	8		8					
Endometritis, chronic	44	3	42				5	
Endometritis and retroflexion	1		1					
Metritis, chronic	1		1					
Menorrhagia	2		2					
Metrorhagia	2		2					
Dysmenorrhœa	6	4	4	2			4	
Amenorrhœa	1	1	1				1	
Prolapsus uteri	3		2				1	
Procidentia uteri	2		2					
Retroversion	5		4				1	
Retroversion and endometritis	3		4					
Prolapsus uteri and lacerated cervix		1				1		
Premature menopause	2	1		2				
Salpingitis:								
Acute	3		3					
Chronic	10	3	11		2			
Salpingo-oophoritis	2	3	3			2		
Pyosalpinx	9	3	8				1	
Salpingitis, tuberculous	1		1					
Inguinal adenitis	1		1					
Ovaritis, chronic	5		5					
Tubo-ovarian abscess		1	1					
Ectopic gestation	6		5			1		
Fibroma of round ligament		1	1					
Uterine fibroids		1				1		
Uterine fibroids and pyosalpinx	15	8	18			1	4	
Ovarian cyst	19	1	12				8	
Cervical polypus	3				2			
Carcinoma—								
Of cervix	4							
Of uterus	1							
Of cervix and vagina	1				1			
Papilloma of vulva		1						
Papillomatous cyst of ovary	2					2		
Pyosalpinx and ovarian cyst						1		
Ovarian and inguinal hernia	1						1	
Abortion	16		14			1	1	
Retained secundines	3		3					
Sapræmia	1		1					
Vomiting of pregnancy	1		1					
Toxæmia of pregnancy	1					1		
Eclampsia	4		4					
Dystocia	2		1			1		
Subinvolution	1		1					
Retroversion and ovarian cyst	1		1					
Anteflexion and endometritis	1		1					
Puerperal septicæmia	1					1		
Ovarian cyst and nephroptosis	1		1					
Dysmenorrhœa and cystic ovary	3		3					
Undiagnosed	2						2	281

Report of deaths in gynecological division.

Diseases.	Total.	Number of days after admittance.									
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	More than 10.
Prolapsus uteri and lacerated cervix	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Salpingo-oophoritis	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Ectopic gestation	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Uterine fibroids	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Uterine fibroids and pyosalpinx	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Papillomatous cyst of ovary	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Abortion	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Toxæmia of pregnancy	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dystocia	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puerperal septicæmia	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Ovarian cyst and pyosalpinx	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	13	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	6

Ages at death:

Between 10 to 20 years	1
Between 20 to 30 years	2
Between 30 to 40 years	3
Between 40 to 50 years	3
Between 50 to 60 years	3
Between 60 to 70 years	1

Rate of mortality, per cent	4.55
Average age	41
Died during first 48 hours	2

Table of operations.

GENERAL SURGERY.

Head and neck:	
Excision of noma	1
Repair of harelip	1
Correction of deflected nasal septum	17
Enucleation of eye	3
Removal of cataract	6
Excision—	
Of dermoid cyst of scalp	1
Of carbuncle of neck	1
Of epithelioma of mouth	2
Adenectomy	29
Removal of cervical gland	15
Evacuation of cervical abscess	4
Trephining skull	3
Tonsillectomy	31
Thyroidectomy	5
Curettement of necrosis of inferior maxilla	2
Curettement of mastoid cells	7
Excision of cyst of neck	1
Evacuation of abscess of face	1
Staphylorrhaphy	4
Excision of tumors of face	4
Curettement—	
Of ethmoid cells	1
Of frontal sinus	1
Plastic operation for ectropion	2
Excision—	
Of cyst of thyro-glossal duct	1
Of polypus of larynx	2
Correction of strabismus	1
Evacutation of parotid abscess	1
Excision—	
Of fibroma of parotid gland	1
Of keloid of neck	1
Of carcinoma of neck	1
Of nævus of face	1
Exploratory incision for sarcoma neck	1
Thorax:	
Amputation of breast	12
Excision of lipoma of back	2
Evacuation of subclavicular abscess	2
Resection of ribs for empyema	2
Laminectomy	1
Removal of benign tumor of breast	4
Curettement of necrosed rib	2
Evacuation of multiple tuberculous abscesses	1
Closure of lacerated wounds of back	1
Abdomen:	
Appendectomy	109
Laparotomy—	
For tuberculous peritonitis	5
For intestinal obstruction	2
For intestinal perforation	3
Exploratory laparotomy	5
Exploratory laparotomy for carcinoma of pancreas	1
Laparotomy for volvulus	1
Cholecystotomy	14
Cholecystectomy	1
Excision of pancreatic cyst	1
Gastrostomy	1
Evacuation—	
Of abdominal abscess	1
Of mural abscess	2
Modified Talma's operation	4
Closure—	
Of fecal fistula	1
Of lacerated wound of left hypochondrium	1
Removal of persistent ilio-hypogastric artery	1
Herniotomy—	
Inguinal	58
Femoral	4
Ventral	10
Anus and rectum:	
Excision of anal cicatrix	1
Dilatation of rectal stricture	1
Excision—	
Of fistula in ano	25
Of anal fissure	3
Of hemorrhoids	29
Valvotomy	2
Incision and drainage of ischio-rectal abscess	11
Genito-urinary:	
Evacuation of periurethral abscess	1
Castration—	
For tuberculous orchitis	3
For sarcoma of testicle	1
Circumcision	15
Suprapubic cystotomy	4
Excision—	
Of hydrocele	10
Of veins for varicocele	7

Table of operations—Continued.

GENERAL SURGERY—continued.

Genito-urinary—Continued.	
Lithotomy, median perineal	1
Nephropexy	3
Nephrotomy	5
Prostatectomy	2
External urethrotomy	1
Removal of papilloma of bladder	1
Cauterization of phagedenic ulcer of penis	1
Closure of urethral fistula	2
Drainage of prostatic abscess	1
Curettement of venal fistula	1
Upper extremity:	
Evacuation of axillary abscess	3
Amputation of finger	3
Incision—	
For infected hand	4
For infected arm	34
Skin graft of arm	1
Amputation at wrist	1
Reduction of fractured olecranon	2
Suturing of tendons of wrist	1
Resection—	
Of head of humerus	1
Of head of ulna	2
Of elbow joint	2
Wiring of clavicle	3
Removal of axillary glands	2
Curettement—	
Of necrosed metacarpus	2
Of necrosed radius	1
Reduction of dislocated shoulder	1
Amputation of arm	1
Excision—	
Of neuro-fibroma of stump	1
Of axillary lipoma	1
Amputation of forearm	1
Arthrotomy and curettement for tuberculous wrist	4
Reduction of Colles's fracture	2
Wiring of radius and ulna	2
Curettement of ulna for osteomyelitis	1
Excision—	
Of scaphoid	1
Of exostosis of humerus	2
Reduction—	
Of compound dislocation of wrist	1
Of fractured humerus	1
Lower extremity:	
Removal of bullet from hip	1
Reduction of tuberculous dislocation of hip	1
Incision for tuberculous abscess of hip	1
Reduction and fixation of fractured femur	2
Resection and wiring for united fracture of tibia and fibula	1
Reduction of Potts's fracture	2
Reduction and fixation of compound fracture of tibia	1
Skin graft of leg	5
Breaking up adhesions in chronic arthritis of knees	1
Evacuation of abscess of leg	5
Excision of prepatellar bursa	2
Arthrotomy for ankylosis of knee	1
Correction of double talipes equinovarus	2
Osteotomy for hammer toe	1
Excision of exostosis of os calcis	2
Osteotomy for genu valgum	1
Exploratory incision for sarcoma of pelvis	1
Osteotomy for double hallux valgus	1
Wiring reunited fracture of tibia	1
Excision of tumor of hip	1
Evacuation of popliteal abscess	1
Amputation—	
Of toe	3
Of foot	2
Of leg	2
Of thigh	3
Excision—	
Of ingrowing toe nail	1
Of inguinal adenitis	15
Of varicose veins of leg	9
Incision—	
For sarcoma of thigh	1
For infected foot	1
Aspiration of knee joint	4
Curettement of tibia for osteomyelitis	8
Evacuation of psoas abscess	3
Resection of femur for osteomyelitis	1
Wiring patella	2
Curettement—	
Of phalanx for osteomyelitis	1
Of necrosed tarsus	1
Total number of operations	675

Table of gynecological operations.

Vagina:	
Plastic operation for stenosis, vaginal	1
Laparotomy for procidentia, vaginal	1
Anterior colporrhaphy	7
Posterior colpotomy	12
Evacuation of vulvovaginal abscess	1
Cauterization of posterior fornix	1
Perineum:	
Perineorrhaphy	27
Cervix:	
Amputation	3
Cauterization for carcinoma	3
Trachelorrhaphy	29
Removal of polypus	3
Uterus:	
Evacuation for hyperemesis gravidarum	1
Shortening round ligaments	2
Uterus—Continued.	
Curettage	106
Abdominal hysterectomy	26
Vaginal hysterectomy	5
Ventral suspension	20
Myomectomy	5
Cæsarean section	2
Ovaries and tubes:	
Excision of ovarian cyst	12
Oophorectomy	17
Salpingectomy	5
Salpingo-oophorectomy	53
Laparotomy for pelvic abscess	1
Laparotomy for pelvic adhesions	1
Total number of operations	344

Obstetrical report for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Number of deliveries		91
Number of males stillborn	2	
Number of females stillborn	1	
		3
Number of males that died during first 48 hours	4	
Number of females that died during first 48 hours	2	
		6
Number of males that lived	45	
Number of females that lived	33	
		78
Number of males remaining	4	
Number of females remaining	0	
		4
Total number of cases		91

Infant mortality, 10 per cent.

Number of cases of pregnancy delivered		91
Number of cases of instrumental delivery	15	
Number of cases of Cæsarean section	2	
Number of cases of normal labors	74	
		91
Total number of mothers and children treated		182

Maternal deaths (dystocia), 1.
Maternal mortality, 1.09 per cent.

Emergency report.

Abscesses:		Furuncles	8
Alveolar	1	Fractures:	
Arm	1	Scapula	2
Axillary	1	Clavicle	3
Face	1	Colles	3
Other parts	1	Humerus	1
Adenitis:		Femur	1
Suppurative	2	Inferior maxilla	2
Alcoholism	3	Metacarpal	1
Angina pectoris	1	Nasal	5
Amputation:		Potts	1
Fingers	11	Phalanges	7
Appendicitis	1	Radius	9
Bites:		Wrist, compound	1
Cat	1	Ulna	4
Dog	33	Fibula	1
Human	1	Ribs	3
Insect	1	Tibia	1
Rat	1	Frontal bone	1
Burns:		Gastritis, acute	1
Arm	6	Hernia	3
Chest and arm	2	Herpes zoster	1
Face	7	Hematoma	3
Fingers	3	Hives and prickly heat	1
Foot	2	Internal injuries	1
Hand	7	Infections:	
Leg	5	Arm	2
Other parts	5	Cyst	4
Bronchitis	1	Face	2
Chorea	1	Finger	26
Circumcisions	2	Foot	6
Constipation, chronic	1	Hand	20
Crush:		Knee	1
Arm	2	Lip	3
Fingers	21	Skin	1
Foot	3	Leg	4
Hand	1	Scalp	3
Toes	7	Indigestion, acute	2
Epistaxis	6	Ingrowing toe nail	2
Episcleritis	1	La grippe	1
Eczema	1	Lumbago	1
Epilepsy	2	Luxations:	
Eye:		Ankle	1
Conjunctivitis—		Elbow	3
Simple	4	Phalanges	5
Ulcerative	1	Patellæ	1
Injured cornea	7	Shoulder	5
Erysipelas	1	Wrist	3
Foreign body in—		Malaria	2
Eye	35	Otitis:	
Ear	3	External	1
Finger	6	Media	1
Foot	4	Catarrhal	1
Hand	8	Pleurodynia	11
Knee	1	Poisoning:	
Nose	2	Arsenic	1
Esophagus	1	Mercurial	1
Pharynx	3	Opium	1

Emergency report—Continued.

Rheumatism	2	Vaccinations	10
Retention of urine	12	Varicose veins	3
Rhinitis, atrophic	1	Wounds:	
Ring on finger	1	Abrasions	14
Sprains	52	Contused	124
Synovitis	2	Gunshot	8
Typhoid	1	Incised	148
Tubercular ankle	1	Lacerated	124
Tubercular elbow	1	Punctured	30
Tubercular hip	1	Stab	6
Tuberculosis, acute axillary	1	Total	938
Ulcers:			
Leg	3		
Varicose	2	Total number of dressings	1,710

Report of the X-ray division.

(Year ending June 30, 1908.)

The X-ray department of Providence Hospital has greatly assisted in matters of diagnosis by radiographic and fluoroscopic work.

The list of cases are under heads of anatomical regions.

Cervical vertebræ	1	Kidney	5
Hip	11	Elbow	12
Ankle:	32	Hand	8
Clavicle	9	Thorax	1
Shoulder	11	Pelvis	3
Humerus	3	Total	192
Forearm	19		
Wrist	18		
Femur	6	Private cases	96
Lower leg	20	Ward cases	79
Knee	18	Dispensary cases	17
Foot	13	Plates showing no fracture	25
Head	2	Number of electrical treatments	624

Pathological laboratory report.

(Year ending June 30, 1908.)

Number of specimens of urine examined	5,678
Number of specimens of sputum examined	184
Number of specimens of stools examined	19
Number of blood examinations for malaria	208
Number of leucocyte counts	617
Number of complete blood counts	194
Number of hemaglobin estimations	607
Number of stomach contents examined	28
Number of widal tests (for typhoid)	176
Total	7,711

REPORT OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

(Organized November 19, 1906.)

MY DEAR SISTER: Another successful year has gone by in which the ever-increasing demands of the free wards of the hospital have stimulated the activity of the Auxiliary, and given it new opportunities to show how it appreciates the privilege of being allowed to add to the funds which are devoted to the needs of your poor patients.

The report of our treasurer from July, 1907, to July, 1908, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash in hand July 11, 1907	$1,568.00
Membership fees	505.00
Cash from linen shower	52.70
Donation to soup kitchen	5.00
Donations in cash	7.00
Receipts from baseball game May 26, 1908	1,394.38
Total	3,332.08

EXPENDITURES.

Blankets	$163.50
Bedding (sheets, pillowcases, spreads, towels, pads)	394.45
Rubber goods (sheets, ice bags, hot-water bags)	211.50
Beds	40.71
Furniture (chairs, clothespress, bedside tables, rolling chairs)	280.33
Dishes (cups and saucers, knives and forks, enamel ware)	109.45
Shoes	64.65
Surgical articles (crutches, eyeglasses, artificial limb, instruments, supports)	302.05
Awning and swing for children's ward	61.95
Fans	1.00
Clothing (underwear, shirts, hose, dresses for children, gowns, etc.)	304.82
Postage and stationery	47.00
Expenses for ball game and linen shower	33.26
Screens for wards	908.40
Balance of cash in hand	409.01
Total	3,332.08

The linen shower was an entertainment suggested by Mrs. Hannis Taylor and carried out by Mrs. Percy Hickling, chairman, and Mrs. Allan Capron, assistant chairman of the committee. It consisted of a very attractive and bountiful tea given at the hospital in November. A string orchestra, flowers, and an energetic reception committee made it such a success that the Auxiliary has determined to repeat it annually. The name is derived from the fact that each guest presents one or more linen articles, napkins, or pillowcase, sheet, or spread, etc., and this first one brought in (besides $52.70 for the purchase of linen) 46 sheets, 68 pillowcases, 9 spreads, 313 towels, 8 dish towels, 6 roller towels, 10 bureau covers, 8 table covers, 8 tray covers, and 66 napkins.

Miss Mathilde Townsend contributed, as in the past year, $100 to the children's ward, and last Christmas she and Mrs. Chas. T. Carter gave toys and two beautifully decorated Christmas trees to the said ward, other friends sending toys, candies, etc.

Our invaluable entertainment committee, Mrs. Jas. F. Barbour, chairman, admirably assisted by the Misses Bayne and Miss Hume, secured the repetition of the baseball game this year and again it was sucessfully managed by Dr. Breckinridge Bayne and played by nines selected from the two clubs to which the Auxiliary is already so indebted. The gay half of society turned out and made the affair a brilliant one, netting a splendid result to our treasury and enabling us to cover with copper-wire screens every window and door of the free wards and the out-patient department.

The dues and duties of the Auxiliary are light.

The annual dues of active members are $1 (one dollar) and their duties are:

(1) To increase membership.

(2) To circulate information concerning the Auxiliary and its object.

(3) To assist in the annual entertainment.

The life-membership fee is $25, and persons not wishing to take an active part can become sustaining members at $5 annually.

That so much can be accomplished with so little is due to the beloved Sisters who make every dollar do the work of three and buy so judiciously that every penny multiplies its usefulness.

While the free wards are the special work of the Auxiliary it has been permitted to contribute in garments and instruments to the extension work Providence Hospital has undertaken during the past year, viz, the out-patient department and the social-service department.

In conclusion it is impossible to speak too warmly of the devotion of the officers and members of the Auxiliary or to say which one labors most zealously to help these our less fortunate brothers and sisters who have sickness added to the burden of their daily lives.

With every assurance of regard. I have the honor to be,

Sincerely yours,

ELLA LORAINE DORSEY,
First Vice-President of Ladies' Auxiliary of Providence Hospital.

Officers.—Honorary president, Mrs. R. M. O'Reilly; vice-president, Miss E. L. Dorsey; recording secretary, Mrs. A. H. Holgate; corresponding secretary, Miss Bayne.

Executive Committee.—Mrs. James F. Barbour, Mrs. D. P. McCartney, Miss Fannie Joyce, Mrs. Charles Richardson, Mrs. Hennis Taylor.

Vice-presidents.—Mrs. A. K. Anderson, Mrs. Robert Blaine, Mrs. L. Capron, Miss Margaret Cox, Mrs. Jules Demonet, Mrs. Maurice F. Egan, Mrs. D. Percy Hickling, Mme. E. F. Lorando, Mrs. J. F. Mitchell, Mrs. C. P. Neill, Miss Helen Sheckels, Mrs. N. H. Shea, Mrs. W. J. Zeh, Miss R. Acosta, Miss Harriet Bayne, Mrs. W. D. Cannon, Mrs. L. Elliott, Mrs. Emma Hume, Mrs. A. F. Hopkins, Mrs. T. F. Mallan, Mrs. W. H. Moses, Miss A. B. Phelps, Miss Louise Shaw, Mrs. M. I. Weller, Mrs. J. M. Yznaga.

Life members.—Mrs. M. C. Buckingham, Miss Isabella Freeman, Lenz & Lossan, Mrs. Henry May, Mr. E. Francis Riggs, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Miss Marguerite Barbour, Mrs. J. J. Jusserand, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mr. James L. Norris, Gen. Thomas M. Vincent.

Sustaining members.—Mrs. N. L. Anderson, Mrs. J. W. Bromwell, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. S. R. Franklin, Mrs. Charles C. Glover, Mrs. W. A. Hammond, Miss Kean, Dr. Charles R. Luce, Miss Helen Morris, Miss Mullin, Mrs. Louisa Bowles, Madame Helen M. L. Chermont, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Dunn, Mrs. A. B. Graham, Mrs. Hammett, Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, Mr. Lothrop, Mrs. Frank Maloy, Mrs. E. Mullin, Mrs. Sallie Marbury, Miss Mary B. Tyson, Mr. F. P. May, Mrs. W. H. Moses, O'Niell & Co. (Baltimore), Mrs. Cleveland Perkins, Miss Louise Shaw, Mrs. Story, F. A. Tschiffely, jr., Mrs. James A. Watson, Mrs. Mary E. McCarthy, Madame Eveline Nabuco, Miss Helen Patten, Mrs. George Reid, General Story, Mrs. Walcott Tuckerman, Miss Fannie Whelan, Mrs. E. White.

Active members.—Mrs. C. T. Anderson, Mr. D. Allman, Mrs. D. Allman, Mrs. Attwell, Miss Acker, Mrs. A. Allman, Mrs. John Allman, Miss Agnew, Mrs. A. A. Ankeney, Mrs. W. H. Aycock, Mrs. Aukward, Miss Gertrude Bayne, Miss Maud Blaine, Mrs. George S. Bright, Mrs. C. Burnes, Miss Irene J. Burch, Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mrs. Barkley, Mrs. M. E. Boston, Mrs. J. W. Blackburn, Mrs. Augusta K. Bashford, Miss Annie V. Barbour, Mrs. Baptist, Miss Harriet Bayne, Mrs. J. L. Barbour, Miss M. J. Bradshaw, Mr. Brown, Mrs. T. J. Burrell, Mr. E. E. Barnes, Mrs. Bradley, Rev. Charles Burkley, Mrs. Mosely Baldwin, Mrs. E. S. Bailey, Miss Barry, Miss Boyle, Mr. S. D. Breckinridge, Mrs. Charles T. Carter, Mrs. J. H. Chapman, Mrs. Condert, Miss Katherine Callan, Mr. E. Clements, Mrs. Cortes, Mrs. F. Claveloux, Mrs. A. H. Coleman, Mrs. G. Cummings, Mrs. H. C. Cook, Mr. George A. Clark, Mrs. K. L. Cobb, Miss Agnes Clark, Mrs. W. A. De Caindry, Mrs. John Commack, Mrs. J. T. Coughlin, Mrs. C. E. Creecy, Madame Calvo, Miss Ida Curlett, Mrs. Wm. Cogan, Mrs. E. Costigan, Miss Renee Condert, Miss Katy Conway, Miss Hortense Cook, Mrs. J. A. Crosthwaite, Senor Cortez, Mrs. G. Carpenter, Mrs. F. C. Coldron, Mrs. Charles Charter, Mrs. W. Danforth, Mrs. George H. Dorsey, Lieut. Theo. H. Dillon, Miss Jennie Daly, Miss Katherine Dempsey, Miss Alice H. Drake, Mrs. E. F. Donoghue, Miss Anna Doyle, Mrs. William B. Daly, Mrs. B. Diggins, Mr. John Elliott, Mrs. M. A. L. Eastman, Mrs. Clarence Edwards, Miss Mary R. Ewing, Miss Hilda Edwards, Miss Angela Ewing, Mrs. G. M. Fogg, Mrs. E. Forney, Mr. John Fleeshill, Mr. W. Fleischell, Mrs. James Fitzpatrick, Miss Mary L. Fogg, Mrs. A. T. Faxwell, Mrs. R. Fallansben, Miss Fealy, Dr. Matilda J. Gallagher, Mr. Frank Gorman, Miss Mary Gorman, Mrs. A. B. Graham, Miss B. F. Green, Mrs. Greenwell, Mrs. Gaff, Miss Annie A. Gaw, Mrs. Frank Gorman, Madame Guzman, Mrs. de Growmond, Mrs. W. M. Greenwood, Mrs. W. C. Gould, Mrs. Henry J. Hunt, Miss Mary C. Hodgman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, Mr. George Harbin, Mrs. Ella Cox Hodges, Miss Alida Henriques, Mrs. Valery Harvey, Miss Mildred Hewitt, Mrs. Geo. Griswold Hill, Mrs. John Stewart Harrison, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. H. H. Humble, Dr. Howard Hume, Mrs. Hibbs, Mrs. T[illegible] Mrs. W. C. Hall, Mr. James Hayes, Miss M. Hessler, Miss I. G. H[illegible] Mrs. P. H. Hill, Mrs. S. Hardy, Mrs. John J. Higgins, Mrs. L. Hoover, Mrs. M. A. Hodge, Mrs. R. S. Hotze, Miss Violet Blair Janin, Mrs. H. L. E. Johnson, Miss H[illegible]

Jarvis, Miss Justine, Mrs. M. Kenny, Rev. Paul Kerby, Mrs. E. L. Kengla, Miss Henrietta X. Kiernan, Miss I. Kerby, Mrs. Theodore Korner, Mrs. G. Vernon Knox, Miss Knightly, Miss Mary G. Kelly, Mrs. T. A. Lambert, Mrs. E. Z. Lancaster, Dr. Lewis C. Lehr, Mrs. Clifford M. Lewis, Mrs. L. Loring, Miss Loughran, Mrs. E. Mullan, Miss M. E. Mullan, Mrs. M. Meley, Miss M. Mularky, Mrs. John Moore, Miss Magee, Mrs. R. B. Mohun, Miss Mulhall, Mrs. Monogue, Mrs. Lee R. Martin, Miss Esther Mayher, Miss N. Estelle Mayer, Mrs. R. Mann, Mr. J. W. Mooney, Mrs. T. E. McCardell, Miss Loretto McGill, Miss Helen McGinnell, Miss McMahon, Mrs. R. J. McAdory, Mrs. Jane McCarthy, Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss Morris, Mrs. Maloney, Mrs. Annie L. Marion, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Julia B. Mattingly, Mrs. W. J. Mooney, Mrs. Caroline Hill Marshall, Miss McGill, Mrs. Charles A. McCarthy, Mrs. W. D. McFarland, Mrs. David McCarthy, Miss Mary McBride, Mrs. Henry R. McKay, Miss McLoughlin, Miss A. Nally, Miss Nally, Mrs. Cecilia Nally, Mrs. E. S. Newman, Miss Lilian E. Niernsee, Mrs. Louisia Norton, Mrs. J. H. Osborne, Miss Marie L. Osgood, Mrs. Morris O'Connell, Miss O'Donoghue, Miss Phalen, Baroness von Baumgatten, Mrs. Charlena I. Price, Mrs. Mary Peck, Mrs. Victoria Repetti, Miss Rita Repetti, Master B. Paul Repetti, Miss Helen Repetti, Mrs. Reidy, Mrs. Ramsey, Mr. Aubrey Reynolds, Dr. Robert Reyburn, Miss Isa Ridely, Mrs. Ryan, Miss Mary A. Renahan, Miss Mary Scheckels, Miss Shea, Mrs. William Spottswood, Mr. R. E. Smith, Miss Mary Scanlon, Rev. Albert Smith, Mr. Swaim, Mrs. H. Simpson, Mrs. A. O. Sanderson, Miss Sallie Spence, Mrs. A. Schulters, Mrs. Springman, Mrs. Mary Scligle, Mrs. B. F. Saul, Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Mrs. Turpin, Miss Mary B. Tyson, Mrs. Emma B. Torrens, Miss N. Thorn, Mrs. Van Sant, Mrs. Mary E. Vallee, Mrs. F. W. Volz, Miss Noone, Mrs. James W. Orme, Mrs. George O'Connor, Mrs. Louis R. Peake, Miss A. S. Polhemees, Miss Frances Potts, Mrs. Robert Potts, Mrs. E. L. Pilsburg, Madame Philip Pardo, Mrs. Pescia, Mrs. J. M. Ramsay, Mr. J. A. Repetti, Master C. Leo Repetti, Mrs. Richards, Miss Marie Routhe, Lieut. H. H. Robert, Mrs. John Riordan, Mrs. Wm. Running, Mrs. W. H. Ryan, Mrs. J. E. Radcliffe, Mrs. Hugh Riley, Miss Dora Smith, Mrs. R. Cotton Smith, Miss Rose Shea, Mrs. Eleanor M. Sowers, Mrs. William Spencer, Mrs. James B. Sheckles, Mr. Swains, Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. D. K. Shutt, Mrs. Georgie Shelse, Miss Shanahan, Miss Ella Sweeney, Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. W. F. Tappan, Mrs. Grayson Thornton, Miss Frances Teeohey, Miss Mabel Thompson, Mrs. T. O. Varnell, Mrs. C. C. Vreeland, Mrs. Allen Wall, Mrs. Wickliffe, Mr. Andrew A. Wesehler, Mrs. White Mrs. Myron B. Wright, Miss Florence B. Walsh, Mrs. J. I. Wells, Mrs. Douglas Welch, Mrs. Annie Winnie, Miss Mary T. Wolfe, Mrs. A. M. Wilcox, Mrs. C. M. Woolf, Mrs. Virginia Wilson, Mrs. J. C. Wise, Miss Frances Wood, Mrs. William M. Weaver, Mrs. George Wheeler, Mrs. K. G. Walsh, Mrs. W. Young, Mrs. A. Zappone.

Donations.—Mr. J. Gorman, $100; a friend, $250; a friend, $40; Mrs. J. C. Bishop, $20; Mrs. F. M. Mears, $10; Mr. E. Dewey, $10; Mrs. J. L. Adams, $11.90; Mr. M. Melvin, $10; Calumet Company, $10; Mr. J. C. Giddings, $10; Mr. R. Wilson, $10; Mr. J. C. Kelly, $160; Mr. J. Babbitt, $10; Mr. J. McDonald, $5; a friend, $12; a friend, $5; Miss R. Turner, $5; Miss J. Kenny, $5; Mr. M. Feeley, $5; Mrs. M. Johnson, $5; Miss Jenson, $5; Mr. J. O'Neil, $7; Master F. Leary, 70 cents; Mrs. M. Kenny, 85 cents; Miss L. Jackson, $2; a friend, for the children's ward, $5; Miss L. Marshall, $1; Mrs. A. Henson, 75 cents; Mrs. J. Millar, $5; Mr. J. Potts, $2.

Miscellaneous donations.—Dr. M. F. Cuthbert, rubber gloves, operating table, and instruments for the out-patient department; Dr. L. Lehr, rubber tubing, cots, and instruments for the out-patient department; Dr. Wm. Young, gas stove for the out-patient department; Dr. M. Vincent, stethoscope and test-tube stand for the out-patient department; Dr. C. Richardson, nickel shut-off; Mrs. J. C. Bishop, screen; Miss Mathilde Townsend, operating table for Mathilde ward (children's); Mrs. J. Hogan, alabaster vases for chapel, Japan tray set, one-half dozen sheets and pillow cases, and bench for roof garden; a friend, St. Joseph's statue for chapel; Dr. T. Foley, medicine; Dr. T. N. Vincent, medicine; Dr. B. Bayne, medicine; Dr. H. Crook, medicine; Miss N. Reardon, medicine; Mrs. A. Eastman, clothes, child's chair and desk; Miss M. McGee and Miss F. Joyce, Christmas boxes for all the poor patients; anon., 2 rolling chairs; Miss Allen, 1 dozen tumblers, 1 dozen plates, 2 dessert bowls; Mrs. R. Fleet, sofa pillow; Mrs. Klauseman, rubber cushion and bed rest; Mr. J. Long, fruit and box of cigars; anon., through Doctor Irving, child's rolling chair; Mrs. J. Millar, cake; anon., large, framed, beautiful etching; Mrs. B. Boyd, infant clothes; Mrs. Turpin, candy and dolls for the Mathilde ward; Mrs. J. Dunnigan, fancy articles; Mr. J. Pracher, ornamental painting; Miss M. Herbert, framed picture; Miss Montgomery, sofa pillow; Miss S. Coates, 1 dozen tumblers and box of thread; a friend, 2 baskets of fruit and 3 potted plants; Miss A. O'Connor, household utensils; Mr. J. Grantham, 2 painted plaques; Miss Mathilde Townsend, Christmas tree, candy, dolls, toys, and fruit for Mathilde ward; Mrs. Chas. T. Carter, Christmas tree, candy, dolls

books for Mathilde ward; Doctor Gallinger, basket of fruit; Washington Dairy, 1 box oranges; Hahn Company, 1 pair shoes; Dr. F. M. Cuthbert, bottle port wine; Mrs. J. Drewry, bottle of port wine and fruit; Hon. J. Ruppert, 12 barrels of beer; Mrs. H. Payne, barrel of potatoes; Franklin & Co., 2 dozen smoked glasses; Miss Glover, toys and picture books for Mathilde ward; Mr. M. Sanborn, 1 barrel of apples; Children of Mary, donation for Christmas Crib; Corby Company, bread; Taylor Wade, 6 turkeys; Golden & Son, 2 turkeys; Ruppert, 3 turkeys; Miss Corrigan, vase, glass dish, sofa cushion, magazines, and books; Dr. M. F. Cuthbert, Dr. T. McLaughlin, Woodward & Lothrop, Apostolic Mission House, Miss M. M. Hessler, and Miss A. Ewing, 1 book each for hospital library; Mrs. Bingham, books for hospital library; a friend, 27 books for hospital library; Mrs. A. Eastman, 10 books for hospital library; War Department, 2 volumes for hospital library; Mrs. Maj. J. W. Blackburn, Kelly pad and clothes; a friend, vapor bath cabinet; Mrs. M. F. Wickliffe, clothes; Mrs. A. K. Anderson, a nightdress for Mathilde ward; Mrs. M. B. Tyson, one-half dozen bath towels and spoons; Christ Child Society, loan of a lending library; Mrs. Buckman, one-half dozen towels and shoes; Miss M. Fogg, box of clothes and shoes; Mr. J. Repetti, 2 dozen shirts and one-half dozen towels; anon., suit of boys' clothes; Mr. W. J. Mooney, enamel stationary washstand; Benj. Knell, 2 cripples for painting; Mrs. V. Cassidy, a large electric fan for use of poor patients. Flowers: Mr. J. Norris, Miss M. Hessler, Mr. J. Fogg, Madame Calvo, Madame Crux, Madame Creel, Miss Bayne, Flower Mission Guild, Secretary of Agricultural Department, Gridiron Club, Miss M. Taliaferro, Hon. J. Hamill, Hon. J. G. Cannon, Hon. J. T. Lanahan, Mrs. A. Simmons, Providence Training School, Mrs. G. E. Hogan, Mrs. J. Repetti, Miss N. Shaw, Mrs. Dr. Quarles, Mr. J. Smith of the Botanical Gardens, Mrs. M. Ramsey, Mrs. J. Downey, Mrs. Wm. Wood, Mrs. J. C. Bishop, Mrs. R. Kauffman, Miss A. Breen, Miss R. Bowie, Miss T. Drewry, Mrs. M. Mullarkey, and Miss Ennis.

Private Rooms and Wards.

Private room, board, nursing, and medicine, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40 per week. Suites, $50, $75. An extra charge for wines, liquors, mineral waters.

Surgical ward.—Bed, board, nursing, and medicine, $7 and $10 per week.

Medical ward.—Bed, board, nursing, and medicine, $7 and $10 per week.

An extra charge will be made for use of operating room and for surgical dressing, according to the quality and quantity used; also for electrical treatment, massage, and X-ray.

All cases requiring a special nurse will be charged extra.

1. All bills are paid weekly and invariably in advance, the day of entering and the day of leaving being counted as full days.

2. The hospital does not furnish meals or lodgings for the relatives or friends of patients.

3. The hospital does not furnish or send to the laundry personal clothing.

4. The hospital has a safe in the office in which may be placed money and valuables. The hospital requests patients not to bring such things. It assumes no responsibility for them.

5. No fee for professional service will be made by the visiting staff to patients occupying free beds.

6. No person will be admitted or retained who, from the nature of the complaint, would occasion discomfort to the other patients.

7. All communications on hospital business should be addressed to the Sister Superior.

Visiting hours.

Private rooms, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.; ten and seven dollar wards, 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. For relatives who can come at no other time, Wednesday, 6 to 8 p. m., for one visitor only.

Other wards, 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.; Mathilde ward, children's department, 2 to 4 p. m. on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

Visitors will not be admitted ou[illegible]e the hours named, except for serious reasons and with the permission of the sist[illegible]charge, and no patient in any ward shall be allowed more than two visitors at o[illegible]e.

Visitors will please le[illegible] [illegible] etc., marked with the name, in the diet kitchen[illegible] [illegible]livered to the owners.

FOUNDERS, PATRONS, ENDOWMENT BEDS, AND BEDS SUPPORTED BY ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

A donation of $50,000 and upward constitutes the donor a "founder" of the hospital.
A donation of $10,000 constitutes the donor a "patron," or endows a room in perpetuity.
A donation of $5,000 endows a bed in perpetuity in a ward.
The annual charge for the support of a bed in a ward is $300.

Form of bequest.

I give and bequeath to Providence Hospital, incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on the 8th day of April, 1864, the sum of ——— dollars.

REPORT OF OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

(Inaugurated October, 1907.)

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Department of medicine.—Physicians in charge: T. N. Vincent, M. D.; C. C. Marbury, M. D.; C. R. Luce, M. D.; J. B. Bayne, M. D. Assistant physicians: J. P. Dunnigan, M. D.; T. M. Foley, M. D.; F. M. McQuillen, M. D.; J. A. Talbott, M. D.
Diseases of children.—Pediatrician: Joseph S. Wall, M. D. Assistant pediatricians: J. P. Briscoe, M. D.; J. L. Thompson, M. D.
Department of surgery.—General surgery.—Surgeons in charge: Harrison Crook, M. D.; James F. Mitchell, M. D.; E. M. Parker, M. D. Assistant surgeons: Wm. Sowers, M. D.; William E. Rogers, M. D.; H. H. Kerr, M. D.; H. Hume, M. D.
Diseases of ear, nose, and throat.—Surgeon in charge: C. W. Richardson, M. D. Assistant: M. Moore, M. D.
Ophthalmology.—Surgeon in charge: D. K. Shute, M. D. Assistant: C. Henning, M. D.
Genito-urinary.—Surgeon in charge: L. C. Lehr, M. D. Assistant: W. G. Young, M. D.
Orthopedic Surgery.—Surgeon in charge: W. G. Erving, M. D. Assistant: K. C. Corley, M. D.
Department of Gynecology.—Gynecologists in charge: M. F. Cuthbert, M. D.; T. J. Kelly, M. D. Assistants: R. Y. Sullivan, M. D.; Wm. E. Rogers, M. D.
Dermatology.—Dermatologist: R. B. Carmichael, M. D.

Report of cases treated in the medical out-patient department from October, 1907, until July 1, 1908.

Attending physicians: T. N. Vincent, M. D.; C. C. Marbury, M. D.; C. R. Luce, M. D.; J. B. Bayne, M. D.
Assistants: J. P. Dunnigan, M. D.; T. M. Foley, M. D.; J. A. Talbot, M. D.; F. McQuillan, M. D.

Abscess:		Cellulitis, facial	1
Cervical	1	Chlorosis	3
Zygomatic	1	Cholecystitis	1
Acromegaly	1	Chorea	1
Adenitis:		Conjunctivitis	1
Cervical	5	Cirrhosis of liver	1
Inguinal	1	Constipation:	
Adenoids	2	Acute	4
Adenoids and hypertrophied tonsils	2	Chronic	9
Amenorrhea	1	Cystitis	3
Anæmia	3	Debility, general	4
Aneurysm, sub-cluvian	1	Delirium tremens	1
Anorexia	3	Dermatitis	3
Appendicitis, chronic	1	Dermatitis, gonorrheal	1
Arthritis	2	Diabetes mellitus	1
Ascaris lumbricoides	3	Diarrhea, acute	1
Arterio-sclerosis	1	Duodenal ulcer	1
Asthma:		Dysmenorrhea	1
Bronchial	3	Dyspepsia	7
Cardiac	3	Eczema:	
Bronchitis:		Of eyelid	1
Acute	29	Of genitals	1
Chronic	6	General	1
Sub-acute	2	Of scalp	1
Bubonocele	1	Infantile	2
Cachexia	1	Papular	2
Cardiac hypertrophy	1	Squamous	9

Report of cases treated in the medical out-patient department from October, 1907, until July 4, 1908—Continued.

Eczema and varicose veins	1
Endocarditis	1
Endometritis	1
Enteritis	2
Enuresis	2
Epilepsy	11
Erythema	1
Furunculosis	1
Gastralgia	1
Gastritis:	
Acute	5
Chronic	5
Alcoholic	4
Gastric ulcer	2
Gonorrhea	1
Hæmatemesis	1
Hæmaturia	1
Hemiplegia	2
Hæmorrhoids	1
Hemoptisis	1
Hernia umbilical	1
Herpes zoster	2
Hysteria	4
Indigestion:	
Acute	5
Chronic	6
Impetigo:	
Contagioso	9
Simplex	1
Influenza	10
Intestinal torpor	3
Laryngismus stridulus	1
Laryngitis	1
Lumbago	8
Malaria	8
Marasmus	1
Mastitis	2
Menopause, associated disturbances	1
Meteorism	1
Migraine	1
Mitral insufficiency	13
Mitral and tricuspid insufficiency	1
Nephritis:	
Acute parenchymatous	1
Chronic interstitial	4
Chronic parenchymatous	1
Neuralgia:	
Facial	4
Pelvic	1
Neurasthenia	1
Neuritis and articular rheumatism	1
Neuritis peripheral	1
Omental adhesions	1
Parotitis	1
Pediculosis vestimenti	5
Plumbism	1
Pertussis	2
Phthisis pulmonary	22
Pleurisy, dry	2
Pleurodynia	4
Pregnancy	1
Pruritis ani	1
Rheumatism:	
Acute articular	8
Chronic articular	15
Rhus toxicodendron	1
Scabies	7
Scoliosis	1
Stomatitis	2
Syphilis:	
Secondary	4
Tertiary	8
Tinea cercinata	1
Tinea tounsurans	1
Tonsilitis	7
Typhoid fever	1
Vaccinations	18
Vaginitis	1
Vertigo	2
Total number of new cases	402

Cases transferred from medical out-patient department to hospital wards.

Abscess, peritonsilar	1
Bronchitis, acute	1
Cholecystitis	1
Constipation, chronic	1
Epilepsy	1
Gastritis	1
Goitre, exophthalmic	1
Hernia, umbilical	2
Mitral insufficiency	3
Nephritis	1
Phimosis	1
Pleurodynia	1
Rheumatism	1
Thphoid fever	1
Undiagnosed	2
Total	19

Report of cases treated in the surgical out-patient department.

Surgeons in charge: Harrison Crook, M. D.; Jas. F Mitchell, M. D.; E. M. Parker, M. D. Assistants: W. F. Sowers, M. D.; W. E. Rogers, M. D.; H. H. Kerr, M. D.; H. Hume, M. D.

Abscess:	
Alveolar	4
Axiliary	4
Cervical	3
Cheek	1
Foot	2
Forearm	1
Hand	2
Ischio rectal	2
Scalp	2
Sub-maxiliary	1
Thigh	1
Adenitis:	
Cervical	13
Inguinal	2
Amputations:	
Finger	4
Toe	1
Arthritis, acute	2
Bites:	
Dog	
Insects	
Burns:	
Arm	3
Face	2
Forearm	2
Forehead	1
Hand	6
Leg	2
Trunk	1
Wrist	1
Carbuncle	3
Caruncle	1
Cyst of thyroid isthmus	1
Deflected septum	1
Dislocations:	
Clavicle	1
Elbow	2
Semi-lunar cast of knee	1
Tarso-metatarsal joint	1
[illegible]idymitis, tubercular	1
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	
[illegible]endiceal	

Report of cases treated in the surgical out-patient department—Continued.

Flat foot	1
Fractures:	
Colles	5
Clavicle	2
Hip	1
Humerus	5
Maxilla, inferior	2
Metacarpal	4
Metacarpal, compound	1
Metatarsal	2
Phalangeal	5
Potts	1
Radius	4
Radius and ulna	1
Ulna	1
Furuncles	8
Furunculosis	6
Hæmorrhoids	1
Hæmatoma	2
Hernia, inguinal	7
Hernia and undescended testicle	1
Herpes zoster	1
Hydrocele	2
Ingrowing toe nail	4
Impetigo	1
Infections:	
Arm	5
Axilla	1
Cheek	1
Chalazion	2
Finger	27
Foot	6
Forearm	1
Forehead	2
Hand	17
Leg	6
Lip	3
Neck	1
Scalp	5
Toe	2
Wrist	2
Nævus	1
Osteomyelitis	3
Perionychia	1
Periostitis of tibia	1
Pleurisy, traumatic	1
Pleurodynia	1
Prolapse of rectum	1
Psoas abscess	1
Sinus:	
Hip	1
Thigh	1
Empyema	1
Short frenum of tongue	1
Sprains:	
Ankle	5
Elbow	3
Finger	1
Shoulder	2
Wrist	10
Teno-synovitic	1
Tumors:	
Epithelioma	2
Cyst of thigh	1
Cyst of thyro-glossal duct	1
Sebaceous cyst	3
Warts	2
Ulcers:	
Foot	1
Hand	1
Heel	1
Leg	4
Leg, varcose	13
Nose, syiphilitic	1
Varicose veins	8
Wounds:	
Abrasions	2
Contused	57
Gun-shot	3
Incised	64
Lacerated	64
Punctured	21
Stab	3
Total number of new cases	534

Cases transferred from surgical out-patient department to hospital wards.

Abscess:	
Axillary	2
Foot	1
Psoas	1
Submaxillary gland	1
Burn of hand	1
Carbuncle	1
Cervical adenitis	1
Cyst, thyroid	1
Epithelioma of cheek	1
Fistula in ano	1
Fractures:	
Radius	1
Potts's	1
Jaw	1
Hæmorrhoids	1
Hernia, inguinal	3
Hydrocele	1
Infections:	
Finger	2
Infections—Continued.	
Foot	2
Forearm	1
Hand	2
Leg	1
Stump	1
Thyro-glossal duct	1
Nævus	1
Sebaceous cyst of back	1
Ulcer of leg	1
Wound:	
Contused left hypochondrium	1
Incised hand	1
Lacerated thumb	1
Lacerated scalp	1
Lacerated finger	1
Punctured foot	3
Undescended testicle	1
Total	41

Report of cases treated in the gynecological out-patient department.

Gynecologists: M. F. Cuthbert, M. D.; J. T. Kelley, M. D. Assistants: R. Y. Sullivan, M. D.; W. E. Rogers, M. D.

Perineum, lacerations	3
Vagina:	
Chancroid	2
Vaginitis, gonorrheal	1
Uterus:	
Anteflexion	3
Carcinoma cervix	3
Endometritis	28
Fibroid	5
Laceration of cervix	4
Prolapse	1
Retroversion and pyosalpinx	4
Retroversion	10
Ovaries and ducts:	
Oöphoritis (chronic)	13
Pyosalpinx	1
Salpingo-oöphoritis	15
Miscellaneous:	
Amenorrhea	1
Dysmenorrhea	2
Post-operative neurasthenia	3
Threatened abortion	1
Total number of new cases	1[illegible]

Cases transferred from gynecological out-patient department to hospital wards.

Carcinoma of uterus	1
Endometritis	2
Fibroid of uterus	1
Post-operative neurasthenia	2
Pyosalpinx	2
Total	8

Report of cases treated in the ear, nose, and throat out-patient department.

Physician in charge: C. W. Richardson, M. D. Assistant: Meade Moore, M. D.

Larynx, trachea, and bronchi.

Laryngitis:	
Acute	4
Subacute	1
Chronic	6
Syphilitic	1
Tubercular	1
Bronchitis, chronic	1

Nose.

Antrum, suppuration	1
Epistaxis	2
Nasal polypi	1
Nasal septum, deflection of	7
Nasal septum, gumma	1
Nasal septum, ulceration	1
Eczema	1
Trauma	1
Rhinitis:	
Acute catarrhal	2
Chronic hypertrophic	5
Chronic atrophic	8

Mouth, naso-pharynx, œsophagus, etc.

Adenoids	28
Naso-pharyngitis:	
Acute	10
Chronic	24
Pharyngeal pillar, syphilitic ulceration of	1
Pharyngitis:	
Acute	2
Chronic	3
Syphilitic	2
Tonsil:	
Hypertrophy	43
Hypertrophy and degenerated	1
Inflammation of	16
Inflammation of, follicular	9
Ulceration	2
Peritonsilar abscess	1
Uvula, elongated	5

Ear.

Otitis media:	
Acute catarrhal	7
Subacute catarrhal	4
Chronic catarrhal	30
Acute suppurative	1
Chronic suppurative	21
External auditory canal:	
Furunculosis of	1
Foreign body in	5
Granulations of	1
Impacted cerumen	18

Miscellaneous.

Adenitis, cervical	3
Deafness:	
Following scarlet fever	
Following mastoideocentesis	1
Inferior maxillary, sinusitis	3
Palate:	
Perforation of	1
Paralyses post-diphtheritic	1
Relaxation of	3
Mastoiditis	1
Parotitis	1
Traumatism of ear	1
Unclassified	13
Total number of new cases	308

Operations.

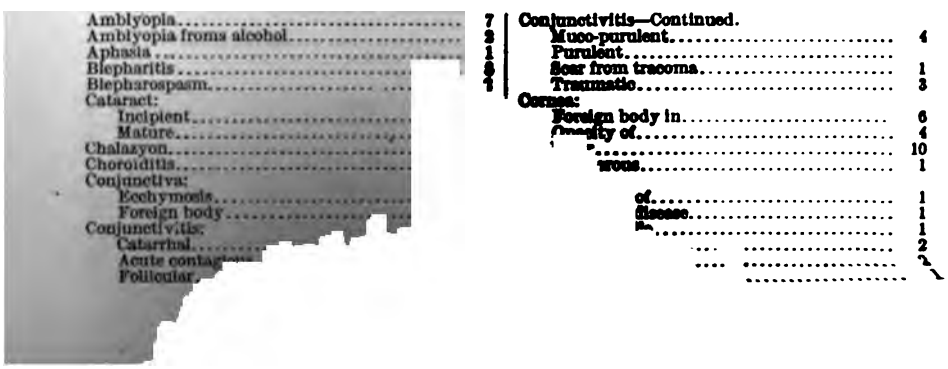
Adenoids, excision of	10
Deflected septum, submucous operation	2
Larynx, polypi, excision	1
Tonsils, hypertrophied, tonsilotomy	16
Uvula, elongation, amputation	2

Cases transferred from the ear, nose, and throat out-patient department to hospital wards.

Adenitis, cervical	1
Adenoids	4
Bronchitis	1
Deflected septum	1
Hypertrophied tonsils	5
Hypertrophied tonsils and adenoids	15
Mastoiditis	1
Otitis media, acute suppurative	1
Total	29

Report of cases treated in the eye out-patient department.

Ophthalmologist: D. K. Shute, M. D. Assistant: Carl Henning, M. D.



Amblyopia	7
Amblyopia froms alcohol	2
Aphasia	1
Blepharitis	[illegible]
Blepharospasm	[illegible]
Cataract:	
Incipient	
Mature	
Chalazyon	
Choroiditis	
Conjunctiva:	
Ecchymosis	
Foreign body	
Conjunctivitis:	
Catarrhal	
Acute contag[illegible]	
Follicular	
Conjunctivitis—Continued.	
Muco-purulent	4
Purulent	
Scar from tracoma	1
Traumatic	3
Cornea:	
Foreign body in	6
[illegible]ity of	4
[illegible]	10
[illegible]rous	1
[illegible] of	1
[illegible] disease	1
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]

Report of cases treated in the eye out-patient department—Continued.

Iritis	5
Keratitis, interstitial	6
Keratitis, phlyctenular	1
Lid:	
Abscess of	1
Eczema	1
Pustules on	1
Edema of	2
Luetic ulcer of	1
Wound of	2
Macular disease	4
Nasal-duct stricture	1
Neuro-retinitis	1
Nystagmus	2
Optic atrophy	1
Pterygium	5
Paralysis:	
External recti	1
Ciliary muscle	1
Retinitis	1
Scleritis	1
Strabismus convergens	4
Stye	2
Synichiæ iridis:	
Anterior	2
Posterior	3
Vitreous opacities	2
Total number of new cases	169

Cases transferred from the eye out-patient department to hospital wards.

Atropine poisoning	1
Cataract	3
Capsular	1
Immature	1
Incipient	1
Secondary	1
Senile	1
Chorio-retinitis hæmorrhagic	1
Macula corneæ O. S	1
Strabismus, internal	2
Ulcer of cornea	3
Total	16

Report of cases treated in the genito-urinary out-patient department.

Surgeon in charge: Louis C. Lehr, M. D. Assistant: Wm. G. Young, M. D.

Balano-posthitis	3
Chancroid	9
Cystitis:	
Acute	1
Chronic	3
Enuresis	3
Epididymitis:	
Acute	5
Chronic	1
Hydrocele	1
Hypospadias	1
Inguinal adenitis	10
Papillomata	1
Paraphimosis	1
Phimosis	4
Prostatic hypertrophy	6
Prostatitis:	
Acute	14
Chronic	1
Pyelitis, chronic	1
Renal calculus	1
Sexual neurasthenia	3
Stricture of urethra	9
Syphilis	4
Urethral fistula	3
Urethritis:	
Acute	19
Chronic	11
Varicocele	1
Vesical calculus	1
Total number of new cases	118

This report does not cover the entire year, as the clinic was not opened until November 1, 1907. Therefore, the report practically only covers the period from November 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.

The number of new cases, viz, 118, is not a correct indication of the amount of work done in the clinic, as many of the cases were chronic and required prolonged treatment. There were in all 901 revisits, the average number treated each clinic day being 8.34.

The number of white and colored patients have been in the proportion of two white to one colored.

Report of cases treated in the orthopedic out-patient department.

Orthopedist: W. G. Erving, M. D. Assistant: K. C. Corley, M. D.

Arches:	
Relaxed	10
Strained	2
Arthritis:	
Ankle, chronic	2
Knee, post-traumatic	2
Polyarthritic, chronic infection	1
Fractures:	
Clavicle	1
Elbow	3
Finger	2
Foot	1
Patella, right	1
Potts's	2
Radius	1
Sprains:	
Ankle	2
Ligaments of lumbar vertebræ	1
Lumbar muscles	2
Sprains—Continued.	
Sacro-iliac synchondrosis	1
Wrist	1
Talipes equino-varus double (congenital)	1
Torticollis, right	1
Tuberculosis:	
Ankle	3
Cervical vertebræ	2
Dorsal vertebræ	1
Elbow	1
Hip	6
Knee	1
Lumbar vertebræ	1
Tarsus	1
Thumb	1
Osteo-myelitis tibia	1
Total number of new cases	55

Cases transferred from the orthopedic out-patient department to hospital wards.

Fracture:		Rickets	1
Elbow	1	Tuberculosis:	
Tibia	1	Ankle	1
Hallux valgus, double	1	Lumbar spine	1
Osteo-myelitis of tibia	1	Thumb	1
Potts's disease	1		
Relaxed arch	1	Total	10

Medical clinic: 11 to 12 a. m., daily, except Sunday.
Surgical clinic: 9 to 10 a. m., daily, except Sunday.
Gynecological clinic (diseases of women): 1 to 2 p. m., Monday and Thursday.
Genito-urinary clinic: 11 to 12 a. m., Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Orthopedic clinic (diseases of bones and joints, bodily deformities of adults and children): 9 to 10 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Eye clinic and diseases of ear, nose, and throat: 1 to 2 p. m., Monday and Thursday.
Diseases of children: 1 to 2 p. m., Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Diseases of skin: 1 to 2 p. m., Wednesday.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and expenditures, National Homeopathic Hospital, fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Balance, June 30, 1907			$204.96
RECEIPTS.			
For treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities:			
Appropriation, 1907		$508.00	
Appropriation, 1908		6,663.40	
			7,171.40
From Ladies' Aid Association		1,811.15	
From Nordhoff Guild		20.00	
			1,831.15
From patients:			
In July, 1907	$1,311.50		
In August, 1907	563.20		
In September, 1907	738.20		
		2,612.90	
In October, 1907	1,345.10		
In November, 1907	1,210.40		
In December, 1907	1,283.35		
		3,838.85	
In January, 1908	1,053.40		
In February, 1908	1,062.95		
In March, 1908	1,222.70		
		3,339.05	
In April, 1908	1,769.35		
In May, 1908	1,309.40		
In June, 1908	1,294.90		
		4,373.65	
			14,164.45
From nurses for special nursing			620.00
From board of nurses			115.25
From dispensary box (7 months)			176.81
From telephone			119.67
From interest			125.00
From rent			190.00
From ambulance			42.00
From donations			25.00
From borrowing (secured by trust)			25,000.00
From Gardiner Memorial Fund			1,000.00
From miscellaneous sources			78.52
Total receipts			50,864.21
EXPENDITURES.			
For maintenance:			
Salaries and wages of officers and employees		$7,730.89	
Food supplies and miscellaneous		13,720.02	
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments		3,709.89	
Gas		993.00	
Electric light and power		1,127.75	
Coal and wood		3,029.25	
Ice		1,191.43	
Hardware		55.86	
House furnishings and supplies		1,071.88	
Liquors, alcohol, and tonics		151.81	

For maintenance—Continued.		
Grape juice	$152.81	
Ginger ale	162.82	
Miscellaneous items	130.95	
		$33,228.36
For sundries:		
Bills payable—notes	1,021.00	
Trust notes	9,000.00	
Interest	1,131.45	
Commission negotiating loan	237.50	
Title Company's fees and expenses	94.05	
Balance due on cost new building	2,545.69	
Insurance	275.70	
Water tax	61.20	
Land tax (three years)	384.68	
Telephone	425.15	
Electrical work and supplies	27.34	
Engineer's supplies	32.26	
Printing, etc	20.25	
Account purchase house No. 124 N street	600.00	
Paving	51.00	
Steam fitting, etc	260.24	
Miscellaneous items	61.43	
		16,228.94
For repairs, etc.:		
Repairs	499.30	
Plumbing	110.95	
		610.25
Balance, June 30, 1908		796.66
Total expenditures		50,864.21

Statement of assets and liabilities, 1908.

ASSETS.

(1) Land and buildings	$146,300.00	
(2) Furniture and other personal property	10,000.00	
(3) Endowment funds	5,000.00	
		$161,300.00

LIABILITIES.

(1) Bills due and unpaid	3,288.71	
(2) Loans secured by deed of trust	35,000.00	
(3) Interest accrued to June 30, 1908	535.00	
(4) Due on purchase of 124 N street	3,277.03	
		42,100.74
Assets over liabilities		119,199.26

Estimated receipts and expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

From patients	$15,000.00	
From nurses for special nursing	800.00	
From interest	250.00	
From aid societies	3,000.00	
From treatment of patients under contract	8,000.00	
From donations and other sources	1,000.00	
		$28,050.00

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and wages of officers and employees	7,800.00	
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments	3,000.00	
For interest	1,950.00	
For all other objects	21,000.00	
		33,750.00
Estimated deficiency		5,700.00

Contributions toward fund of $15,000 proposed to be raised.

Hill and Kendall	$50.00
Estate of Theodore J. Mayer	5,000.00
Total	5,050.00

During the period covered by the foregoing report, Mr. Charles Lyman was treasurer from July 1, 1907, to November 30, 1907; Mr. F. W. Stone from December 1, 1907, to January 9, 1908; and the undersigned for the balance of the period.

Respectfully submitted.

STANTON C. PEELLE, *Treasurer.*

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
In hospital June 30, 1907	5	11	.....	1	17
Admitted during year	175	239	.....	3	417
Total	180	250	.....	4	434
Born in hospital during year	24	17	.....	.....	41
Discharged during year:					
Cured	166	230	.....	3	399
Improved	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Unimproved	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Patients remaining June 30, 1908	12	13	.....	1	26
Total	180	250	.....	4	434
Deaths during year	7	12	.....	.....	19
Daily average number of patients	4	8	.....	1	13
Number of days' maintenance furnished patients during year	1,632	6,237	.....	73	7,952
Largest number of patients at any one time	11	39	.....	1	51
Smallest number of patients at any one time	1	4	.....	.....	5
Number of emergency cases	19	7	.....	.....	26
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
In hospital June 30, 1907	3	3	2	8	16
Admitted during year	94	88	72	258	512
Total	97	91	74	266	528
Born in hospital during year	2	3	52	37	94
Discharged during year:					
Cured	90	84	71	250	495
Improved	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unimproved	1	3	.....	4	8
Deaths during year	4	6	2	9	21
Patients remaining June 30, 1908	5	4	3	12	24
Daily average number of patients	3	3	2	9	17
Number of days' maintenance furnished patients during the year	1,088	1,698	1,477	4,080	8,343
Largest number of patients at any one time	7	7	5	17	36
Smallest number of patients at any one time	1	2	1	2	6
Number of emergency cases	35	28	6	48	117

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases received treatment during year	1,039	2,069	2,466	4,723	10,297
New cases	734	922	1,054	1,110	3,820
Number of persons treated in dispensary during year	1,039	2,069	2,466	4,723	10,297
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year	4,156	6,207	4,932	14,169	29,464
Number of applicants for treatment refused during year.	None.				
Number of cases treated during year:					
Medical	693	1,316	822	3,152	5,983
Surgical	346	753	1,644	1,571	4,314

Number of surgical operations, 212.
Number of prescriptions compounded, 126,000.
Number from whom payment was received, 8,176.
Amount of money received, $75.26.

MARIAN G. LITTLE, *Superintendent.*

Training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1907 (including probationers)	20
Received during the year	23
Resigned during the year	4
Dismissed during the year	4
Graduated during the year	9
Died	1
Probationers not accepted	5
Nurses remaining June 30, 1908 (including probationers)	20

Length of probation required, six weeks. Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), $6, $8, and $10.

REPORT OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1908.

GENTLEMEN: Please find herewith financial report and statistics covering our fiscal year 1907–8.

We regret that our statistics are not classified as requested, but trust they will serve your board for comparison.

Under free patients, we include only those who pay absolutely nothing for their maintenance.

Very truly, yours,

C. K. YINGLING,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES,
Washington, D. C.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Pay patients.			Free patients.	Grand total.
	Private rooms.	Beds.	Total.		
Patients remaining June 30, 1907					53
Admitted	705	404	1,109	185	1,294
Births					82
Total					1,429
Discharged:					
Cured					893
Improved					324
Unimproved					54
Deaths					100
Remaining June 30, 1908					53
Total					1,429
Daily average number of patients	30.05	24.25	54.29	14.10	68.39
Total days' maintenance furnished patients	10,951	9,052	20,103	5,255	25,258
Average number of days patients remained	15.5	22.4	18.9	29.1	19.5
Number of patients operated on					685
Total days furnished employees					20,075
Largest number of patients at any one time					96
Smallest number of patients at any one time					38

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases received treatment during year, approximately	392	349	185	162	1,088
New cases, approximately	368	312	160	146	986
Number of persons treated in dispensary during year, approximately	390	345	173	158	1,066
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year, approximately	1,833	1,942	877	796	4,463
Number of applicants for treatment refused during year: No record; very few.					
Number of visits during year:					
Medical, approximately	420	534	236	313	1,503
Surgical, approximately	507	304	202	154	1,167
Number of surgical operations, approximately	10	9	13	11	43

Number of prescriptions compounded, approximately, 2,213.

The means employed to determine whether applicants should be given free treatment were as follows: Inquiry as to occupation. Patients are charged a fee of 10 cents for medicine. Frequently difficult to collect.

Number from whom payment was received: No record. Estimated approximately at 10 per cent of patients.

Amount of money received, approximately, $60.

JOHN H. LINDSEY, M. D.,
In Charge.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Pay patients	$36,734.67	
Board of Charities, District of Columbia	3,000.00	
Board of lady managers	3,003.33	
Miscellaneous	160.00	
		$42,898.00

EXPENDITURES.

For maintenance	53,673.62
Deficit, advanced by the university corporation	10,775.62

Training school for nurses.

Nurses June 30, 1907	34
Received during the year	24
Resigned during the year	4
Dismissed during the year	3
Graduated during the year	7
Probationers not accepted	6
Nurses remaining June 30, 1908	38

Length of probation required, four months. Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly): First year, $5; second year, $7; third year, $9. Uniforms are not provided at expense of hospital.

REPORT OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1907	13	19	.....	.....	32
Number admitted during year	287	315	.....	.....	602
Number born in hospital during year	15	24	.....	.....	39
Total	315	358	.....	.....	673
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	239	271	.....	.....	510
Improved	37	49	.....	.....	86
Unimproved	11	9	.....	.....	20
Number of deaths during year	14	12	.....	.....	26
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1908	14	17	.....	.....	31
Total	315	358	.....	.....	673
Daily average number of patients	16	19	.....	.....	35
Total number of day maintenance furnished patients	6,896	7,572	.....	.....	14,468
Largest number of patients at any one time	21	24	.....	.....	45
Smallest number of patients at any one time	12	15	.....	.....	27
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1907	8	6	2	3	19
Number admitted during year	112	85	50	38	285
Number born in hospital during year	5	4	2	1	12
Total	125	95	54	42	316
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	72	47	29	20	168
Improved	19	20	11	9	59
Unimproved	18	13	8	6	45
Number of deaths during year	10	8	4	5	27
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1908	6	7	2	2	17
Total	125	95	54	42	316
Number of emergency cases treated during year	274	189	373	311	1,137
Daily average number of patients	8	6	2	3	19
Total number of days maintenance furnished patients	2,625	2,375	1,134	890	7,024
Largest number of patients at any one time	10	12	4	5	29
Smallest number of patients at any one time	5	6	2	2	15

Total number of days' board furnished employees, 14,965.

Training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1907 (including probationers)	13
Received during year	6
Resigned during year	0
Dismissed during year	2
Graduated during year	5
Probationers not accepted	1
Nurses remaining June 30, 1908 (including probationers)	13

Length of probation required, two months. Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), $5.

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases received treatment during year	131	154	219	403	908
New cases	128	150	217	399	896
Number of persons treated in dispensary during year	131	154	219	403	908
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year	786	462	1,095	937	3,280
Number of applicants for treatment refused during year: None.					
Number of cases treated during year:					
Medical	77	35	164	59	335
Surgical	125	51	319	78	573
Total					908

Number of surgical operations, 38.
Number of prescriptions compounded, 712.
The means employed to determine whether applicants should be given free treatment were as follows: Free treatment was at discretion of dispensary physicians.

SISTER MARY PAULINE, *Superior.*

REPORT OF CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Board of directors.—President, W. J. Boardman; vice-president, John P. Miller; secretary, Dr. G. Brown Miller; treasurer, Arthur T. Brice. Henry F. Blount, W. J. Boardman, Mrs. Richard T. Mulligan, Ross R. Perry, Arthur T. Brice, Dr. T. Morris Murray, Dr. G. Brown Miller, Dr. James Dudley Morgan, Dr. T. C. Smith, Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. S. S. Adams, Dr. C. W. Needham, Wm. A. Slater, Dr. D. K. Shute, Dr. Wm. H. Wilmer, Dr. J. Taber Johnson, Dr. Sterling Ruffin, Mrs. T. T. Gaff, W. C. Whittemore, Mrs. E. M. Hobson, John P. Miller, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. George Tully Vaughan, Dr. A. R. Shands, W. C. Eustis, Hennen Jennings, Gardner F. Williams. Ex officio, Dr. William C. Woodward, health officer of District of Columbia.

Attending staff.—Dr. T. Morris Murray, president; Dr. G. Brown Miller, secretary.

Surgical diseases.—Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. George Tully Vaughan, in charge; Dr. V. B. Jackson, Dr. E. P. Magruder, associates. Assistants: Dr. H. W. Tobias, Dr. J. J. Kaveney, Dr. Richard F. Tobin, Dr. Malvern H. Price, Dr. D. G. Smith, Dr. J. A. Flynn, Dr. Daniel T. Birtwell.

Medical diseases.—Dr. James Dudley Morgan, in charge; Dr. John D. Thomas, Dr. Henry C. Macatee, associates; Dr. E. P. Magruder, Dr. D. G. Smith, Dr. J. H. Holland, dispensary associates. Assistants: Dr. A. L. Howard, Dr. W. H. Littlepage, Dr. Karl C. Corley, Dr. E. Snowden, Dr. J. C. Tappan.

Nervous diseases.—Dr. James Dudley Morgan, in charge. Associate: Dr. Henry R. Elliott. Assistant: Dr. J. P. Fillerbrown.

Diseases of women.—Dr. G. Brown Miller, in charge; Dr. V. B. Jackson, Dr. T. F. Lowe, associates. Assistants: Dr. Karl C. Corley, Dr. E. P. Magruder, Dr. H. E. Martin, Dr. J. E. Mitchell, Dr. H. Hume.

Diseases of throat and chest.—Dr. T. Morris Murray, in charge; Dr. J. B. Mullins, associate. Assistants: Dr. H. W. Tobias, Dr. John D. Thomas, Dr. Samuel Fry, Dr. James H. Stone, Dr. H. P. Parker.

Diseases of eye and ear.—Dr. William Wilmer, Dr. D. K. Shute, in charge. Assistants: Dr. W. P. Malone, Dr. H. S. Dye.

Diseases of children and orthopedics.—Dr. A. R. Shands, in charge; Dr. Ada R. Thomas, associate. Assistants: Dr. Louise Tayler-Jones, Dr. Howard Fisher, Dr. E. T. M. Franklin, Dr. W. J. French, Dr. R. A. Hooe, Dr. E. B. Jones. Dr. John Dunlop, in charge of orthopedics.

Skin diseases.—Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. George Tully Vaughan, in charge; Dr. R. B. Carmichael, associate; Dr. Samuel Fry, assistant.

Genito-urinary diseases.—Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. George Tully Vaughan, in charge. Assistants: Dr. E. F. King, Dr. Francis Hagner, Dr. W. G. Young, Dr. Louis C. Lehr, Dr. Homer G. Fuller.

Superintendent.—Dr. Ernest Pendleton Magruder.

Resident physicians.—Dr. R. C. Heflebower, from March 1, 1907; Dr. J. B. H. Waring, from June 1, 1907; Dr. W. B. Carr, from November 15, 1907; Dr. R. J. Yates, from March 1, 1908; Dr. Robert S. MacKnight, from June 1, 1908; Mr. W. F. McLaughlin, extern.

Committee on Lionel laboratory.—Dr. T. Morris Murray, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. D. W. Prentiss, microscopy and bacteriology; Dr. Thos. F. Lowe, assistant.

Radiographer.—Dr. Thomas A. Groover.

Committee on nursing.—Mrs. George Becker, Dr. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. James D. Morgan.

Superintendent of nurses.—Miss Eva S. Shrapnel.

Pharmacist.—Mr. S. J. Simonton.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to present in behalf of the attending staff of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital a summary of the work done under its supervision during the year ending June 30, 1908.

Dispensary:	
New cases	5,431
Revisits	11,250
Total	16,681
Operations	464
Emergency:	
New cases	8,354
Revisits	1,486
Total	9,840
Operations	2,246
Wards:	
Remaining July 1, 1907	20
Admitted	1,234
Total	1,254
Wards—Continued.	
Discharged—	
Cured	784
Improved	309
Unimproved	72
Died	78
Remaining June 30, 1908	30
Operations	256
Grand totals:	
New cases	13,786
Revisits	12,736
Patients treated	26,522
Operations	3,166
Ambulance calls	2,073
Prescriptions compounded	13,648
Necropsies	5
Hospital days	9,324
Average length of stay, in days	7.54

The former superintendent of the hospital, Dr. C. S. White, resigned during the year and was replaced by Dr. E. P. Magruder, under whose administration hospital discipline and efficiency of a high order have been maintained.

It is proper for me also to state that the work of the superintendent of nurses has been eminently satisfactory.

T. MORRIS MURRAY, M. D.,
President of Attending Staff.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements of the hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From appropriation, earned under contract with the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia:		Paid to treasurer of hospital and expended as per account below	$12,605.60
For ward patients, 5,209, at $1.20	$6,250.80		
For emergency, medical, and surgical cases—			
471, at 50 cents	235.50		
5,305, at 65 cents	3,448.25		
For prescriptions, 9,272, at 10 cents	927.20		
For redupings, 545, at 20 cents	109.00		
For ambulance calls, 17,221, at $1	1,724.00		
Total	12,694.75		
Less excess over appropriation 1906-7	89.15		
Net amount	12,605.60	Total	12,605.60

PRIVATE FUNDS.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Balance on hand, July 1, 1907	$4,995.41	Salaries and wages	$8,556.36
Board of inmates, fees and prescriptions	10,088.46	Medical, surgical supplies, and instruments	2,480.57
Sale of horse	100.00	Interest	1,200.00
Donations	300.00	Insurance	81.34
Legacies (estate Theo. J. Mayer)	5,00.00	Fuel	815.90
Board of Charities, under contract	12,605.60	Gas	401.50
		Materials	92.97
		Current repairs	875.45
		Electricity (power)	288.12
		Telephone	134.05
		Water rent	43.35
		Other items, household supplies, etc.	10,332.30
		Balance on hand, July 1, 1908	7,787.56
Total	33,089.47	Total	33,089.47

Following is an estimate of resources and liabilities, on July 1, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand	$7,787.56
Hospital building, estimated value	75,000.00
Nurses' home building, estimated value	25,000.00
Furniture, fixtures, instruments, etc., estimated value	6,580.43
Drugs and chemicals in stock, estimated value	315.50
Total	114,683.49

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage debt, at 4½ per cent	$20,000.00
Mortgage debt, at 5 per cent	6,000.00
Profit and loss, to balance	88,683.49
Total	114,683.49

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR T. BRICE, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

NOVEMBER 15, 1908.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith submitted is the report for the year ending June 30, 1908.

The demands upon the space and equipment of the hospital during the past year were in excess of our best efforts to supply them, and I can but quote the observation of my predecessor: "The inevitable result of the increased cost of maintenance without additional compensation can only produce a deficit, and I can only urge that steps be taken to anticipate this."

The $4,000 appropriated by Congress for supplies and equipment will aid in a matter of necessity. The excess in actual expenditure in the proper treatment and care of our patients as compared to those of a general hospital is neither well understood nor appreciated. The Board of Charities has recently refused our request for slightly increased rates of compensation, and unless some one comes to our assistance with a larger appropriation for general expenditures the usefulness and efficiency of our work will be greatly curtailed. Not only is our private ward capacity inadequate to supply the demands made upon us for individual rooms, the chief source of income in other hospitals, but our per capita per diem granted by the Board of Charities is too low for us to earn the money appropriated by Congress and intended for our use.

Prompt ambulance service is vital to our institution, and I would recommend the purchase of an automobile ambulance as the most efficient means of dispatch. The attention of the board has already been called to the need of a housekeeper. Our

radiographer, Dr. T. A. Groover, is doing most excellent work, and I would recommend that our X-ray equipment be made equal to that of other hospitals.

The ladies' auxiliary board has been watchful and alert as to our needs, timely and generous in their aid. We are indebted to Mr. W. C. Whittemore for his interest in the repair and equipment of our ambulance.

To Doctor White, my predecessor, and to the interns, Doctors Carr, MacKnight, Maclay, and Sparks, for kindly cooperation and assistance, I wish to extend my thanks. The superintendent of nurses, Miss Shrapnel, and the head nurse, Miss Gerow, are to be commended for their general ability and higher ideals in nursing.

Mr. McLaughlin, extern, and Mr. Simonton, druggist, are both capable and efficient.

We regret the severance of connection with our hospital of Dr. J. R. Littlefield, former druggist, whose work was always prompt, faithful, and efficient.

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge my obligations to the attending staff and board of directors for the confidence they have placed in me, and for their uniform cooperation in, and support of, all measures that make for the greater usefulness and efficiency of the hospital.

Following is a summary in brief of this work:

Admissions and discharges.

PAY PATIENTS.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Patients in hospital, June 30, 1907	7	3	7	1	18
Patients admitted during year	335	107	10	11	463
Total	342	110	17	12	481
Discharged during year:					
Cured	273	68	12	8	361
Improved	44	28	5	4	81
Unimproved	3	5	.....	.....	8
Died	12	5	.....	.....	17
Remaining June 30, 1908	10	4	.....	.....	14
Total	342	110	17	12	481
Daily average number of patients	5.10	3.63	0.84	0.60	10.17
Total days maintenance furnished patients	1,864	1,327	308	220	3,719
Largest number any one time	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Smallest number any one time	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

CHARITY PATIENTS.

Patients in hospital, June 30, 1907	4	1	5	1	11
Patients admitted during year	345	76	232	100	753
Total	349	77	237	101	764
Discharged during year:					
Cured	220	57	163	70	510
Improved	91	11	47	23	172
Unimproved	4	2	2	.....	8
Died	28	5	19	6	58
Remaining June 30, 1908	6	2	6	2	16
Total	349	77	237	101	764
Daily average number of patients	6.28	1.40	5.20	1.42	14.30
Total days maintenance furnished patients	2,296	514	1,898	520	5,228
Largest number any one time	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Smallest number any one time	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

Total number days maintenance furnished employees, 6,935.

Total number days maintenance furnished doctors, nurses, druggists, and officers 7,,665.

General summary.

Dispensary:	
New cases	5,431
Revisits	11,250
Total	16,681
Operations	464
Emergency:	
New cases	8,354
Revisits	1,486
Total	9,840
Operations	2,446
Wards:	
Remaining July 1, 1907	20
Admitted	1,234
Total	1,254
Wards—Continued.	
Discharged—	
Cured	784
Improved	300
Unimproved	72
Died	78
Remaining June 30, 1908	30
Operations	256
Grand totals:	
New cases	13,786
Revisits	12,736
Patients treated	26,522
Operations	3,166
Ambulance calls	2,073
Prescriptions compounded	13,648
Necropsies	5
Hospital days	9,324
Average length of stay in days	7.54

Respectfully,

ERNEST PENDLETON MAGRUDER, A. M., M. D.,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

JULY 1, 1908.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Training School for Nurses for the year ending June 30, 1908:

Nurses remaining June 30, 1908	10
Nurses resigned during year	0
Nurses dismissed during year	0
Nurses graduated during year	8

The arrangements which were made last year whereby this hospital would be supplied with nurses from the Columbia and Childrens' hospitals have been in effect since October 1, 1907, and have been found to be very satisfactory.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to the ladies auxillary board for their kindly interest and generous contributions, and to the visiting staff for their assistance to the nurses during their course of instruction and at times of illness.

Very respectfully,

EVA SCROPE SHRAPNEL,
Superintendent of Nurses.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY BOARD.

JUNE 29, 1908.

GENTLEMEN: The ladies' auxiliary board has the pleasure to submit the following report of its work for the past year:

The largest expense has been for new linen and painting. The kitchen has been completely repainted with very good results, the tray room has been painted and some freshening up done about the hospital. Considerable money has been very satisfactorily spent on the laboratory, and many necessary articles have been purchased for the emergency and operating rooms and clinics.

A much needed closet has been built outside of the operating room, and the diet kitchen has been furnished with a new refrigerator and gas stove; new kitchen utensils have been bought and 14 pairs of blankets for the wards, besides nightgowns and slippers for the patients.

The memorial rooms have been suitably marked by white porcelain plates with the names in blue letters outlined in gold which have been placed on the doors.

Some cutlery, glass, and china has been furnished for the nurses' dining room, and the nurses' home has also received attention. The beds have been repainted and new spreads and comforts supplied for each, and some waste-paper baskets have also been bought. A new supply of toweling was bought for the hospital and an appropriation made for the purpose of employing a scrub woman during the summer months, when the work of cleaning is necessarily much heavier.

The customary Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners were furnished and the usual graduation entertainment and graduation pins were presented to the nurses.

The board wishes to express its thanks to the Friday morning sewing class for its generous contribution of sheets, pillow cases, and towels; to the Washington Cooperative Society for making shirts, shrouds, and gowns, and to the public for their kind response to the donation-day appeal.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH DAVIS, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Treasurer's report, 1907–8—Ladies' auxiliary board.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. Geo. L. Andrews		$1.00	
	Gen. Geo. L. Andrews	1.00	
	Mr. A. M. Lothrop	1.00	
	Mrs. George Barrie	1.00	
	Mrs. W. Sinclair	1.00	
	Rev. Mrs. J. A. Aspinwall	2.50	
	Mr. Burchell	1.00	
	Miss Blunt	10.00	
	Mr. Walker	1.00	
	Mr. John A. Hughes	1.00	
	Mrs. Murray Addison	1.00	
	Gen. Theo. Schwan	5.00	
	Miss Louise Lander	1.00	
	Mrs. E. H. Green	5.00	
	Mrs. J. H. Baxter	1.00	
	Mrs. Geo. B. Williams	1.00	
	Mrs. Henry C. Bolton	1.00	
	Mrs. McIlhenny	1.00	
			$36.50
Mrs. N. Anderson			5.00
Mrs. W. J. Boardman			25.00
Mrs. Brownson			10.00
Mrs. R. Butler			10.00
Mrs. A. T. Brice			10.00
Mrs. G. T. Becker			10.00
Mrs. J. H. Bradley			10.00
Mrs. Perry Belmont			25.00
Miss J. Davis			10.00
Miss Eliz. Davis			10.00
Mrs. W. Corcoran Eustis			50.00
Mrs. Elkins			25.00
Mrs. F. Ellis			10.00
Miss Edwards			5.00
Mrs. Goddard	and subscribers	32.00	
	Mrs. Ch. Train	5.00	
	Mrs. Geo. W. McLanahan	4.00	
	Mrs. A. Addison	1.00	
			42.00
Mrs. Goff			15.00
Mrs. Hobson			10.00
Mrs. A. Hague			25.00
Mrs. R. A. Harlow			15.00
Mrs. Fairfax Harrison			10.00
Mrs Archibald Hopkins		1.00	
	Mrs. Evans	1.00	
	Miss Fowler	1.00	
	Mrs. Dalzell	2.00	
	Mr. Waters	1.00	
	Mrs. Janin	1.00	
			7.00
Mrs. Julian James			10.00
Mrs. Arthur Lee			15.00
Mrs. S. Newcomb			10.00
Mrs. R. Mulligan		10.00	
	Mr. J. J. Small	1.00	
	Mrs. May	1.00	
	Mrs. Nicholas Fish	50.00	
	Miss Jane Riggs	1.00	
	Messrs. Walker and Hughes	1.00	
	Mr. N. W. Burchell	1.00	
			65.00
Mrs. Anson Mills			25.00
Mrs. James N. Morgan			15.00
Mrs. J. McMillan			20.00
Mrs. Myers			5.00

Treasurer's report 1907–8—Ladies' auxiliary board—Continued.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS—Continued.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. J. M. Morgan			$10.00
Mrs. Postlethwaite			10.00
Mrs. Pellew			10.00
Mrs. Russell			20.00
Mrs. S. O. Richey			5.00
	Mrs. R. Rush		1.00
Mrs. Sharpe			10.00
Mrs. S. Spencer			25.00
Miss S. Siebert		$5.00	
	Mrs. L. P. Siebert	5.00	
	Mrs. F. G. Lee	1.00	
			11.00
Mrs. Tooker			15.00
Mrs. A. B. Taylor			10.00
Mrs. W. B. Taft			10.00
Mrs. B. Winthrop			15.00
Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth			20.00
Mrs. Norman Williams			10.00
Mrs. James Mosher			5.00
Miss M. Wetmore			15.00
	Unknown		1.00
Total			743.50
	Donations:		
	Mrs. Nicholas Fish	60.00	
	Mrs. Fitzhugh	10.00	
	Mr. C. Thompson	5.00	
	Mrs. Gaff	10.00	
	Mrs. B. Winthrop	5.00	
	Mrs. S. Spencer	5.00	
	Mrs. A. B. Taylor	2.00	
	Mrs. N. Frances	15.00	
	Donation Day collection	51.00	
	Total in donations		163.00
Total			906.50

Debit.	Amount.	Credit.	Amount.
Balance, November, 1907	$292.30	For linen, muslin, spreads, comforts, etc	$311.25
Subscriptions, 1907–8	743.50	Kitchen utensils	105.52
Donations	163.00	Furnishings in laboratory and operating rooms	248.00
Interest on bank account	2.07	Painting and varnishing	68.00
		Printing	9.50
		Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners, nurses' graduation pins, and entertainment	160.00
		Total	902.27
		Balance	298.60
Total	1,200.87		1,200.87

Respectfully submitted.

SOPHIE SIEBERT, *Treasurer.*

Report of patients treated in the wards for year ended June 30, 1908.

SURGICAL CASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Abrasions	4	1	1		6	
Abscess	3	1			4	
Adenitis	2	2	1		5	
Alcoholism	1				1	
Apoplexy		1			1	1
Appendicitis	12	6	7	6	31	2.
Arthritis	4		1	2	7	
Dog bite, arm			1		1	
Burn:						
Arm	1	1		1	3	
Body	2			2	4	
Face	3	1	4	1	9	1
Leg			1		1	
Universal	2	1		4	7	7
Acid		1			1	
Cellulitis	3		3		6	1
Colic:						
Intestinal			1		1	
Renal	3				3	
Hepatic			1	2	3	1
Concussion	32	11	9	3	55	2
Crushed:						
Foot	6	1	2		9	
Hand	8		1		9	
Leg			2		2	1
Drowning	1				1	
Dislocation:						
Clavicle	1				1	
Elbow	2				2	
Shoulder		1	1		2	
Ankle	1	1			2	
Hip	2				2	
Metatarsal bones	1				1	
Knee	1				1	
Epilepsy, traumatic		1			1	
Exhaustion				1	1	
Heat				1	1	
Fistula	1			1	2	
Foreign body:						
Throat	2			1	3	
Abdomen	1				1	
Fracture:						
Clavicle	3				3	
Collar	5			1	6	
Femur	11		9		20	2
Fibula	2		4	1	7	
Humerus	7	3	1	1	12	
Compound	2		1		3	
Metatarsal			2		2	
Maxilla inferior	5	2			7	
Nasal	2				2	
Patella	4		2		6	
Pott's	5	1	3		9	
Radius and ulnar	3	1		1	5	
Scapula			2		2	
Skull	5		2	1	8	4
Depressed	8		6		14	3
Base	3		1		4	4
Tibia	8		1		9	
Tibia and fibula	6		1		7	
Compound	2		1		3	
Ribs	2				2	
Iliac bone	1		2		3	
Maxilla superior	1				1	
Frosted feet			2		2	
Gangrene:						
Foot	1				1	
Finger	1				1	
Hemorrhage:						
Cerebral	2	1	3		6	
Gastric			1		1	1
Hernia	6	1			7	1
Strangulated	7		4		11	1
Hemorrhoids	3				3	
Hysteria			1	1	2	
Intestinal perforation			1		1	

Report of patients treated in the wards for year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Nephritis	1				1	
Neurasthenia	1				1	
Obstruction, intestinal	2	1	3	1	7	2
Orchitis	7				7	
Peritonitis, traumatic			1	1	2	
Phimosis	3		1		4	
Ruptured patella ligament	1				1	
Retention, urine	4		1		5	1
Septicemia	1				1	
Shock	2	3	2		7	
Electrical	1				1	
Sprains:						
Leg		1	2	1	4	
Ankle	4	1	3		8	
Knee	1				1	
Spine	1				1	
Ruptured urethra			1		1	
Urethral stricture	2				2	
Wounds:						
Contused—						
Abdomen	3		4	2	9	
Arm	3		1		4	
Back	6	2	5	3	16	
Chest			2	1	3	
Head	1		4	1	6	
Leg	5	2	10	1	18	
Scrotum	3		1		4	
Gunshot—						
Abdomen	3		3	1	7	1
Arm	3		1	2	6	
Body			2		2	
Hand	1				1	
Head	5	1	1		7	2
Leg			3		3	1
Chest	1			1	2	1
Incised—						
Abdomen			1		1	
Arm	3				3	
Chest	2		2		4	
Hand			1		1	
Head			1	1	2	
Neck	1		1	1	3	1
Infected—						
Arm	1				1	
Face				1	1	
Hand	2		1		3	
Lacerated—						
Arm	2			1	3	
Face	6	1	3	2	12	
Leg	5		1		6	
Scalp	12		6		18	
Punctured—						
Body			1		1	
Leg				1	1	
Abdomen	1				1	
Stab—						
Abdomen			4	1	5	
Back			2		2	
Chest	4			3	7	1
Leg	1				1	
Heart			2		2	
Neck		1	1		2	
Total	309	52	164	57	582	42

MEDICAL CASES.

Acute gastritis	14	5	7	5	31	
Influenza	18	4	8	2	32	1
Acute articular rheumatism	4	1	4	1	10	
Cerebral congestion	1				1	
Gastro-enteritis	11	3	6	3	23	
Gas poisoning	7	7			14	1
Delirium tremens	1				1	
Malaria	4			1	5	

Report of patients treated in the wards for year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

MEDICAL CASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Opium poisoning	3				3	
Muscular rheumatism	1		1		2	
Uræmia	6	1	3		10	5
Exhaustion, heat	1		3		4	
Enteric fever	3	2	4	1	10	1
Colic, intestinal			4	2	6	
Pulmonary hemorrhage	2		1		3	1
Cocculus indicus poisoning		1			1	
Mercury poisoning	2	3			5	
Permanganate poisoning		1			1	
Formaldehyde poisoning	1				1	
Myasthenia			1		1	
Nephritis	2		2	1	5	
Chloroform poisoning		1			1	
Ruptured compensation	6	1	1		8	1
Methyl alcohol poisoning		2			2	
Shock				1	1	1
Creosote poisoning				1	1	
Iodine poisoning	1		1		2	
Asthenia			1		1	
Rheumatism, chronic	1	2			3	
Strychnine poisoning	1	1			2	
Carbolic poisoning	1	3		3	7	1
Syncope	4	1			5	
Œdema, lungs	1				1	1
Pleurodynia	1				1	
Angina pectoris	1				1	
Ulcerative colitis		1			1	
Cirrhosis of liver	2				2	
Myocarditis			1		1	
Drowning	1				1	
Total	101	40	48	21	210	13

EYE AND EAR CASES.

Symblepharon	1				1	
Incised wound, eye	1				1	
Contused eyeball			1		1	
Ruptured eyeball	1				1	
Foreign body, eye			1		1	
Cataract	1		1	1	3	
Total	4		3	1	8	

NOSE AND THROAT CASES.

Adenoids	3	3			6	
Epistaxis	1	1	1		3	
Asthma	1		2		3	
Bronchitis	1				1	
Deflected septum	2			1	3	
Pleurisy	4		4		8	
Pneumonia	11	1	10	2	24	3
Tonsillitis	1		1		2	
Phthisis	2			2	4	
Hæmoptysis	1		1		2	
Endocarditis	1	1	2		4	
Total	28	6	21	5	60	3

NERVOUS CASES.

Senility	2	3	1		6	1
Delusional insanity	2				2	
Alcoholism	190	6	15	3	214	2
Epilepsy	13		6	1	20	2
Hysteria	10	8		5	23	
Status epilepticus			2		2	1
Insanity	5				5	
Neurasthenia	9	3	1		13	
Cerebral hemorrhage	13	1	14	3	31	11

Report of patients treated in the wards for year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

NERVOUS CASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Mania, acute	1			2	3	
Paranoia	1				1	
Insomnia	3				3	
Exhaustion	5		1	1	7	
Neuritis				1	1	
Alcoholic neuritis	1		1	1	3	
Total	255	21	41	17	334	17

GYNECOLOGICAL CASES.

Endometritis	12		2	14	
Abortion, threatened	2			2	
Ovaritis	1			1	
Abortion	1		1	2	
Oophoritis	1			1	
Abortion, incomplete	1		6	7	
Salpingo-ovaritis	1			1	
Prolapsus uteri	1			1	
Salpingo-oophoritis			1	1	
Salpingitis	2			2	
Peritonitis	2			2	1
Metrorrhagia	1			1	
Retroversion	1			1	
Cystitis	1			1	
Pregnancy, contracted pelvis			1	1	
Uterine hemorrhage	2			2	2
Excessive milk flow	1			1	
Total	30		11	41	3

Operations in wards for year ended June 30, 1908.

Operation.	Number.	Operation.	Number.
Adenectomy	10	Excision, hemorrhoids	3
Adenoidectomy	13	Reduction dislocated elbow	2
Amputation:		Reduction dislocated shoulder	3
Breast	1	Removal foreign body from arm	4
Fingers	6	Removal foreign body from eg	3
Foot	1	Fistula	3
Forearm	1	Pott's fracture reduced	3
Thigh	3	Orchiodectomy	1
Leg	3	Lacerated wound arm sutured	2
Toes	3	Salpingo-oophorectomy	5
Hand	1	Cauterization cervix	1
Appendectomy	18	Pelvic abscess drained	2
Circumcision	5	Fracture nasal bone reduced	1
Colles fracture reduced	2	Epithelcoma lip excised	1
Colles fracture wired	1	Abscess incised and drained	4
Curettage	25	Panhysterectomy	1
Correction deflected septum	3	Stab wound heart sutured	1
Enucleation, eye	7	Chololithotomy	1
Exploratory laparotomy	10	Var. incised for drainage	1
Herniotomy	19	Exploratory incision, shoulder	1
Fractures:		Breaking adhesions, conjunctivæ	1
Radius and ulnar reduc	4	Prostatectomy	1
Radius and ulnar wired	2	Oophorectomy	1
Femur wired	4	Incision carbuncle	1
Femur reduced	2	Plastic operation on eye	2
Patella wired	5	Metatarsal dislocation reduced	1
Humerus wired	3	Perineorrhaphy	2
Humerus reduced	3	Excision varicose veins	3
Inferior maxilla wired	2	Cataract extraction	2
Tibia and fibula wired	4	Venereal warts excised	1
Tibia and fibula reduced	3	Lacerated eyeball sutured	1
Trephination	14	Punctured abdomen sutured	1
Nerve sutured	1	Hysterectomy	1
Tenorrhaphy	6	Osteosarcoma radius excised	1
Skin grafts	4		
Ventral suspension	3	Total	256
Resection of [illegible]	3		

Summary of cases in wards for year ended June 30, 1908.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Surgical	309	52	164	57	582	42
Medical	101	40	48	21	210	13
Nervous	255	21	41	17	334	17
Nose and throat	28	6	21	5	60	3
Gynecological	.....	30	.....	11	41	3
Eye and ear	4	.....	3	1	8	.....
Total	697	149	277	102	1,234	78

Operations on ward patients, 250.

Patients treated in the emergency service, year ended June 30, 1908.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abrasion:				
Arm	20	5	14	2
Body	2	.....	.....	.....
Face	55	2	17	6
Foot	1	.....	1	.....
Hand	2	.....	1	.....
Head	9	2	4	.....
Leg	35	1	10	1
Abortion	.....	1	.....	2
Incomplete	.....	1	.....	2
Abscess	38	5	40	13
Adenitis	.....	.....	.....	1
Alcoholism	302	49	50	13
Angina	1	.....	.....	.....
Pectoris	3	1	.....	1
Angio-neurotic œdema	1	.....	1	.....
Apoplexy	5	1	5	.....
Appendicitis	8	1	7	6
Asphyxia	.....	.....	2	.....
By water	1	.....	.....	.....
Asthma	4	.....	8	.....
Bite:				
Dog—				
Arm	30	4	27	6
Face	6	1	6	3
Head	1	.....	1	.....
Leg	33	5	27	3
Cat	6	1	1	2
Insect	12	3	7	5
Horse	7	.....	2	.....
Human	7	2	9	10
Monkey	1	.....	.....	.....
Snake	1	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis	1	.....	1	.....
Burn:				
Arm	45	10	18	10
Body	4	.....	2	3
Face	15	4	7	3
Hand	7	1	2	1
Finger	.....	1	.....	.....
Leg	8	.....	7	3
Universal	1	1	.....	4
Chemical	2	1	.....	.....
Electrical	1	.....	.....	.....
Cellulitis	5	.....	4	2
Cancer of breast	.....	1	.....	.....
Cirrhosis, liver	.....	.....	1	.....
Chicken pox	1	.....	.....	.....
Childbirth	.....	.....	.....	1
Colic:				
Intestinal	2	1	4	3
Renal	9	.....	3	.....
Hepatic	.....	.....	2	.....
Concussion	19	3	6	.....
Conjunctivitis	34	2	18	5
Constipation	9	2	9	2
Crushed—				
Arm	24	.....	13	.....
Foot	7	.....	6	.....
Finger	1	1	1	.....
Hand	9	1	10	1
Head	2	.....	.....	.....
Cramps, muscular	.....	.....	2	.....
Cystitis	1	.....	.....	1
Delirium tremens	8	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	1
Dislocation:				
Clavicle	3	.....	.....	.....
Ankle	1	.....	.....	.....
Elbow	12	.....	1	1
Finger	24	1	8	1
Hip	2	.....	.....	.....
Jaw	2	.....	.....	1
Knee	2	.....	1	.....
Semilunar cartilage	1	.....	.....	.....
Shoulder	7	1	8	1
Drowning	1	.....	.....	.....
Endocarditis	15	1	10	1
Endometritis	.....	1	.....	.....
Enteric fever	3	2	4	2
Enteralgia	.....	.....	1	.....
Epilepsy	80	6	48	6
Epithelioma	3	.....	.....	.....
Epistaxis	14	2	16	5
Exhaustion	18	8	19	5
Heat	13	.....	11	3
Foreign body:				
Arm	18	3	9	15
Ear	10	3	7	.....
Eye	156	15	49	7
Finger	4	.....	1	2
Foot	1	.....	.....	.....
Hand	4	3	1	10
Leg	1	.....	2	1
Nose	1	.....	.....	2
Scalp	1	.....	.....	.....
Stomach	.....	.....	.....	1
Throat	20	2	16	14
Abdomen	1	.....	.....	.....
Fracture:				
Clavicle	19	.....	8	.....
Colle's	24	2	1	6
Femur	10	.....	7	1
Compound	1	.....	.....	.....
Fibula	3	.....	4	1
Humerus	15	3	6	2
Compound	1	1	.....	.....
Iliac bone	1	.....	1	.....
Metacarpal	7	2	5	1
Compound	1	.....	1	.....
Metatarsal	1	.....	.....	.....
Maxilla, inferior	5	.....	4	.....

Patients treated in the emergency service, year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fracture—Continued.				
Nasal	20	1	2	1
Patella	4	.....	2	.....
Phalanges	2	.....	.....	.....
Compound	1	.....	2	.....
Pott's	7	.....	4	1
Radius	4	3	1	1
Radius and ulna	8	.....	2	3
Scapula	2	.....	1	.....
Skull	5	.....	.....	.....
Skull, depressed	9	.....	8	.....
Skull, base	2	.....	1	.....
Tibia	5	.....	2	.....
Tibia and fibula	9	1	1	.....
Compound	2	.....	2	.....
Ribs	7	.....	6	.....
Ulna	9	1	2	.....
Frostbite, feet	.....	.....	1	.....
Furuncle	33	3	13	1
Gastralgia	.....	.....	1	.....
Gastritis, acute	124	25	113	59
Gastro-enteritis	64	8	67	21
Hemorrhage:				
Cerebral	12	.....	12	1
Gastric	1	.....	1	.....
Pulmonary	7	2	9	.....
Secondary	1	.....	.....	.....
Urethral	.....	.....	2	.....
Uterine	.....	1	.....	2
Hæmophilia	.....	.....	1	.....
Hemorrhoids, strangulated	4	.....	.....	.....
Hernia	9	.....	4	.....
Strangulated	9	1	3	1
Incarcerated	.....	.....	1	.....
Ventral	.....	.....	1	.....
Hordeolum	1	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocele	.....	.....	1	.....
Hysteria	24	28	6	39
Influenza	50	6	33	9
Insanity	3	.....	3	.....
Ingrown toe nail	2	1	.....	.....
Lumbago	1	.....	1	.....
Lupus	1	.....	1	1
Malaria	5	.....	1	1
Malingering	2	.....	1	.....
Mania, acute	.....	.....	.....	1
Migraine	1	.....	.....	.....
Morpho-mania	2	3	.....	.....
Myasthenia	2	1	2	.....
Myodynia	1	.....	.....	.....
Nephritis	3	1	4	.....
Neuralgia	32	4	17	9
Neurasthenia	5	1	1	.....
Neuritis	2	.....	.....	.....
Obstruction, intestinal	1	1	1	1
Odontalgia	31	4	24	7
Œdema glottis	1	.....	.....	.....
Onychia	2	.....	.....	.....
Orchitis	5	.....	5	.....
Osteo-sarcoma	.....	.....	2	.....
Otitis media	4	.....	2	.....
Peritonitis	.....	1	1	1
Phimosis	3	.....	2	.....
Pleurisy	2	.....	2	.....
Pleurodynia	2	1	3	.....
Pneumonia	5	.....	8	4
Poisoning by—				
Ammonia	1	.....	.....	.....
Canabis indica	1	.....	.....	.....
Carbolic acid	2	6	3	3
Chloroform	.....	1	.....	.....
Cocculus indicus	.....	1	.....	.....
Cocaine	.....	.....	.....	1
Formaldehyde	1	.....	.....	.....
Gas	9	9	.....	.....
Iodine	1	.....	1	.....
Larkspur tincture	.....	.....	1	.....
Lye	.....	.....	.....	1
Mercury	1	5	.....	.....
Methyl-alcohol	.....	1	3	.....
Opium	4	.....	1	.....
Peroxide	.....	1	.....	.....
Potass permanganate	.....	1	.....	.....
Rhus	2	.....	.....	.....
Strychnine	1	1	.....	.....
Creosote	.....	.....	.....	1
Chloride, lime	1	.....	.....	.....
Referred	288	66	208	79
Retained secundines	.....	1	.....	.....
Retention, urine	16	1	39	10
Rheumatism	9	.....	2	1
Ruptured eyeball	1	.....	.....	.....
Ruptured patella ligament	1	.....	.....	.....
Ruptured varicose veins	3	.....	2	3
Rheumatism, acute art	.....	.....	4	.....
Salpingitis	.....	3	.....	1
Senility	2	.....	.....	3
Shock	4	2	.....	1
By lightning	.....	.....	1	.....
By electricity	2	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	1	.....	2	.....
Sprains:				
Arm	40	7	31	7
Ankle	39	13	23	5
Back	12	1	8	.....
Finger	16	5	9	2
Hip	.....	.....	1	.....
Elbow	3	1	.....	.....
Leg	20	1	24	1
Shoulder	2	.....	4	1
Spine	1	.....	.....	.....
Wrist	63	6	37	12
Stomatitis	.....	1	.....	.....
Syncope	27	7	7	1
Status epilepticus	.....	.....	1	.....
Synovitis:				
Arm	9	1	1	.....
Leg	4	.....	2	.....
Teno-synovitis	4	.....	2	.....
Tonsillitis	10	4	21	9
Tubercular arthritis	.....	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis	.....	1	3	.....
Tumor, uterine	.....	.....	.....	1
Ulcer	1	.....	.....	.....
Gastric	.....	1	.....	.....
Uræmia	3	1	3	1
Vaccination	3	1	1	.....
Vaginitis	.....	.....	.....	1
Vertigo	3	1	2	1
Total	261	52	182	43
Wounds:				
Contused—				
Abdomen	4	.....	7	12
Arm	87	9	47	13
Back	24	3	21	5
Chest	28	1	17	8
Eye	1	.....	.....	.....
Face	10	2	6	.....
Finger	9	2	5	.....
Hand	14	2	6	.....
Head	70	7	48	15
Leg	86	7	69	10
Penis	2	.....	1	.....
Scrotum	4	.....	4	.....
Body	1	.....	1	.....
Gunshot—				
Abdomen	2	.....	2	1
Arm	3	.....	1	3
Body	3	.....	4	1
Chest	1	.....	.....	.....
Eye	1	.....	.....	.....
Hand	6	.....	4	.....
Head	7	1	3	1

Patients treated in the emergency service, year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Wounds—Continued.				
Gunshot—Cont'd.				
Foot			1	
Leg	5		8	
Incised—				
Abdomen			1	
Arm	35	1	23	10
Back	1		1	
Chest			3	
Face	2	1	3	
Finger	2	1	2	1
Foot	1			
Hand	142	10	73	22
Head	22	3	36	12
Leg	16	1	12	3
Neck	1	1	2	1
Penis	1		1	
Infected—				
Arm	28	4	12	3
Face	17	1	11	6
Foot	2			
Hand	132	14	61	12
Leg	45	5	22	2
Lacerated—				
Arm	34	3	19	6
Back	2		2	
Chest	2			
Face	292	15	182	41
Foot	7			1
Finger	5			
Hand	215	15	148	13
Leg	41	4	46	2
Wounds—Continued.				
Lacerated—Cont'd.				
Scalp	248	19	184	43
Scrotum			1	
Vagina		1		
Punctured—				
Arm	45	4	24	8
Body	10		5	3
Eye			1	
Face	1	1	1	
Foot	16		6	1
Hand	6		1	
Head			1	
Leg	44	3	29	6
Neck			1	
Penis	1			
Perineum	1			
Throat	1			
Stab—				
Abdomen			5	
Arm	3		5	1
Back	2	1	4	1
Chest	3		7	5
Face			1	
Heart			1	
Hip			1	1
Head			1	
Leg			2	
Neck		2		
Shoulder			1	1
Total	4,370	565	2,628	791

New cases	8,354
Revisits	1,486
Total	9,840
Operations	2,446

Report of new patients treated at the General Dispensary in the clinic for diseases of the eye and ear during the year ending June 30, 1908.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
DISEASES OF THE EYE.					
Conjunctiva:					
Conjunctivitis—					
Catarrhal—					
Acute	24	13	17	10	64
Chronic	1				1
Follicular	1				1
Phlyctænular	2		2	2	6
Vernal				1	1
Traumatic	4		4	1	9
Symblepharon		1			1
Cornea:					
Burn of			3		3
Corneal nebulæ				1	1
Foreign body in	5		2	1	8
Keratitis	1	1	2		4
Parenchymatous			1	2	3
Phlyctenular				1	1
Superficial	1				1
Kerato-iritis			1	1	2
Leucoma, adherent	1				1
Macula of	1				1
Pannus, trachomatous			1		1
Ulcer	1	1	2		4
DISEASES OF THE EYE—continued.					
Sclera:					
Episcleritis				1	1
Iris:					
Iritis—					
Rheumatic		1			1
Syphilitic		1	3	3	7
Traumatic	2		3		5
Mydriasis, medicinal				1	1
Constitutional			1	1	2
Prolapse of iris			1		1
Ciliary body:					
Cyclitis				1	1
Chorold:					
Choroiditis, disseminated	1	1	2		4
Optic nerve and retina:					
Atrophy of optic nerve	2		2		4
Optic neuritis			3		3
Retinitis—					
Hemorrhagic		1			1
Pigmentous		1			1

Report of new patients treated at the General Dispensary in the clinic for diseases of the eye and ear during the year ending June 30, 1908—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
DISEASES OF THE EYE—continued.					
Globe:					
Anophthalmus operative	2				2
Crystalline lens:					
Aphakia	1				1
Cataract—					
Immature	2		2	2	6
Nuclear	1				1
Traumatic			2		2
Secondary			1		1
Lachrymal apparatus:					
Dacryo-cystitis			1	1	2
Epiphora		1			1
Lids and brows:					
Abscess of lid		1			1
Blepharitis ciliaris	1	5		1	7
Chalazion	1		2	1	4
Ectropion, cicatricial	2				2
Hordeolum		1			1
Tumor of		1			1
Wound of	1		2		3
Muscles and nerves:					
Neuralgia, supraorbital			2	1	3
Nystagmus	1				1
Strabismus, convergent	1				1
Orbit:					
Cellulitis (phlegmon)	1				1
Refraction and accommodation	8	12	3	9	31
Total	68	42	64	42	216
DISEASES OF THE EAR.					
Auricle:					
Abscess			1		1
External ear:					
Cerumen	5	2	3		10
Foreign body			2		2
Middle ear and mastoid:					
Mastoid fistula	2				2
Otitis med.catarr.—					
Acute	6	2	1	5	14
Chronic	9	3	11	3	26
Otitis med. pur.—					
Acute	7	1	1	5	14
Chronic	2	3	2	7	14
Perforation of membrana tympani				1	1
Rupture of membrana tympani	1				1
Total	32	11	21	21	85
Grand total	100	53	85	63	310

Total number of visits for the year, 1,398; average daily attendance, 9; operations, 32.

Diseases of children and orthopedics.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess	2	2	1	3	8
Adenitis	2	2	2	3	9
Adenoids			1	1	2
Amenorrhœa				1	1
Anæmia	2	1	1	1	5
Anterior polio-myelitis			1		1
Appendicitis		1			1
Ascaris lumbricoides				2	2
Bite of dog				2	2
Bronchitis	4	7	2	1	14
Burns	1	1	3	2	7
Chorea		2	1	1	4
Conjunctivitis		1		1	2
Constipation		1	1	1	3
Contusion	3	3	1	2	9
Dermatitis			1		1
Diarrhea	2	1		1	4
Diphtheria			1		1
Dyspepsia	1	3	1		5
Eczema	2	2	1	2	7
Enteritis			1		1
Enurisis		1		1	2
Entero-colitis	1		1		2
Felon	1		1	2	4
Fever:					
Intermittent		1			1
Remittent		1			1
Typhoid			1		1
Foreign body			1		1
Fracture of radius and ulna		1			1
Fracture of humerus	1		1		2
Fracture of finger				1	1
Fracture of clavicle			2		2
Fracture of nose			1		1
Furunculosis	2	1			3
Fracture radius	1	1			2
Gastritis			1	1	2
Goitre				1	1
Gonorrhea	2			1	3
Herpes				2	2
Herpes zoster		1			1
Impetigo	4	2	2	3	11
Incised wound	28	8	17	6	59
Infected wound	5	2	5	4	16
Insect bite	1	2	1		4
Lacerated wound	14	1	17	8	40
La grippe	3	2	1	1	7
Mitral regurgitation	1				1
Laryngitis	1	1	1	1	4
Leucoderma	1		1		2
Mumps	1	1	1		3
Measles	1			3	4
Mitral stenosis	1				1
Nephritis	1				1
Myocarditis	3		1		4
Necrosis	1				1
Neurasthenia				1	1

Diseases of children and orthopedics—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Priostitis	1		1		2
Otitis media				1	1
Oedema of uvula			1		1
Phimosis	2		3		5
Pharyngitis	1				1
Phthisis pulmonalis		2	1		3
Pott's disease				1	1
Prolapsus ani			1		1
Pruritis of genitals			1		1
Punctured wound	1		1	1	3
Rheumatism		1	1		2
Rhinitis			1		1
Rhus toxicodendron				1	1
Pneumonia			1		1
Scabies	2	2	3	4	11
Scoliosis	1				1
Scrofula		1	1		2
Sprains			1	1	2
Synovitis		1			1
Syphilis, congenital			2	2	4
Tinea capitis		2	2	1	5
Tonsilitis	1	1	1		3
Traumatism	2				2
Tubercular knee	1				1
Ulcer		1	3		4
Undiagnosed	8	4	7	4	23
Vaccination	29	24	33	35	121
Vaginitis		4		2	6
Referred	5	4	6	9	24
Warts	2				2
Total	149	101	148	120	518

Total number of visits for the year, 1,277; average daily attendance, 4.3.

Report of new patients treated in the clinic for diseases of women at the Central Dispensary during the year 1907–8.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Abortion		4	4
Abscess:			
Ischio-rectal		3	3
Vulvo-vaginal	1	1	2
Adenitis, inguinal	1	7	8
Amenorrhœa	1		1
Appendicitis	2		2
Breast, carcinoma of	1	1	2
Caruncle (urethral)	1	1	2
Cervix, laceration of	2	20	22
Chancroid		4	4
Cystitis	2	3	5
Dysmenorrhœa	1	1	2
Endometritis:			
Cervical	3	2	5
Corporeal	2	13	15
Fistula:			
Recto-vaginal		3	3
In ano		1	1
Hernia:			
Inguinal		3	3
Umbilical	1		1
Menopause	1	1	2
Post-operative	1	3	4
Menorrhagia		1	1
Metrorrhagia		1	1
Ovary:			
Cystic	1	1	2
Cyst of	1		1
Perineum, partial laceration of	1	11	12
Post-operative neurasthenia	1	2	3
Pregnancy:			
Normal	3	10	13
Ectopic		1	1
Proctitis	1	1	2
Pyelitis	1		1
Relaxed vaginal outlet	6	5	11
Rectum, ulceration of		1	1
Salpingitis	5	29	34
Syphilis	4	20	24
Ureteritis	1		1
Urethritis	1	4	5
Uterus:			
Anteflection of		1	1
Carcinoma of		1	1
Fibro-myoma of	1	6	7
Polypus of		1	1
Procidentia of		1	1
Prolapse of		5	5
Retroflexion of		1	1
Retroversion of	7	35	42
Subinvolution of		4	4
Vaginitis, gonorrhœal	1	5	6
Vaginal cyst		1	1
Vulva, ulceration of	1	2	3
Referred, undiagnosed, and refused examination	7	36	43
Total	67	261	328

Total number of visits for the year, 746; average daily attendance, 4; operations, 3.

Annual report of skin diseases, June, 1907–July, 1908.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Acne	6	3	9	1		Pernio				1	
Comedones	1					Pityriasis rosea	2		2	1	
Dermatitis			2			Pruritus	2		1	2	
Dermatitis venenata	4	2		2		Psoriasis	9		2		
Ecthyma	1		2			Purpura	2				
Eczema	32	9	17	13		Scabies	17	3	21	8	
Epithelioma	1					Sycosis, nonparasitic	1		1		
Erysipelas	1					Syphiloderma	8		12	14	
Erythema multiforme	1	1		1		Trichophytosis:					
Furunculus	4		2	1		Capitis	2		2	1	
Herpes:						Corporis	2		2		
Simplex				1		Tinea versicolor	3	1	1		
Zoster			4			Urticaria		4	3		
Impetigo	5		3	4		Varicella				2	
Keloid				2		Variola	2		2		
Lichen tropicus	2			1		Verruca	1				
Lupus erythematosus				2							
Paget's disease		1				Total	110	24	88	57	279
Pediculosis corporis	2										

New patients	279
Visits	589
Total	868

Diseases of the throat and chest.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adenitis, tubercular	1	1	2			Rhinitis:					
Adenoids, post-nasal space	8	3	4	7		Acuta	3	2	4	1	
Aneurism			2			Atrophica	2	1	3	2	
Aortic regurgitation	1		2	1		Hypertrophica		1	1		
Aortic stenosis				1		Chronica	5		3	3	
Aortic and mitral regurgitation			1			Sicca			1		
Arterial fibrosis			1	1		Rhino-pharyngitis, chronic	19	6	4	6	
Asthma	2		2	2		Septum nasi:					
Atheroma				1		Deflection of	1	1		2	
Bronchitis:						Perforation of	1	1	1		
Acute	6	1	15	6		Syphilitic ulceration of—					
Chronic cardiac	1	1	4			Palate	1	2	3	2	
Diphtheria				1		Vocal cords			1	1	
Emphysema	2	1	1			Larynx	1		1	1	
Empyema of antrum of Highmore				1		Nasal bones	1		2		
Epistaxis	1		3			Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal	2	2	7	5	
Foreign body in larynx				1		Tonsillitis, follicular	1		9	8	
Functional disease of heart	1		1	1		Tuberculosis of larynx	2			1	
Goiter		1		2		Uvula, elongated			3	1	
Hypertrophy of—						Specific ulcer:					
Heart			2			Pharynx	2		2	3	
Tonsils	4	5	7	10		Tonsil	2	1	4	5	
Lingual tonsils			3			Tonsillitis, phlegmonous				1	
Influenza	1			2		Pericarditis	1				
Intercostal neuralgia		1	2	1		Abscess, septum	1				
Laryngitis:						Foreign body, pharynx			1		
Acuta	3	1	5	6		Herpes	1				
Chronica	4		2			Retropharyngeal abscess		1			
Mitral regurgitation	5		1			Myocarditis	1		1		
Mitral stenosis	2					Furuncle, nose			1		
Peritonsillar abscess			6	5		Ulcer, tongue			2	1	
Pharyngitis:						Hæmoptysis	1		1	1	
Acuta				2		Eczema, nares	1				
Chronica	5	4	5	5		Foreign body, nose				1	
Granulosa			3	2		Abscess, neck	1				
Phthisis	11	2	21	10		Neurasthenia		1		2	
Pleurodynia	3		6	4		Abscess, sublingual			1		
Pleuritis		1	3			Referred		1	4	4	
Pneumonia:						Undiagnosed	2	2	9	6	
Croupous	1										
Catarrhal			1			Total	115	43	175	129	
Polypus of nose	1										

Total number of visits, 2,883.

OPERATIONS.

Amputation of uvula	6
Cauterizations of—	
Septum	2
Inferior turbinate body	2
Pharynx	1
Excision of lingual tonsil	1
Spurs from septum nasi removed	2
Trephining of antrum of Highmore	1
Scarification of—	
Uvula	1
Tonsils	2
Tonsillectomy	29
Tonsillotomy for tonsillar abscess	29
Removal of foreign body from—	
Nose	1
Larynx	1
Abscess incised	4
Retropharyngeal	1
Septal	1

Report of new patients treated at the General Dispensary in the clinic for general medical diseases during the year of July 1, 1907, to July 1, 1908.

INTERNAL MEDICINE.

Diagnosis	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Addison's disease	1				1
Alcoholism	4		3	1	8
Anaemia, primary		1	1	2	4
Aneurism	1				1
Appendicitis				1	1
Arteriosclerosis	1		10		11
Arthritis deformans	1				1
Asthma	1	1		2	4
Bronchitis, catarrhal:					
Acute	5	2	6	3	16
Chronic	3	4	4	3	14
Cephalalgia			1		1
Cestodes, tænia saginata	1		1		2
Cholangitis			1		1
Cholelithiasis				1	1
Cholecystitis			1		1
Cholera morbus				2	2
Constipation	7	7	24	25	63
Coryza			2		2
Diabetes:					
Insipidus		2			2
Mellitus		1			1
Dysentery	3		4	3	10
Enteritis:					
Acute			3		3
Chronic	1		1		2
Entero-colitis	6		4	2	12
Erysipelas	1		1		2
Gastric ulcer	1			1	2
Gastric neurasthenia	2	2		4	8
Gastritis:					
Acute	5	3	13	16	37
Chronic	15	13	32	15	75
Gastro-duodenitis	1		2	1	4
Goitre, exopthalmic			1	2	3
Gingivitis			1		1
Hepatitis:					
Catarrhal	1		2		3
Interstitial	3				3
Indigestion, intestinal	7	2	12		32
Influenza	10	6	23	10	49
Insolation	1		4		5
Leukæmia			2		2
Malaria:					
Æstivo-autumnal	7	1	4		13
Tertian	1		3	6	10
Migraine				1	2
Nephritis:					
Interstitial	3		3	2	8
Acute parenchymatous					1
Chronic parenchymatous	5	3	3	1	12
Obesity			1		1
Pancreatitis			1		1
Parotitis, simple					1
Pertussis					1
Pleurisy		1	2		3
Pneumonia, lobar			2		2
Rheumatism:					
Abarticular	24	6	33	12	75
Acute articular	8	4	18	7	37
Chronic articular	5	4	14	4	27
Gonorrheal		1	4		6
Stomatitis	5	4		1	11
Singultus				1	2
Syphilis	8		33	4	45
Tonsillitis, acute follicular	1		1	1	3
Tuberculosis:					
Acute military			1		1
Peritoneal			1		1
Chronic pulmonary	3	1	3	3	10
Typhoid fever			5		5
Referred	68	45	138	102	353
Undiagnosed	12	7	18	9	46
Total	233	121	452	262	1,068

Total number of visits for the year, 2,242; average daily attendance, 7.2.

Report of new patients treated at the General Dispensary in the clinic for general medical diseases during the year of July 1, 1907, to July 1, 1908—Continued.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anapeiretic paralysis		1			1	Nervous dyspepsia	1	1	1	1	4
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	1	4	1	7	Neuralgia				1	1
Cerebral syphilis	1		2	1	4	Neurasthenia		2	1	2	5
Cerebral engorgement			1		1	Sexual			1		1
Delirium tremens			1		1	Neuritis	2	1	1	1	5
Epilepsy	2		1	1	4	Traumatic			1		1
Jacksonian	1				1	Alcoholic			1		1
Facial paralysis	1			1	2	Referred			1		1
Locomotor ataxia			1		1						
Multiple neuritis	1				1	Total	11	6	17	10	44
Musculo-spiral paralysis	1				1						

Total number of visits for the year, 436; average daily attendance (99 days), 4⅜.

Report of new patients treated at the General Dispensary in the clinic for surgical diseases during the year 1907–8.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess:						**Dislocations—Cont'd.**					
Alveolar	5	1	20	5	31	Shoulder			1	1	2
Axillary	2		6		8	Wrist			1		1
Arm	4		7	1	12	**Erysipelas**			1		1
Chest	2		1		3	**Epistaxis**		1	1		2
Chronic	1				1	**Exostosis**	2		8	1	11
Head			1		1	**Fissure in ano**			1		1
Ischio-rectal	1		5		6	**Fistula in ano**	2		3		5
Infraorbital	1		1		2	**Foreign body in—**					
Leg		2	4		6	Arm			1		1
Mammary		3		1	4	Hand	2		1	1	4
Neck	4	1	5	2	12	Foot			1	1	2
Nasal	2				2	Eyes			1		1
Palmar	2		12		14	**Fractures:**					
Tubercular	1		2		3	Collés			2	1	3
Face		1	1		2	Clavicle			1		1
Jaw			1		1	Fibula				1	1
Sublingual			1		1	Humerus	3				3
Hip			5		5	Internal condyle	1				1
Adenitis:						Inferior maxilla	1		2	1	4
Cervical	3		14	3	20	Metacarpal bones	2				2
General			1		1	Metatarsal bones	1				1
Inguinal	3	1	4	2	10	Nasal bones			2		2
Tubercular		1	1		2	Olecranon	1				1
Amputation (stump)	6		4		10	Phalanges	1		7		8
Ankylosis:						Potts	1		1		2
Ankle			1		1	Radius	2		4		6
Knee	1				1	Ulnar		2	2	2	6
Appendicitis			1		1	**Frost bite:**					
Arthritis:						Foot	1		1	1	3
Ankle			1		1	Hand			1		1
Knee			1		1	**Furuncle**	2	1	2	2	7
Bite:						**Furunculosis**	2		2		4
Animal	3	2	9	5	19	**Ganglion of wrist**	1		1		2
Human	1		10		11	**Gummata**			7		7
Insect		1		1	2	**Hemorrhoids:**					
Bunion			1		1	External	7		7	1	15
Burns	14	2	29	4	49	Internal	3		2		5
Bursitis	1		2	1	4	**Hernia:**					
Caruncle	4		4		8	Inguinal (direct)	1		3		4
Cellulitis	8		2	1	11	Inguinal (indirect)	1				1
Clavus			1	1	2	Ventral			1		1
Cysts	3	2		2	7	**Housemaids knee**			1		1
Dislocations:						**Ingrown toe nail**	6	1	2		9
Clavicle	1		2		3	**Lumbago**				1	1
Elbow			1		1	**Lymphadenitis**	1				1
Finger	1		1		2	**Necrosis**	1		2		3

Report of new patients treated at the General Dispensary in the clinic for surgical diseases during the year 1907–8—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Odontalgia			1	1	2
Osteitis				1	1
Osteo-myelitis	2				2
Peritonitis	1				1
Pes planus	1		3	3	7
Phlegmon:					
Finger	14		17	9	40
Foot	1		2		3
Hand	5		7		12
Leg	3				3
Relaxed lateral ligament			1		1
Sprain:					
Ankle	3		8	2	13
Elbow			3	1	4
Finger	1		1		2
Hip	1		3		4
Knee			3	1	4
Shoulder	2		8		10
Wrist	6		6		12
Back	3		3		6
Hand	1		1		2
Synovitis	5		6		11
Sty	1				1
Teno-synovitis	2				2
Tumors:					
Angiomata			1	1	2
Lipomata	1		1		2
Papillomata			1		1
Ulcers:					
Syphilitic	23	3	22	17	65
Traumatic	8	2	6	5	21
Tubercular	1	1	1		3
Varicose	6	3	4	6	19
Chronic			2		2
Diabetic				1	1
Varicocele	1				1
Varicose veins			5	2	7
Wounds:					
Contused	40	5	55	16	116
Incised	69	2	105	31	207
Infected	64	3	56	18	141
Lacerated	105		150	43	298
Gunshot	3		4	1	8
Punctured	14	1	22	8	45
Total	335	20	435	149	939

OPERATIONS.

Abscesses incised	84	Glands incised	20
Caruncle incised	11	Ingrown nail excised	12
Clavus excised	1	Necrosed bone removed	2
Cysts excised	8	Phlegmon incised	35
Digits amputated	7	Tumers excised	2
Dislocations reduced	4	Ulcers curetted	2
Fissure in ano	3		
Fractures reduced	14	Total	209
Furuncle incised	9		

Total number of visits for the year, 3,806; average daily attendance, 13.25.

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Diagnosis.	Male.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	
Abscess, perineal	1	4	5
Adenitis, inguinal	5	83	88
Balanitis	2	5	7
Abscess, scrotal		1	1
Chancroid	36	174	210
Chancre	4	17	21
Condylomata	1		1
Cystitis	4	6	10
Epididymitis	8	29	37
Gonorrhœa:			
Acute	65	144	209
Chronic	29	83	112
Posterior		1	1
Hernia	1	3	4
Orchitis		2	2
Phimosis	1	15	16
Paraphimosis	1	9	10
Stricture	7	20	27
Urethritis, simple			
Varicocele	1	1	2
Hydrocele	1	5	6
Epididymitis, tubercular	1	1	2
Sexual neurasthenia	4	3	7
Syphilis	12	51	63
Enlarged prostate	4		4
Herpes prepucialis	9	14	23
Prostatitis:			
Acute	2	4	6
Chronic	8	15	23
Gonorrhœal arthritis		1	1
Balanoposthitis		1	1
Nephritis, acute		2	2
Impetigo contagiosa	1		1
Abscess, prepuce		1	1
Edema genitals		2	2
Retention urine		2	2
Papillomata	3	4	4
Enuresis		1	1
Abscess, penis		2	2
Periurethral abscess	1	1	2
Lymphangitis		1	1
Total	212	713	925

Number of visits during year, 3,025; average daily, 9.52; number of operations, 150; number failed to report, 98.

Dr. E. P. MAGRUDER,
Superintendent Emergency Hospital.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the work done in the Lionel Laboratory for the year 1907–8:

Department of microscopy, pathology, and bacteriology.

Urinalyses	1,525
Leukocyte counts	108
Red blood counts	68
Hæmoglobin tests	52
Fœces	2
Blood smears examined	57
Widal tests	26
Sputum examinations	111
Miscellaneous stained smears	98
Gastric analyses	53

Respectfully submitted.

D. W. PRENTISS, M. D.,
Pathologist.

X-ray Department.

Radiographs of fractures	281
Fluoroscopic examination of fractures	38
Radiographs showing absence of fracture in suspected cases	99
Fluoroscopic examinations showing absence of fracture in suspected cases	23
Negative results in suspected fractures	5
Fluoroscopic examinations of diseased bones and joints	2
Radiographs of diseased bones and joints	21
Fluoroscopic examinations of dislocations	2
Radiographs of dislocations	9
Fluoroscopic examinations for locating foreign bodies	15
Radiographs for locating foreign bodies	35
Negative results in locating foreign bodies	4
Radiographs for suspected renal calculus	18
Radiographs for all other purposes	10
Exposures for therapeutic purposes	72
Total	634

THOS. A. GROOVER, M. D.,
Radiographer.

Summary, year ending June 30, 1908.

Dispensary:		
New cases	5,431	
Revisits	11,250	
Operations	464	
Emergency service:		
New cases	8,354	
Revisits	1,486	
Operations	2,446	
Wards:		
Admitted	1,234	
Cured	784	
Improved	300	
Unimproved	72	
Died	78	
Operations	256	
Hospital days	9,324	
Average stay (in days)		7.548
Ambulance cases:		
Accepted	2,073	
Refused	235	
Total	2,308	
Prescriptions compounded	13,648	
Autopsies	5	

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Donation Day, December 11, 1907.

Donor.	Donations.
W. F. Roberts Co	Printing 300 bags.
Mrs. Philip Hichborn	$1.
Ford & Graham	$3.
Ebbitt House	Soup, canned pease, peaches, pears, potatoes.
Miss White	Macaroni, matches, biscuits, salt, soap, gelatine jelly, rice, catsup.
Mrs. Mulligan	30 pounds sugar.
Miss Siebert	Cash, $1.
Chacanas & Co	Taploca grape nuts, jelly, Campbell's soup, barley, tea, rice.
R. A. Golden	Bag apples.
Mrs. S. A. Cherry	Oranges, coffee, soap, salt, corn, pease, tomatoes, rice, sugar, peaches, tea.
Doctor Wilmer	1 dozen Huyler's cocoa.
Misses Simonds	Rice, mustard, matches, tea, apples.
G. W. Harvey	20 pounds rice.
Wm. Muehleisen Co	9 bottles sherry, 3 bottles whisky.
Dr. and Mrs. A. F. A. King	Barrel apples.
Whitford & Co	5 pounds butter.
Henry Evans	10 pounds carbolic acid, 5 pounds bromide soda.
Mrs. Peyton Russell	5 pounds coffee, 6 cans tomatoes.
G. W. Barker	1 bottle whisky.
Mrs. Eben Swift	5 pounds rice.
Mrs. Valentine	4 pounds prunes.
Miss H. Soule	25 pounds granulated sugar.
John Davis & Son	Basket apples.
B. B. Earnshaw & Bro	Case catsup.
Mrs. Spalding	5 pounds rice.
A friend	100 pounds flour.
Mrs. H. E. Davis	Cash, $2.
Miss Josephine Davis	Cash, $2.
Mrs. Boardman	Cash, $25.
Mr. W. C. Eustis	1 dozen quarts whisky.
Mrs. W. H. Goddard	Rice, coffee, tomatoes, gelatine, tea, 2 scrub brushes.
J. C. Ergood	12 packages macaroni.
Mrs. Woodhull	Rice, matches, beans, Quaker oats, biscuits, and flour.
Mr. Hennen Jennings	Cash, $20.
Mrs. J. S. May	6 cans soup.
Mrs. R. Butler	100 pounds sugar.
J. B. Espey	Mop, scrub brushes.
Miss Walter	25 pounds granulated sugar.
J. C. McKee & Co	1 dozen hand brushes.
Crown Lunch Room	Macaroni, Quaker oats, raisins, sapollo, sardines, cream of wheat.
J. H. Magruder	16 packages wheaten grits.
James Biondi	10 pounds sugar.
Miss Javins	25 pounds sugar.
Ernest Mersick	20 quarts cranberries.
Miss Mary Gray	Box of groceries.
Mr. Homer Wakeland	10 pounds coffee.
Mrs. A. B. Taylor	Box of groceries.
Engel & Sons	Box of oranges.
Mrs. C. Loeffler	25 pounds sugar.
Ernest Gerstenberg	3 bottles whisky.
Manhattan Laundry	25 pounds starch.
Mrs. Nicholas Fish	3 pillows, 1 cushion, 1 bolster, 4 broilers, 3 baking pans, 2 sauce pans, 1 sugar can, 1 selve, 1 coffee pot, 1 coffee sieve, 1 grater, 1 bread box, 2 plates, 6 cups, 4 saucers, 1 sugar cup.
Masonic Relief Association, through Mr. F. A. Harrison.	1 pair restraining gloves.
Mrs. J. D. Morgan	3 beds of flowering plants.
Mr. John Tracy	Magazines.
J. H. Small & Sons	Cut flowers.
Z. D. Blackistone	Do.
Mrs. Nicholas Fish	Kitchen utensils and pillows.
Board of lady managers, through Mrs. Goff.	$20, for equipment of emergency room; $40, for equipment of Lionel Laboratory.
C. R. Harrison	Crate of strawberries.
National Flower and Plant Co	Cut flowers.
Miss Wetmore	Linen.
Church of the Covenant	Cut flowers.
Dr. Jas. D. Morgan	Magazines.

REPORT OF EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

Attending staff.—Noble P. Barnes, president; George C. Clark, secretary.
General diseases.—D. Olin Leech in charge; Raymond A. Fisher and Timothy Tomlin, assistants.
Surgical diseases.—John R. Wellington, in charge; William P. Reeves, associate; H. M. Jewett, R. C. Ruedy, J. H. Diggs, and J. A. Gannon, assistants.
Diseases of women.—L. K. Beatty, in charge; W. Ashby Frankland, associate; R. C. Ruedy and J. J. Mundell, assistants.
Diseases of children.—Noble P. Barnes, in charge; T. J. Rossiter, J. A. Gannon, and S. R. Karpiles, assistants.
Nervous diseases.—D. Percy Hickling, in charge; William E. Rogers and A. H. Staples, assistants.
Diseases of the ear, nose, and throat.—Clarence R. Dufour, in charge; G. S. Barnhart, assistant.
Diseases of eye.—Maurice E. Miller, in charge; George H. Heitmuller, associate.
Skin and genito-urinary diseases.—George C. Clark, in charge; H. A. Fowler, associate.
Obstetrical.—Jesse Shoup, in charge; James A. Gannon.
Tuberculosis.—Lewis J. Battle, in charge; H. M. Price, assistant.
Pathology.—Raymond A. Fisher, in charge.
X-Ray.—William E. Rogers.
Consultant staff.—George N. Acker, Henry B. Deal, Charles W. Richardson, James Kerr, J. G. McGuire, William C. Rives.
House staff.—C. B. Conklin, first resident; H. Watson Moffitt, second resident; Howard W. Neail, assistant; John J. McLoone, pharmacist.
Superintendent of nurses.—Mary Belle Strubel.
Superintendent of hospital.—Edna May Henson.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 16, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: For the history of this institution and its work in medical and surgical relief, I respectfully refer you to reports made yearly from 1888 to the present report.

Its present location, on the full south front of square numbered 895, Massachusetts avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets NE., is admirably adapted to its use for medical relief to ambulatory cases of the indigent poor. By this term is not meant vagrant poor, but that class of humans which is known to be in all communities who need medicine and medical advice and are unable to obtain either because of the lack of cash to pay for either.

Their pecuniary condition arising not from laziness, but from lack of money in the family home caused by the sickness of the provider of the family, thus being unable to perform labor; loss of job; the larder running low; rent coming due.

This industrial class (and there are thousands in it) live from day to day, week to week, on a small wage, barely sufficient to keep the wolf from the door; many persons having ailments which cause them to be unable to do hard manual work; each one having chronic ailments needing free medicine and advice.

The worthy poor are always with us and the duty of providing a remedy, or easing the pains or healing the wounds of the above and

other like worthy persons is provided by this dispensary, guarded at all times and in each case by an examination made by an agent of the Associated Charities, to which association each person applying for relief is referred after having received first relief.

A complete record of names, addresses, nativity, color, age, and diagnosis is kept for daily and future reference. Your office inspects this record, the premises and personnel of professional and lay force in and about the institution.

Casualty Hospital.—The casualties brought to the institution, as well as the ambulatory casualty cases, have at times taxed its capacity, both from the view-point of beds available and endurance of professional and lay workers. Its doors are open all day and every day. Its ambulance is ready to answer a call on a moment's notice, and here I desire to say again that the location of this institution was wisely chosen. Each year's experience confirms the choice of its managers.

Buildings.—Need of more space in buildings has been emphasized more than once during the past year. More and larger wards are needed for those casualty cases of that class of persons described in the early part of this report—the class which earns a low wage. When disabled by an accident the wage in nearly all cases is cut off; the patient is placed in a ward and is cared for by the same physicians, surgeons, and nurses as those who can and do pay.

New building is needed on a site (taking in the present stable, which is to be taken down) and part of an adjoining lot donated (at a cost to donors of $13,500) to the Eastern Dispensary. This building can be erected for $20,000 and will offer space for present urgent needs and future increase of public demand. Plans and specifications of a plain brick structure will be presented later. Your kindly attention is called to the work done for your board during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1908–9

Amount received for July, 1908	$770.70
Amount received for August, 1908	855.55
Amount received for September, 1908	786.40
Total	2,512.65

It is fair to presume that the year's work will run along carrying a charge against the District of Columbia of a like amount, possibly a greater amount, for one must be guided in the making of future estimates by the work accomplished in the past; therefore, I ask that an estimate of $10,000 be submitted to the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay for the contract work which the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital will do in the year ending June 30, 1910.

Harmonious relations between the managers and the dispensary and hospital physicians, surgeons, nurses, and help have marked the year's work. A spirit of quiet helpfulness has been the watchword.

The sincere thanks of the management is tendered all who have contributed to the success of the institution in the work of relief to suffering humanity.

Lady managers have done noble work. They have contributed from their means, their energies, and time to this noble work. In act, they have been the greatest source of help to me in my humble effort to make a resting place for the sick, maimed, stri[illegible] [illegible] the

unfortunates who need the helping hand at the moment of time when, helpless, they call for aid.

The lady managers' report for the year is appended. I respectfully ask that it be read carefully and considered, that it may receive due comment from your board.

Theodore J. Mayer donation.—The noble patron's donation of $10,000 made by him in his will became due and payable in the spring of this year and was paid over to the treasurer of our institution by the American Security and Trust Company. The proceeds were expended in the payment of a note discounted at the National Capital Bank. This note was originally made by the president of the board of directors and the proceeds used as a part of the cash payment on the original purchase of lots 2 and 31 in square 895.

Amount of note	$1,113.30
Interest on mortgage on lots 2 and 31, square 895	285.00
Paid on above mortgage	8,600.00
Transferred to current account	1.70
Total	10,000.00

The mortgage on lots 2 and 31 was $12,500, and has been, by the payment of the above balance, reduced to $3,900. This is the only mortgage debt the institution owes.

Real estate owned by the Eastern Dispensary.

	Square feet.	Value.	Improvements.	Value.	Total.
Square 895:					
Lot 2	8,185	$12,000	Hospital	$25,000	$37,000
Lot 30	3,152	4,500	Nurses' home	3,000	7,500
Lot 31	1,851	1,851	Dispensary	2,000	3,851
Lot 32	2,440	2,440	Vacant		2,440
Lot 33	2,381	2,381	Do		2,381
Lots 21, 22, 23, 35, 36, 37	8,603	13,039	Do		13,039
Lot 45	1,443	772	Stable	1,000	1,772
Total	27,145	36,983	Total	31,000	67,983

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. W. SMITH,
President Board of Directors.

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September, 19, 1908.*

SIR: I send herewith a statement of receipts and disbursements made by me as treasurer of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, Washington, D. C., for the year ended June 30, 1907; also statements of different funds held in connection with my duties as treasurer of the hospital, and I invite your attention to these reports.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. F. HARBIN, *Treasurer.*

You will also find a list of debts remaining unpaid June 30, 1908.

Mr. THOMAS W. SMITH,
President Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.

RECEIPTS.

To balance from last report	$2.17
To Board of Charities	6,369.40
To private rooms	3,360.20
To private wards	874.10
To emergency work	237.83
To dispensary	138.16
To operating room	172.00
To electrical work, X ray	145.50
To delivery fees	60.00
To ambulance hire	291.00
To special nurse	123.65
To roller chair	10.00
To sale of gauze bandages	12.75
To lunches	6.00
To sundry donations	7.80
To thermometers	.50
To Lewis Flemer, donation	35.00
To Browning & Baines, donation	1.50
To J. C. Yost, donation	16.00
To sale of empty barrels	1.56
To R. Beresford, donation	2.00
To special donation	8.00
To rent of out building	21.33
To Thos. W. Smith, money advanced	550.00
To loans from National Capital Bank	2,100.00
To contributing members' dues:	
Meyer Fisher	5.00
Tracy L. Jeffords	5.00
Thos. W. Smith	5.00
B. B. Earnshaw	5.00
John C. Yost	5.00
W. P. Reeves, M. D	5.00
Alexander M. McKenzie	5.00
D. Olin Leech, M. D	5.00
G. W. Swartzell	5.00
Lansburgh & Bro	5.00
F. G. Coldren	5.00
Wehr & Edwards	5.00
B. L. Simpson	5.00
W. P. Hazen, M. D	5.00
John McGregor	5.00
A. G. Hermann	10.00
D. Olin Leech, M. D., donation	2.00
D. P. Hickling, M. D., donation	3.25
Total receipts	14,636.70

DISBURSEMENTS.

1907.		
July 10.	By John C. Yost, care of hospital lawn	$4.00
	By Washington Gas Company, June, 1907	65.10
17.	By Wm. E. Rogers, electric work, May and June	23.00
18.	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, June, 1907	4.49
19.	George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses, January to July	413.60
24.	By the Corby Bakery, bread, June, 1907	13.20
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., June, 1907	53.06
	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, June, 1907	5.32
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, June, 1907	4.00
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, June, 1907	20.79
	By T. A. Cannon, vegetables and fruits, June, 1907	30.22
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, June, 1907	25.90
	By Hoover & Denham, meats, June, 1907	104.54
	By Browning & Baines, coffee, June, 1907	10.00
	By D. McKeown, horseshoeing	7.50

1907.		
July 31.	By Hannah Reed, housemaid, July, 1907	$12.00
	By Harry Fowler, driver, July, 1907	30.00
	By Thomas Clark, day orderly, July, 1907	20.00
	By W. H. Preston, night orderly, July, 1907	17.00
	By Martha Baker, cook, July, 1907	20.00
	By M. J. Beistel, pharmacist, July, 1907	15.00
	By M. Cary, superintendent, July, 1907	15.00
	By W. T. Sweeny, M. D., resident, July, 1907	20.00
	By Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, July, 1907	5.00
Aug. 7.	By E. J. Hannan, plumbing	3.50
10.	By Washington Gas Company, for July, 1907	53.40
	By Potomac Electric Light Company, July, 1907	2.50
13.	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, March, 1907	70.89
17.	By E. G. Davis, collector of taxes, water rent	5.70
	By W. M. Galt & Co., feed bills to June, 1907 (30th)	59.60
	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, August, 1907.	4.50
24.	By Chas. R. Silkman, rubber sheeting, August, 1907	9.66
29.	By August Webber, paints and brushes, July and August, 1907..	3.95
	By The Lumiere North American Company, electric goods	4.73
	By R. Beresford, printing, July 30, 1907	8.00
	By Lewis Batting Company, gauze, June 4, 1907	7.50
	By Saks & Co., cap, June 29, 1907	3.00
	By R. P. Andrews Paper Company, envelopes, July 25	1.75
	By John C. Rau, electric work	1.24
	By Hoover & Denham, meats, July, 1907	87.14
	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, July, 1907	5.38
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, July, 1907.	3.20
	By Browning & Baines, coffee, July, 1907	9.29
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, July, 1907	31.00
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, July, 1907	24.13
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, July, 1907	20.29
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., July, 1907	48.96
	By the Corby Bakery, bread, July, 1907	10.32
	By D. McKeown, horseshoeing, July, 1907	9.75
	By W. E. Rogers, X-ray work, July, 1907	12.50
30.	By H. B. Clafflin Company	13.80
31.	By M. T. Sweeny, M. D., resident, August, 1907	20.00
	By M. J. Beistel, pharmacist, August, 1907	15.00
	By Virginia Blunt, superintendent, August, 1907	15.00
	By Martha Baker, cook, August, 1907	20.00
	By Hannah Reed, housemaid, August, 1907	12.00
	By Harry Fowler, driver, August, 1907	30.00
	By Edward Dade, night orderly, August, 1907	20.00
	By David Marcy, day orderly, 4½ days, August, 1907, at $20	3.00
Sept. 6.	By Amanda Clarke, for Thos. Clarke, deceased, orderly	20.00
7.	By Geo. F. Harbin, sundry small bills, stamps, etc	12.90
	By Geo. F. Harbin, cotton cloth, June 20, 1907	5.28
	By Washington Gas Company, for August, 1907	26.00
	By Potomac Electric Light Company, August, 1907	2.50
13.	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, September, 1907	4.50
	By T. W. Smith, return of money advanced, August, 1907	150.00
	By George Washington University Hospital, pay of nurses, July, 1907	63.40
14.	By Virginia Blunt, additional for August, 1907	5.00
17.	By Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, August, 1907	5.00
	By Harry Fowler, driver, September 1 to 16, 1907	15.50
18.	By D. M. Freeman, ice, June, July, and August, 1907	44.45
19.	By Wm. J. Brewer, printing, May 22 to July 1, 1907	22.95
	By Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, gauze, May 25, 1907..	73.43
20.	By Dulin & Martin, sundry house supplies, February to June, 1907	22.50
	By E. B. Hughes, coal, June 26, 1907	14.00
	By Walter H. Marlow, coal, April 8 to 10, 1907	33.50
	By John Brayshaw, groceries, August, 1907	3.86
	By Woodward & Lothrop, house sundries	8.04

1907.		
Sept. 25.	By Hoover & Denham, balance July bill, meats	$5.93
	By Hoover & Denham, meats, August, 1907	109.05
	By T. A. Cannon, vegetables and fruits, August, 1907	34.55
	By Browning & Baines, coffee, August, 1907	10.00
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, August, 1907	24.56
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, August, 1907	25.23
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, August, 1907.	4.00
	By Corby Bakery, bread, August, 1907	10.88
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., August, 1907	56.20
	By Barber & Ross, sundry house supplies	6.39
27.	By Guy Curran & Co., pins, etc	4.68
	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, April, May, June, 1907	112.04
28.	By W. M. Galt & Co., feed, July, August, 1907	52.21
	By A. J. McKee & Co., surgical instruments, March, April, May.	77.22
	By D. McKeown, horseshoeing, August, 1907	7.50
	By G. W. Offutt, soaps, August 15, 1907	8.05
	By S. Kann Sons & Co., cotton cloth, August, 1907	5.86
	By The Carpenter Press, printing, September 6, 1907	17.10
	By Yarman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, files	15.08
	By Stumph & Lyford, renovating bedding	6.50
	By George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses, August, 1907	62.70
	By Jacob Ruf, driver, September 17 to 30, 1907	13.50
30.	By M. T. Sweeny, M. D., resident, September, 1907	20.00
	By Virginia Blunt, superintendent, September, 1907	20.00
	By M. J. Beistel, pharmacist, September, 1907	15.00
	By Martha Baker, cook, September, 1907	20.00
	By Mary Logan, housemaid, September, 1907	12.00
	By David Marcy, day orderly, September, 1907	20.00
	By Edward Dade, night orderly, September, 1907	20.00
	By American Bonding Company, treasurer's bond	5.00
	By Wm. H. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, September, 1907	5.00
Oct. 4.	By M. B. Flynn, repairs to gas range	3.00
	By Virginia Blunt, sundry small vouchers	1.05
5.	By Jessie Grey, scrubbing, October 5, 1907	1.50
10.	By Potomac Electric Power Company, light, September, 1907	2.50
	By Washington Gas Company, for September, 1907	51.80
12.	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, for October, 1907	4.60
15.	By American Security and Trust Company, interest to October 15, 1907	283.75
23.	By Clary Gray, one day's work, October 23, 1907	1.00
29.	By Hoover & Denham, meats, etc., September, 1907	105.80
	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, September, 1907	8.45
	By T. A. Cannon, vegetables and fruits, September, 1907	30.80
	By Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, tea, September, 1907	3.75
	By Browning & Baines, coffee, September, 1907	1.50
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, September, 1907	33.01
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, etc., September, 1907	28.66
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, September, 1907	4.00
	By D. W. Oyster, butter, etc., September, 1907	65.10
	By Corby Baking Company, bread, September, 1907	12.64
	By Wm. J. Brewer, printing, August and September, 1907	38.10
	By Wm. B. Marche, repairing roofs	4.50
	By D. M. Freeman, ice, September, 1907	16.68
	By W. M. Galt & Co., horse feed, September, 1907	26.28
	By Walter H. Marlow, coal, September, 1907	7.00
	By D. McKeown, horseshoeing, September, 1907	11.25
	By Geo. F. Harbin, cotton batting, September, 1907	1.70
	By E. J. Pullman, photo supplies, May to September, 1907	9.25
	By Z. D. Gilman, absorbent cotton	9.94
31.	By W. T. Sweeney, resident, for October, 1907	20.00
	By Virginia Blunt, superintendent, October, 1907	20.00
	By M. J. Beistel, pharmacist (check canceled).	

1907.		
Oct. 31.	By Thos. F. Smith, pharmacist, October, 1907	$15.00
	By Martha Baker, cook, October, 1907	20.00
	By Edward Dade, driver, October, 1907	30.00
	By David Marcy, day orderly, October, 1907	20.00
	By John Doyla, night orderly, October, 1907	20.00
	By Mary Logan, house maid, October, 1907	12.00
	By Wm. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, October, 1907	5.00
Nov. 9.	By Wm. J. Brewer, printing, October, 1907	4.30
	By Washington Gas Company, for October, 1907	72.40
	By Potomac Electric Company, for October, 1907	2.50
12.	By C. & P. Telephone Company, November, 1907	4.65
13.	By George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses, September, 1907	61.10
	By George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses, October, 1907	60.35
	By Wm. N. Ward, plumbing, June, 1906 to August, 1907	96.20
15.	By Martha Baker, cook, November 1 to 15, 1907	10.00
19.	By Wm. E. Rogers, M. D., X ray work, October 28, 1907	11.50
21.	By Fisher's Employment Agency, fee in case E. Hall	1.00
	By E. B. Bryon, balance painting fence	7.00
	By Ella Hall, cook, November 15 to 21, at $20 per month	3.00
25.	By Guy, Curran & Co., sheeting, etc., October 10, 1907	4.10
	By Griswoldville Manufacturing Companv, gauze, September 5, 1907	72.64
	By Lutz & Co., stable sundries, July 31 to November 1	76.15
	By Chas. R. Silkman	51.55
	By M. T. Sweeney, M. D., resident, November 1 to 23	15.34
27.	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, October, 1907	6.23
	By Corby Bakery, bread, October, 1907	14.92
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, October, 1907	41.50
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, October, 1907	25.63
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., October, 1907	70.65
	By Browning & Baines, tea, October 12, 1907	1.50
	By Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, October, 1907	7.50
	By Hoover & Denham, meats, October, 1907	116.69
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries	23.57
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, October, 1907	3.20
	By D. N. Freeman, ice, October, 1907	12.57
	By D. McKeown, horseshoeing, October, 1907	9.00
30.	By J. F. Smith, pharmacist, November, 1907	15.00
	By Virginia Blunt, superintendent, November, 1907	20.00
	By Edward Dade, driver, November, 1907	30.00
	By David Marcy, day orderly, November, 1907	20.00
	By John Doyle, night orderly, November, 1907	20.00
	By Ella Brown, cook, 9 days in November, 1907, at $20	6.00
	By Mary Logan, housemaid, November, 1907	12.00
	By Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, November, 1907	5.00
	By Wm. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, October, 1907	22.44
	By Potomac Electric Power Company, November, 1907	2.50
	By Dupont Employment Agency	1.00
	By Burch & Kleps, glassware and sundries, October, 1907	9.46
Dec. 10.	By Minnie Brown, scrubbing and cleaning, December, 1907	6.00
	By Washington Gas Company, November, 1907	76.90
	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, December, 1907	4.50
13.	By Virginia Blunt, sundry items paid	1.20
	By Edward Dade, extra work as orderly	2.00
16.	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, July, 1907	111.81
20.	By Edward Dade, orderly, December, 1907	10.00
26.	By A. J. McKee & Co., June bill, surgical supplies	74.53
27.	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, November, 1907	66.05
28.	By D. M. Freeman, ice, November, 1907	8.49
	By Lamb & Tilden, stamp	1.25
	By Wm. M. Galt & Co., stable feed, November, 1907	34.40
	By R. Beresford, printing, October 3 to November 9	22.25

1907:			
Dec.	28.	By George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses, November, 1907	$79.75
		By Barber & Ross, bell, October 9, 1907	1.70
		By Deane Plaster Company, plaster, October 30, 1907	21.60
		By Wm. Muehliesen, alcohol, October 4	13.75
		By The Lumiere North American Company (Limited), X-ray plates	9.45
		By Stump & Lyford, bedding, November 6, 1907	8.50
		By The Lindsay Rubber Company	1.00
		By E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, drugs, October 16 to 19 to 22, November 2	28.63
		By D. Percy Hickling, M. D., X-ray services	2.25
		By Z. D. Gilman, drugs supplies, October 10 to 15, November 15.	10.42
		By S. Kann & Sons Company	12.93
		By Lutz & Co., livery supplies, October 31, 1907	2.75
		By Geo. F. Harbin, small sundry bills paid	8.07
		By Robert B. Tenney, flour, November 13, 1907	5.50
		By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, November, 1907	12.50
		By Browning & Middleton, groceries, November, 1907	36.32
		By Hoover & Denham, meats, etc., November, 1907	101.33
		By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, November, 1907	29.00
		By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, November, 1907	4.50
		By Sharon Dairy, milk, November, 1907	29.82
		By Browning & Baines, tea, November, 1907	3.00
		By The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, November, 1907	11.25
		By The Corby Bakery, bread, November, 1907	15.80
		By D. McKeown, horseshoeing, November, 1907	7.50
	30.	By C. B. Conklin, M.D., resident, December, 1907	20.00
		By T. F. Smith, pharmacist, December, 1907	15.00
		By Virginia Blunt, superintendent, December, 1907	20.00
		By Edward Dade, night orderly, December, 1907	20.00
		By David Marcy, day orderly, December, 1907	20.00
		By Clinton Butler, night orderly, December, 1907	18.67
		By Eleanor Brown, cook, December, 1907	17.33
		By Mary Logan, maid, December, 1907	12.00
		By Ida Brown, cook, December, 1907	3.00
		By Wm. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, December, 1907	5.00
1908.			
Jan.	10.	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, January, 1908.	4.50
		By Washington Gas Company for December, 1907	75.10
		By Potomac Electric Power Company	2.50
	11.	By Clinton Butler, night orderly, one-third month, at $20	6.67
	15.	By James Butler, night orderly, one-sixth month, at $20	3.67
	20.	By Hugh Reilly, rough wire, September, 27 1907	3.50
		By Thos. Summerville Company, repair sterilizer	11.85
		By Woodward & Lothrop, cotton wadding, October 10, 1907	2.15
		By Maple Woods Mills, absorbent cotton, October 10, 1907	109.00
		By Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, gauze, November 30, 1907	57.38
		By The English Mersick Company, ambulance repairs	5.37
		By Saml. Lewis, wax oil polish, December, 1907	6.25
	22.	By Guy, Curran & Co., cotton bats, November 30, December 18, 1907	4.44
	23.	By Wm. J. Brewer, stationery, October 15, November 20, December 10	2.22
	25.	By Wm. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, December, 1907	24.79
		By D. M. Freeman, ice, December, 1907	8.49
		By Hoover & Denham, meats, etc., December, 1907	78.16
		By George Washington University Hospital, nurses' pay, December, 1907	77.70
		By Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, coffee, December, 1907	15.00
		By Browning & Baines, tea, December, 1907	1.50
		By Sharon Dairy, December, 1907	32.97
		By D. Wm. Oyster, butter and eggs, December, 1907	81.05

1908.		
Jan. 25.	By Corby Bakery, bread, December, 1907	$16.12
	By T. A. Cannon, fruit and vegetables, December, 1907	64.52
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, December, 1907	4.50
	By Gertrude Turcott, special nurse, McNamara cases	10.00
	By J. C. Yost, care of lawn, 1907	12.00
29.	By Wm. H. Thomas, night orderly, 13 days, at $20, January	8.67
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, December, 1907	27.82
	By R. Beresford, printing, December, 1907	8.50
	By Lewis M. Thayer, printing, September, 1907	1.50
	By Barber & Ross, sundry house supplies, November, 1907	11.70
	By Lindsay Rubber Company, boots, November, 1907	5.50
	By M. A. Leese, surgical instruments	5.00
	By Z. D. Gilman, hauling	1.25
	By Geo. Y. Hansell, papering	12.50
	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, December, 1907	6.26
	By David McKeown, horseshoeing, December, 1907	10.13
31.	By Virginia Blunt, superintendent, January, 1908	20.00
	By J. F. Smith, pharmacist, January, 1908	15.00
	By C. B. Conklin, M.D., resident, January, 1908	20.00
	By Eleanor Brown, cook, January, 1908	10.00
	By Ida Brown, cook, January, 1908	10.00
	By Edward Dade, driver, January, 1908	30.00
	By David Marcy, day orderly, January, 1908	20.00
	By Mary Logan, maid, January, 1908	12.00
	By Wm. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, January, 1908	5.00
	By Geo. F. Harbin, return money paid for Clifford check	18.00
Feb. 5.	By J. L. Herbert, oysters	1.20
7.	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, September and October, 1907	43.71
8.	By A. J. McKee & Co., surgical instruments, etc	84.92
	By Wm. E. Rogers, X-ray charges	24.00
10.	By Washington Gas Company, January, 1908	88.60
11.	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, February, 1908	4.50
	By C. A. Muddiman Company, gas fixtures, etc	26.10
17.	By D. R. Housely, night orderly, January 28 to February 2	4.00
19.	By National Capital Bank, interest on note	18.00
	By Geo. F. Harbin, stamps, December 5 and February 8	7.00
	By Geo. F. Harbin, cotton cloth, January 13, 1908	5.12
	By G. M. Offutt, fruits, January 18, 1908	11.75
	By Guy, Curran & Co., pins, January 7, 1908	7.80
	By W. H. Tenny & Sons, flour, January 15, 1908	5.50
	By H. G. & J. E. Wagner, clock repairing	1.25
	By August Webber, gasoline	.90
21.	By Virginia Blunt, small bills paid	5.12
	By Lewis Manufacturing Company, cotton cloth	21.25
25.	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, eggs, etc., January, 1908	85.60
	By Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, coffee, January, 1908	15.00
	By Henry Thomfort, fish, January, 1908	1.60
	By Hoover & Denham, meats, January, 1908	85.58
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits, etc., January, 1908	53.13
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, January, 1908	51.83
	By S. S. Shedd, gas repairs	3.65
	By R. Beresford, printing, January, 16, 1908	8.00
	By Z. D. Gilman, soap, January 31, 1908	18.76
	By E. J. Pullman, photo supplies	7.35
	By Wm. J. Brewer, printing	4.20
	By D. M. Freeman, ice, January, 1908	8.48
	By Woodward & Lothrop, wadding	2.60
	By D. McKeown, horseshoeing, January, 1908	10.00
	By Wm. M. Galt & Co., feed, January, 1908	27.39
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, January, 1908	36.19
	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, January, 1908	6.49
	By Corby Bakery, bread, January, 1908	16.56
	By George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses, January, 1908	74.80

1908.		
Feb. 29.	By Coursen B. Conklin, M.D., resident, February, 1908	$20.00
	By Thomas F. Smith, February, 1908	15.00
	By Virginia Blunt, superintendent, February, 1908	20.00
	By Edward Dade, driver, February, 1908	30.00
	By David Marcy, day orderly, February, 1908	20.00
	By James Flemings, night orderly, February, 1908	20.00
	By Mary Logan, maid, February, 1908	12.00
	By Eleanor Brown, cook, February, 1908	10.00
	By Ida Brown, cook, February, 1908	10.00
	By Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, February, 1908	5.00
Mar. 10.	By Washington Gas Company	76.90
	By Potomac Electric Power Company, January and February, 1908	5.00
11.	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, March, 1908	4.70
20.	By (G. F. Harbin), Jas. Fleming, night orderly, March 1 to 11, at $20	7.00
	By Geo. F. Harbin, sundry small bills paid, as vouchers	10.21
21.	By John Lawrence, night orderly, March 12 to 21, at $20	6.00
	By E. B. Hughes & Son, fuel July 12, 1907, to January 20, 1908	49.45
	By Lewis Manufacturing Company, cotton rolls, January 21, 1908	18.75
	By F. E. Boyd Company, alcohol, February 8	22.99
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, January and February, 1908	7.20
24.	By Wm. J. Brewer, ink	.70
	By August Webber, gasoline, February 11, 1908	.90
25.	By John Brayshaw, groceries, February 1908	7.07
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, February, 1908	48.80
	By Corby Bakery, bread, February, 1908	19.20
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, February, 1908	41.51
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., February, 1908	86.45
	By Hoover & Denham, meats, February, 1908	85.27
	By Browning & Baines, tea, February, 1908	1.50
	By Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, coffee, February, 1908	15.00
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, February, 1908	46.92
	By D. M. Freeman, ice, February, 1908	7.59
	By D. McKeown, horseshoeing, February, 1908	10.00
	By W. M. Galt & Co., horse feed, February, 1908	21.55
	By Southern Dental Supply Company, plaster	3.50
	By Barber & Ross, hardware sundries	15.61
	By J. B. Kendall, spring	5.00
	By E. Morrison Paper Company, sundries	.80
	By The Dean Plaster Company, zinc oxide, February 17	21.60
28.	By George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses, February 1, 1908	77.45
31.	By Coursin B. Conklin, M. D., resident, March, 1908	20.00
	By Thos. F. Smith, pharmacist, March, 1908	15.00
	By Edna M. Henson, superintendent, March, 1908	20.00
	By Edward Dade, driver, March, 1908	30.00
	By David Marcy, day orderly, March, 1908	20.00
	By Benj. Dobson, night orderly, March, 21 to 31, at $20	6.67
	By Mary Logan, maid, March 1 to 22, 1908, at $12	8.80
	By Lillian Reed, maid, March 24 to 29, 1908, at $12	2.00
	By Eleanor Brown, cook, March, 1908	10.00
	By Ida Brown, cook, 2 extra days, 80 cents, March, 1908	10.88
	By Wm. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, March, 1908	5.00
Apr. 10.	By Potomac Electric Power Company, March, 1908	2.50
	By Washington Gas Company, March, 1908	65.90
15.	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, April, 1908	4.50
	By Geo. F. Harbin, to redeem Wooting check	9.00
24.	By George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses, March, 1908	78.65
	By G. N. Clarke, typewriting, March 30, 1908	2.00
29.	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, March 30, 1908	5.80
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, March 30, 1908	5.40
	By Browning & Baines, coffee, March 30, 1908	3.40

1908.		
Apr. 29.	By Edmon Stone & Co., slippers	$4.50
	By Woodward & Lothrop, cotton wadding, March, 14, 1908	2.60
	By Guy, Curran & Co., sheeting, March 17, 1908	4.35
	By Lewis Hartig, stable sundries, March 12, 1908	1.00
	By F. P. May & Co., hardware, March 13, 1908	1.74
	By Corby Bakery, bread, March, 1908	20.16
	By W. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, March, 1908	17.51
30.	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., March, 1908	53.50
	By Hoover & Denham, meats, March, 1908	102.16
	By Henry Thomfort, fish, March, 1908	8.75
Mar. 25.	By Henry Thomfort, fish, February, 1908	8.30
Apr. 30.	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, March, 1908	44.13
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, March, 1908	74.48
	By American Security and Trust Company, interest on note, April 15, 1908	285.00
	By D. M. Freeman, ice, March, 1908	9.06
	By Lewis Manufacturing Company, cotton rolls, February 15 to 25, 1908	37.50
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, March, 1908	45.78
	By Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, gauze, February 13, 1908	65.94
	By Edna M. Henson, superintendent, April, 1908	20.00
	By Coursin B. Conklin, M. D., resident, April, 1908	20.00
	By I. I. McLoonie, pharmacist, April, 1908	12.00
	By Ella Brown, cook, April, 1908	20.00
	By Ida Brown, maid, April, 1908	12.00
	By David Marcy, day orderly, April, 1908	20.00
	By Benj. Dobson, night orderly, April, 1908	20.00
	By Edward Dade, driver, April, 1908	30.00
	By William Thomas, cleaning and hauling, April, 1908	5.00
May 2.	By Miss M. B. Post, special nurse, April, 1908	7.15
11.	By Washington Gas Company, April, 1908	55.40
	By Potomac Electric Power Company, April, 1908	2.50
13.	By Walter H. Marlow, fuel on account, 1908	200.00
	By Edna M. Henson, superintendent, contingent fund	5.00
14.	By Wm. E. Rogers, X ray, March and April, 1908	14.00
15.	By Ada Brown, cook, pay 15 days, May	10.00
	By Ella Brown, maid, pay 15 days, May	6.00
	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, November and December, 1908	65.44
19.	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, May, 1908	4.50
	By National Capital Bank, note and interest	1,116.50
21.	By David Marcy, day orderly, 8½ days, at $20	5.67
	By George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses, April, 1908	72.85
25.	By Sharon Dairy, milk and cream, April, 1908	32.90
	By Corby Bakery, bread, April, 1908	19.52
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, April, 1908.	3.60
	By D. M. Freeman, ice, April, 1908	9.66
	By W. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, April, 1908	23.62
	By Wm. J. Brewer, printing, March 18, 1908	9.50
	By D. W. Oyster, butter, etc., April, 1908	31.09
	By Henry Thomfordt, fish, April, 1908	5.59
	By Gustav Hartig, ambulance repairs, April, 1908	1.50
	By John Brayshaw, groceries, April, 1908	1.69
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, April, 1908	42.14
	By J. B. Kendall, ambulance repairs, April, 1908	2.50
	By Hoover & Denham, meats, April, 1908	4.16
29.	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, April, 1908	47.84
	By Ernest H. Kettler, meats, April, 1908	16.08
	By Chas. H. Kettler, meats, April, 1908	81.42
	By Edna M. Henson, superintendent, April, 1908	20.00
	By Coursin B. Conklin, M. D., resident, May, 1908	20.00
	By J. McDoone, pharmacist, May, 1908	15.00
	By Ella Brown, cook, May 15 to 30, 1908	10.00
	By Ada Brown, maid, May 15 to 30, 1908	6.00
	By Bennet Dabson, night orderly, May, 1908	20.00
	By Clarence Whalen, day orderly, May 5 to 31	16.67

1908.		
May 29.	By Edward Dade, driver, May, 1908	$30.00
	By Wm. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, May, 1908	5.00
June 9.	By Stella Ochettree, cook, June 3 to 6, at $20	2.67
	By Washington Gas Company, for May, 1908	45.80
10.	By Potomac Electric Company, for May, 1908	2.50
17.	By Jos. A. Herbert, plumbing, May 20, 1908	5.70
	By Lyttle & Garges, horseshoeing, May, 1908	9.00
	By D. M. Freeman, ice, May, 1908	12.21
	By Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, cotton gauze, April 15, 1908	69.74
	By John Brayshaw, grocer, May, 1908	5.33
	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, for June, 1908	4.90
22.	By Lewis Manufacturing Company, cotton rolls, May 25, 1908	16.00
24.	By George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses, May, 1908	72.50
25.	By Woodward & Lothrop, cotton rolls, May, 1908	2.00
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, May, 1908	4.50
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, May, 1908	27.96
	By Corby Bakery, bread, May, 1908	23.76
	By C. J. Chapin, cooking butter, May, 1908	.60
	By C. A. Muddiman, gas fixtures, etc., May, 1908	14.40
	By Wm. M. Galt & Co., stable sundries, May, 1908	22.69
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, May, 1908	54.35
	By Henry Thomfordt, fish, May, 1908	6.72
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., May, 1908	46.50
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, May, 1908	51.43
	By Lietz & Co., harness, May, 1908	4.50
	By Chas. H. Kettler, meats, May, 1908	96.43
	By E. H. Kettler, meats, May, 1908	17.04
	By Patrick McKeown, adr. horseshoeing, March and April, 1908	18.00
29.	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, January, February, and March, 1908	117.41
	By A. J. McKee & Co., instruments and supplies	68.17
30.	By E. B. Hughes & Son, fuel to January 5, 1908	56.61
	By Walter H. Marlow, fuel bills on account	150.00
	By Thomas Smith, return money advanced	150.00
	By National Capitol Bank, liquor for dispensary, 2 barrels Pepper whisky	149.41
	By Edna M. Hensorf, superintendent, January, 1908	20.00
	By C. B. Conklin, M. D., resident, June, 1908	20.00
	By J. J. McLoone, pharmacist, June, 1908	15.00
	By Hannah Reid, cook, June 7 to 30, 1908	15.34
	By Alveene Carter, maid, June 10 to 30, 1908	8.00
	By Hannah Reid, maid, June 4 to 6, 1908	1.20
	By B. Dobson, night orderly, June, 1908	20.00
	By Clarence Wheeler, day orderly, June, 1908	20.00
	By Edward Dade, driver, June, 1908	30.00
	By Wm. Thompson, cleaning and hauling, June, 1908	5.00
	By Edna M. Henson, superintendent, contingent fund, June, 1908	5.00
	By National Capital Bank, note and interest paid	1,010.33
	By Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, freight on liquor	3.75
	By Geo. F. Harbin, sundry small bills paid, as per voucher	2.47
	By W. J. Brewer, printing	6.85
	By A. J. McKee & Co., instruments and repairs	36.90
	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, April and May, 1908	94.82
	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, June, 1908	4.03
	Total disbursements	14,638.43
Total receipts for year ending June 30, 1908		14,634.53
Balance from last report		2.17
Total receipts and balance		14,636.70
Total disbursements		14,638.43
Due treasurer		1.73

Building fund (final report).

RECEIPTS.

1907.			
July 22.	To balance	$2.59	
23.	To T. W. Smith, donation	197.00	
	To National Capital Bank, loan	1,300.00	
Nov. 19.	To T. W. Smith, donation	122.58	
	To National Capital Bank, loan	1,200.00	
1908.			
Feb. 18.	To T. W. Smith, donation	118.00	
	To National Capital Bank, loan	1,100.00	
	Total receipts		$4,040.17

DISBURSEMENTS.

1907.			
July 19.	By National Capital Bank, note and interest	1,326.00	
Nov. 9.	By Chas. E. Speiden, iron railing work at dispensary	154.50	
15.	By E. B. Byron, painting fence at dispensary	20.00	
19.	By National Capital Bank, note and interest	1,321.67	
1908.			
Feb. 19.	By National Capital Bank, note and interest	1,218.00	
	Total disbursements		4,040.17

(The account closed.)

Special T. J. Mayer fund.

Receipts:		
June 14, 1908, bequest of T. J. Mayer		$10,000.00
Disbursements:		
July 31, 1908, National Capital Bank, note and interest		1,113.30
Balance		8,886.70

Lisner-Rives fund.

RECEIPTS.

1908.			
Mar. 23.	To balance from last report	$11.18	
	To donation from Dr. Wm. C. Rives	200.00	
	To donation	8.00	
	To returned from other accounts	28.48	
	Total receipts		$247.66

DISBURSEMENTS.

1908.			
Mar. 24.	By Lumiere North American (Limited), X-ray plates	22.33	
	By Friedlander Company, X-ray tube	25.20	
Apr. 20.	By Macalester & Wiggin, electric supplies	66.15	
	By Friedlander Company, electric supplies	18.46	
May 13.	By Macalester & Wiggin, valve tube	7.20	
16.	By Dr. P. Hickling, for freight paid	1.30	
June 24.	By E. J. Pullman, electric supplies	6.15	
July 24.	By Macalester & Wiggin, supplies to July 10, 1908	47.00	
Aug. 27.	By Maybelle A. Jones, freight paid on electric goods	2.45	
	Total disbursements		196.24
	Balance		51.42

The following debts remained unpaid June 30, 1908:

Thos. W. Smith, cash advanced, July 19, 1907	$250.00
Lyttle & Garges, horseshoeing, June, 1908	10.00
Washington Gas Company, June, 1908	27.60
George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses, June, 1908	74.00
Henry Thomfordt, fish, June, 1908	3.96
C. J. Chapin, butter, June, 1908	.90
Ernest E. Kettler, meats, June, 1908	16.11
W. M. Galt & Co., horse feed, June, 1908	24.13
Chas. H. Kettler, meats, June, 1908	92.31
T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, June, 1908	35.71
D. Wm. Oyster, butter and eggs, June, 1908	35.10
Browning & Middleton, groceries, June, 1908	48.30
D. M. Freeman, ice, June, 1908	15.45
Corby Bakery, bread, June, 1908	18.56
Sharon Dairy, milk, etc., June, 1908	21.36
Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, June, 1908	4.50
A. J. McKee Co., instruments and repairs, June, 1908	3.40
Lewis Flemer, drugs, June, 1908	35.11
Woodward & Lothrop, asbestos plates, June, 1908	.30
Insurance, hospital buildings, June, 1908	5.60
Walter H. Marlow, fuel, March, 1908	81.00
John R. Galloway, electric work, February, 1908	28.54
John R. Galloway, electric work, June, 1908	.80
Potomac Electric Light Company, service, June, 1908	2.50
Griswoldville Manufacturing Company	60.40
Thos. W. Smith, repair work	406.00
	1,301.64

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. HARBIN,
Treasurer.

JULY, 9, 1908.

DEAR SIR: Complying with your recent request I take pleasure in transmitting herewith a detailed report of the work accomplished in the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.

The summary of the medical and surgical work done in the hospital is sufficient evidence of its increasing usefulness, which becomes more apparent year by year.

For the last four months the wards and rooms have been filled with casualty cases, it at times being necessary to resort to emergency cots to accommodate the injured. Thus having reached our present capacity limit we can only strive for excellence in service rendered.

The efficiency of our hospital service is much improved over previous periods. The assistance which Miss Strubel, superintendent of nurses, has given personally and through her associate and our superintendent, Miss Henson, has made our nursing as efficient as can be found in any other institution in the city.

Miss Henson's management has been so much of an improvement as to deserve favorable comment.

The resident physician, Doctor Conklin, combines dignity with efficiency and with his able assistants, Doctors Moffitt and Neil, is doing splendid work.

It is in the dispensary service that we can look for greatest improvement during the coming year.

The clinics with few exceptions have reduced in number of cases treated, due to the strict compliance with the Board of Charities regulation respecting patients admitted, and the advantages offered by similar institutions to all persons regardless of dependency.

But with fewer cases the service should be more efficient and deserving cases followed to their homes and guided and educated in matters of diet, hygiene, etc.

In my report to the staff I suggested the plan of having all dispensaries under the central board, and registration of all dependable cases.

Cooperation with the instructive visiting nurse society of the city was indorsed by the staff. This with the hope of keeping in touch with homes where medical advice and nursing is needed. Every dispensary patient should be visited as often as required to assist in recovery from disease and to maintain health.

I would go further and suggest a medical census to be taken with the police census every year.

Thus would incipient cases of tuberculosis and other dangerous diseases be discovered in time to benefit the sufferer and prevent the spread of disease. Thus would unhygienic conditions be brought to the attention of the proper authorities and the poor dependable creatures more rapidly educated in matters of proper and clean living.

All these dependable cases would then be referred to the dispensary sections where constant attention and education would make our city what it should be, clean and healthful internally as well as externally. The benefit in every degree, financially and otherwise, would compensate many times over for the small expense the District would incur in following out this plan.

Further it would obviate the abuse on the part of the patient who is able to pay a private physician; it would eliminate the abuse on the part of the profession in careless, hurried and ineffectual treatment, and prevent the encouragement of a large and indiscriminate dispensary service.

For the present I would suggest as an aid and adjunct to the visiting nurses organization a force of volunteer social workers, whose function would be to assist the visiting nurses and see that the directions of the dispensary physician are carried out in the patient's home life and to report data concerning the domestic life of the patient which bears on the treatment of his disease.

Those in authority in the District of Columbia should be impressed with the fact that a man saved from death or disease returns to the support of a family which might otherwise be a public charge, and he becomes again an industrious unit, a factor in the production of wealth, a factor which adds to the power and greatness of the city and country. From the ecomonic view alone, to say nothing of the humane aspect, it would actually pay the District to adopt measures and expend money to aid hospitals and dispensaries in carrying out this work.

Very truly yours,

N. P. BARNES,
President of Staff.

THOMAS W. SMITH,
President Board of Directors,
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.

Summary of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ended June 30, 1908.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
General diseases	17		27		46		74		164
Surgical	182	39	19	9	198	38	89	20	594
Women			11				67		78
Children		12		30		27		221	290
Nervous and mental									38
X-rayed									96
Ear, nose, and throat	14	12	11	5	11	8	20	6	87
Eye									102
Skin and genito-urinary	26	6	12	13	60	9	13	9	148
Obstetrical									44
Tuberculosis									38
Laboratory examinations									450
Total number of visits made by patients									6,378
Operations performed in dispensary service									100
Prescriptions compounded									2,431
Prescriptions, redressings									1,924
New cases registered in the dispensary book									1,157
New cases registered in the clinics									1,679

Dispensary service,

Number of new cases that received treatment during the year	1,679
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during the year	6,378
Of whole number of cases treated during the year:	
How many were medical	1,085
How many were surgical	594
Number of surgical operations	100
Number of prescriptions compounded	2,431

The means employed to determine whether applicants should be given free treatment were as follows: Board of Charities certificate.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1907	2				2
Number admitted during year	130	63	4	2	199
Number born in hospital during year	8	6	1		15
Total	140	69	5	2	216
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	82	19	3	1	105
Improved	50	43	1	1	95
Unimproved	2	4			6
Number of deaths during year	3	2	1		6
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1908	3	1			4
Total	140	69	5	2	216
Number of emergency cases treated during year					718
Daily average number of patients					4.6
Total number of day's maintenance furnished patients					1,785
Largest number of patients at any one time					9
Smallest number of patients at any one time					0
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1907	3		1	1	5
Number admitted during year	401	96	170	114	781
Number born in hospital during year				1	1
Total	404	96	171	116	787
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	105	10	19	8	142
Improved	260	75	125	100	560
Unimproved	28	8	3	2	41
Number of deaths during year	9	3	21	3	36
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1908	2		3	3	8
Total	404	96	171	116	787
Number of emergency cases treated during year					2,081
Daily average number of patients					11+
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients					3,188
Largest number of patients at any one time					16
Smallest number of patients at any one time					3

General diseases treated.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Adenitis:					La grippe (epidemic influenza)	1	1	2	6
Axillary, acute			1	1	Laryngitis, acute catarrhal	1			
Cervical, chronic			1		Lumbago		1		
Inguinal, acute			1		Menopause				1
Arterio-sclerosis	2			1	Miscarriage				2
Athritis:					Nephritis, chronic		1	3	
Acute				1	Nephrolithiasis			1	
Chronic			1		Neurasthenia	1	3		4
Asthenia				1	Paralysis, post-apoplectic			1	
Asthma			2	1	Pregnancy		1		
Bronchitis:					Rheumatism:				
Acute		1	4	5	Acute	2		2	1
Chronic	1	2	3	3	Chronic	3	3	8	9
Cirrhosis of liver			1		Rhinitis, acute catarrhal				1
Constipation, chronic		2			Salpingitis:				
Cephalalgia	1				Acute specific				1
Cystitis, acute, specific		1	1	1	Chronic				1
Endometritis, chronic		1			Syphilis, congenital		3		
Entero colitis, acute			1		Torticollis		1		
Febris intermittens			1	4	Tuberculosis, pulmonary, chronic	1	1	2	
Gastralgia			1		Wound, foot, infected				1
Gastritis:					Wound, lip, infected				1
Acute				3					
Chronic	3	4	5	19	Total	17	27	46	74
Gastro-enteritis, acute	1			2					
Heart disease			3	3					
Hernia, inguinal			2						
Insomnia		1		1					

Total number of visits for the year:
New cases 164
Old and new cases 509
Average daily attendance 5½

Surgical operations.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Abscess:								
Arm	3		1		3	3	1	
Face	1				1			2
Hip				1				
Leg			2		2	1	1	
Neck						1	1	
Scalp							1	
Adenitis:								
Cervical					1		2	
Inguinal	1				2			
Tubercular, neck							1	2
Amputation:								
Arm					1			
Leg	1							
Burns:								
Arm	7	1		1	3	1	2	2
Face	5					1		2
Neck	2							
Carbuncle, neck	2							
Callus, foot							1	
Cellulitis, hand	1				1			
Circumcision	1	1						
Cyst, meibomian					2			
Dislocations:								
Arm						1		
Elbow		1				1		
Shoulder					1			

Surgical operations—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Fractures:								
Clavicle				1				
Colles's	2		1	1		1		
Forearm	12	5			5	1	2	1
Hand	3	1			1		1	
Humerus	1				2			1
Leg					2			
Rib	2				1			
Nasal bone					1		2	
Foreign body in finger			1					
Foreign body in hand							1	
Furunculosis	1						1	
Hemorrhoids					1			
Neuritis	1							
Osteomyelitis	2				1			
Periostitis, suppurative					1			
Poison, rhus			1					
Sprain:								
Ankle	2				3		1	
Arm	4	1	1		1		1	
Elbow	2		1		1	1	1	
Finger					1			
Thigh					1			
Synovitis, knee					1			
Ulcer:								
Leg	5				2		3	
Ankle	2						1	
Wounds:								
Contused—								
Arm						2		
Ankle	2							
Foot	6		1			1	1	
Finger	1							
Face	1				2	1	1	
Hand	4	1	1		4		1	
Scalp	1						2	1
Thumb	1				1			
Thigh	1				1			
Crushed—								
Hand	2				3			
Foot	2					1	1	
Gunshot—								
Back					1			
Face	1				1			
Finger					1			
Knee							1	
Leg					1			
Scalp	1							
Shoulder					1			
Toe		1						
Incised—								
Arm	1							
Back	3				3			
Chest					4			
Foot	4	2					2	1
Finger	1	2			2	1	1	1
Hand	2		2		2	1	3	
Neck	2				2			
Scalp		2			2		2	
Infected—								
Arm					1	1		2
Finger	2		2		4		4	2
Foot					3	1	6	
Hand	2				3	1	1	
Knee								1
Neck	1						2	
Scalp						2		
Lacerated—								
Arm	5	1			6		4	
Back	1						1	
Chin						1	1	
Chest					1		1	
Ear	2				1		1	

Surgical operations—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Wounds—Continued.								
Lacerated—Continued.								
Eye							1	
Face	11		1		5	2	1	
Finger	13	4		2	9	3	5	1
Foot	8				7		3	
Hand	9	2	2		16	1	3	
Hip	1				1			
Knee	1	1						
Leg	2	2			2		1	
Neck					1		1	
Scalp	15	6	2	1	41	2	7	1
Thumb	1			1				
Toe	1					2	1	
Punctured—								
Arm		1			2		1	
Back					1			
Chest					4	1	1	
Finger		1						
Face	1				2			
Foot	3	2		1	7		1	
Hand	1	1					1	
Leg	3				4			
Neck					1			
Thigh					1		1	
Scalp					2	2	1	
Total	182	39	19	9	198	38	89	20

Total number of visits for the month	2,518
Average daily attendance	13
Operations	51
Referred to other clinics	5

Diseases of children treated.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anemia	3	4	1	3
Bronchitis	1	3	3	8
Chorea	2	3		2
Dysuria			2	3
Eczema				1
Endocarditis			2	
Enuresis			2	3
Fever, intermittent		1		6
Gastritis				1
Gastroenteritis		1		2
Gonorrhea			1	1
Hernia, umbilical				1
Herpes zoster				1
Hysteria				1
Impetigo contagiosa	1	1	1	
Influenza				3
Indigestion		2	1	9
Marasmus				1
Measles		1		
Otitis media				1
Oxyuris vermicularis			1	
Pediculosis capitis		5		
Pertussis		2		
Phymosis			3	
Pregnancy				1
Prolapsed rectum		1		1
Rachitis			2	3
Rheumatism			1	1
Rhinitis	1		2	1

Diseases of children treated—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Rhus toxichodendron	1			2
Scabies				2
Stomatitis		1		1
Syphilis, hereditary		1	1	1
Tinea circinata		2		
Tonsilitis, follicular		1	1	4
Tuberculosis	1		2	1
Urticaria			1	1
Vaccination				
Vaginitis		1		
Vicarious menstruation				1
Total	12	30	27	67

Total number of visits for the year	626
Average daily attendance	6+
Operations	40
Referred to other clinics	25

Diseases of women treated.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.
Adenitis		2	Lacerated cervix	1	2
Amenorrhea		1	Menopause	2	
Anteplexion		4	Menorrhagia		1
Chancroid		4	Metrorrhagia		2
Constipation		1	Polypus uterus		2
Condylomata		1	Retained secundines		1
Cystitis		1	Retroversion	1	3
Diarrhea		1	Salpingitis	1	6
Dysmenorrhea		7	Subinvolution	1	
Enciente	2	6	Syphilis		2
Endometritis	2	7	Vaginitis		2
Tibroid uteri		3			
Gonorrhea		1	Total	11	67
Leucorrhea	1	7			

Total number of visits for the year	377
Average daily attendance	2.87
Operations	1
Referred to other clinics	4

Report of the clinic on mental and nervous diseases and electrotherapeutics.

Number of nervous and mental cases	38
Number of patients X-rayed	96
Total number of patients	134
Number of visits to clinic	416
Mental and nervous diseases:	
Dementia	1
Epilepsy	5
Friedreich's ataxia	1
Hemiplegia	4
Hysteria	6
Locomotor ataxia	1
Neuralgia, facial	4
Neuritis—	
Chronic	2
Multiple	5
Musculo-spiral	1
Sciatic	2
Neurasthenia	5
Tumor of eye	1

X-ray—

Of ankle	12
Chest	1
Elbow	13
Femur	3
Foot	5
Handrus	14
Hip	2
Humerus	4
Inferior maxilla	1
Kidney	1
Knee	3
Œsophagus	1
Radius and ulna	9
Shoulder	10
Stomach	1
Spine, cervical	1
Spine, lumbar	1
Tibia and fibula	5
Wrist	9

Ear, nose, and throat diseases treated.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Anosmia	1							
Abscess, peritonsillar					2		4	1
Bronchitis, acute	1							
Catarrh, naso-pharyngeal	3	4	4	4		5		2
Cervical glands, hypertrophied							1	
Elongated uvula					1		1	
Goiter	1						1	
Hypertrophied faucial tonsils		5				2	2	1
Hypertrophic rhinitis			2			1	1	
Impacted cerumen							1	
Laryngitis, subacute	1						1	
Otitis media, catarrhal:								
Chronic	1	1	3					
Acute	1						1	
Otitis circumscripta	2		1				1	
Perforating ulcer of velum					1			
Pharyngitis:								
Acute		1	1	1	1		1	
Chronic	1						1	
Pharyngo-glossitis								1
Tonsilitis, follicular					1			
Suppurative otitis media:								
Chronic					3			1
Acute							1	
Trauma, nasal septum	2							
Trauma, pharynx		1					1	
Tubercular laryngitis							1	
Tubercular ulcer, pharynx					1			
Tuberculosis							1	
Ulcer nasal septum					1			
Total	14	12	11	5	11	8	20	6

Total number of visits for the year	607
Operations	8
Referred to other clinics	1

Skin and genito-urinary diseases treated.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Acne, simplex			1					
Adenitis, inguinal					4			
Balanitis	1							
Bubo, chancroidal					6			
Chancroids					13			
Chicken pox	1							
Cystitis					1			
Dermatitis:								
Simple	1							
Medicamentose			1					
Eczema:								
Acute	1	1		2	2	1		2
Chronic	2						2	1
Pustulosa			1		1			
Rubrum			1					
Squam				1			3	1
Epididimitis, gonorrheal	1				1			
Furunculosis	1							
Gonorrhea:								
Acute	5				10			
Chronic	2				7			
Gumma							1	
Herpes:								
General					1			
Preputialis					1			
Impetigo							1	
Impetigo, contagioso		1		3	1			
Intertrigo				1				
Leg ulcers	1				1			
Neurasthenia sexualis					1			
Orchitis, gonorrheal	1							
Pediculosis capitis				2				
Prurigo				1				
Pruritis, general			1					
Psoriasis			1		1			
Phimosis					1			
Rhus poisoning	1		1	1				2
Scabies	2	1	2		3	3	2	
Sycosis	1							
Syphilis:								
Secondary	3				4		3	
Tertiary			1					
Hereditary						1		2
Tinea:								
Capitis		2		2	1	3		1
Corporis	1					1		1
Tuberculosis of skin							1	
Urethritis, nonspecific	1							
Urticaria			1					
Urethral stricture	1							
Varicose veins with eczema resulting			1					
Total	9	4	6	3	9	8	6	5

Total number of visits for the year	492
Average daily attendance	5
Operations	6
Referred to other clinics	3

Obstetrical cases.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.
HOSPITAL SERVICE.[a]		
Maternity	1	10
OUTDOOR SERVICE.[b]		
Pregnancy	16	.....
Eclampsia	1	.....
Diphtheria	1	.....
Constipation	6	.....
Labor	10	.....
Total	35	10

[a] All cases were all attended while in labor and during puerperium for ten days only, none having attended the clinics at the hospital.

[b] The actual number treated at the dispensary is 6. Most of the calls are emergency calls and each of the 10 cases delivered required 10 visits. Every case reported to the clinic has been taken care of. The circumstances make the first reading of this report misleading.

Hospital service:	
Total number of visits for 6 months	110
Operations	2
Outdoor service:	
Total number of visits for the 4 months	124
Average daily attendance	3¼
Operations	3
Referred to other clinics	1

Tuberculosis.

Cases treated	38
Total number of visits for the year	223
Average daily attendance	3
Referred to other clinics	7

Report of the clinical laboratory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1908.*

Dr. NOBLE P. BARNES,
President Medical Staff.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that the clinical laboratory during the year ending June 30, 1908, has increased in its work, as the following table will indicate:

Urine examinations, hospital and dispensary	360
Blood examinations, hospital and dispensary	40
Sputum examinations, hospital and dispensary	40
Vital tests, hospital	4
Special tests, hospital	10
Total	450

At this time I wish to speak of the very generous donations of valuable apparatus to the laboratory by Dr. Wm. B. French and Dr. D. Olin Leech. The articles given have helped in a great measure to place the laboratory at its present high standard of efficiency, which I will endeavor to try to maintain. I am also indebted to Doctor Conklin and Doctor Neale, of the house staff, for their valuable assistance.

Yours, very respectfully,

RAYMOND A. FISHER, M. D.,
Pathologist.

Emergency service.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abrasion:				
Arm	4	1	2	....
Face	6	2	....	1
Hand	....	1	....	....
Leg	1	....	....	....
Abscess	5	1	6	5
Adenitis:				
Cervical	1	1	4	3
Inguinal	2	....	3	....
Alcohol	174	21	35	9
Anaemia	1	1	....	....
Angina pectoris	1	....	1	....
Appendicitis	3	....	1	....
Apthous stomatitis	1	....	....	....
Asphyxia	2	....	1	1
Bolanitis	1	....	1	....
Bites:				
Cat	2	....	....	....
Dog	38	6	16	10
Human	2	....	5	4
Insect	1	....	1	....
Monkey	....	....	1	....
Opossum	....	....	1	....
Squirrel	1	....	....	....
Burn:				
Arm	10	5	2	5
Body	8	6	3	2
Electric	3	....	1	....
Face	4	2	....	....
Hand	4	4	....	2
Leg	4	....	....	3
Cardiac disease	15	2	20	1
Cellulitis	1	3	4	1
Chalazion	1	1	....	....
Chorea	1	....	....	....
Coccydynia	....	1	....	....
Colic:				
Intestinal	7	3	17	7
Biliary	....	....	....	2
Concussion	9	3	7	6
Conjunctivitis	....	1	1	....
Constipation	6	4	1	9
Crushed:				
Arm	2	....	3	....
Chest	3	....	....	....
Finger	3	....	2	....
Foot	1	....	1	....
Toe	1	....	3	....
Cirrhosis, atrophic	....	....	1	....
Cyst, sebaceous	2	....	1	....
Dacryocystitis	....	....	....	1
Delirium tremens	4	....	3	....
Dislocation:				
Elbow	3	....	....	1
Finger	3	....	5	1
Hip	1	....	1	....
Maxilla	1	....	2	....
Radius	....	....	1	....
Shoulder	1	....	2	....
Wrist	1	....	....	....
Embolism, cerebral	1	....	1	....
Enteritis	2	1	1	1
Epilepsy	24	1	18	2
Epistaxis	4	1	2	1
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....
Exhaustion	1	....	....	....
Exhaustion, heat	12	2	4	....
Foreign body:				
Eye	46	1	14	2
Ear	3	2	3	2
Finger	5	....	....	....
Hand	7	1	6	7
Nose	1	....	....	2
Throat	4	....	6	1
Fracture:				
Clavicle	6	....	3	....
Colles's	11	5	8	1
Femur	8	....	2	3

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fracture—Continued.				
Fibula	....	....	....	1
Humerus	7	....	2	....
Maxilla	1	....	1	....
Nasal	4	....	5	....
Phalanges	10	1	3	....
Radius	9	1	1	....
Ribs	11	1	3	1
Skull	5	....	2	....
Tibia	4	....	2	....
Ulna	3	....	....	1
Furuncle	2	3	1	....
Frost bite	3	....	1	....
Gastritis	10	2	1	4
Gastralgia	1	....	....	....
Gingivitis	1	....	....	....
Hemorrhage:				
Cerebral	3	....	3	1
Pulmonary	4	4	....	1
Uterine	....	2	....	3
Hemorrhoids	1	....	2	1
Hernia:				
Inguinal	1	....	2	....
Femoral	....	1	....	....
Hysteria	1	8	2	11
Influenza	1	1	1	2
Malaria	3	1	4	....
Malingerer	....	1	....	2
Nephritis	1	....	....	....
Neuralgia	1	1	....	3
Neuritis	1	....	....	....
Edema, lungs	3	1	4	1
Onychia	....	2	....	3
Otitis media	2	1	....	....
Orchitis	2	....	1	....
Pes planus	1	....	1	....
Poisoning:				
Aconite	....	....	....	1
Alcohol	1	1	2	....
Ammonia	2	....	1	....
Carbolic acid	1	1	....	....
Cocaine	....	....	1	....
Chloroform	....	1	....	....
Creosote	....	....	1	....
Gas	2	2	2	....
Gasoline	....	1	....	....
Iodine	2	2	2	....
Lye	1	....	1	....
Mercury	....	....	....	1
Ptomaine	....	....	1	....
Rhus toxicodendron	1	2	....	2
Strychnine	....	1	....	....
Pneumonia	1	....	2	....
Pregnancy	....	4	....	8
Retention urine	8	1	5	2
Rheumatism	7	....	4	1
Rupture, veins	1	1	1	2
Salpingitis	....	1	....	4
Senility	2	....	2	....
Shock	8	....	4	2
Sprain:				
Ankle	12	4	11	3
Arm	9	2	3	2
Back	5	....	2	2
Finger	5	....	3	....
Knee	1	....	....	....
Leg	4	1	2	....
Muscle	2	....	1	....
Wrist	12	2	2	5
Syncope	4	....	2	....
Tachycardia	1	....	1	1
Tonsilitis	1	2	1	1
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....
Tumor	1	....	1	....
Uræmia	2	....	2	....
Varicella	....	1	....	....
Variola	....	....	1	....

Emergency service—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Wounds:				
Contused—				
Arm	20	2	9	2
Body	17	1	8	3
Face	8	1	....	....
Foot	12	1	9	8
Hand	28	4	9	15
Hip	6	....	4	3
Scalp	10	4	6	2
Gunshot—				
Arm	2	....	2	1
Abdomen	1	1	1	1
Leg	1	....	3	....
Skull	1	....	1	....
Thigh	1	1	2	....
Toe	1	....	....	....
Incised—				
Abdomen	1	....	2	....
Arm	3	1	6	1
Face	12	7	12	3
Hand	26	12	7	4
Leg	12	4	5	1
Neck	3	1	4	....
Scalp	35	6	22	4
Thigh	15	1	6	....
Infected—				
Arm	3	1	2	....
Hand, including fingers	29	6	5	1
Wounds—Continued.				
Infected—Continued.				
Foot	4	3	7	1
Scalp	18	2	8	5
Lacerated—				
Arm	8	4	1	2
Body	4	2	3	1
Ear	7	1	10	3
Face	65	6	30	14
Foot	24	5	15	1
Hand	88	19	65	17
Leg	10	1	10	3
Scalp	136	30	157	45
Wrist	19	2	17	1
Punctured—				
Arm	5	6	7	8
Body	1	3	1	6
Foot	26	7	18	12
Hand	20	3	6	1
Leg	1	1	....	....
Thigh	.....	1	2	....
Stab—				
Abdomen	1	2	1	....
Arm	1	1	5	1
Back	6	....	5	2
Total	1,343	297	830	340

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Washington, D. C., November 28, 1908.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to report to you that we have been very successful in our work during this past year. We have received a number of new members also this past year and last summer. I organized a young ladies' guild with about 35 members, and they are doing a good work. They have undertaken to furnish the diet kitchen with all necessary china, silver, etc. They are also going to assist in paying the salary of a matron, who will be installed in our linen room to look after the supplies, mending, etc. The matron will take charge some time in November.

Our board has just furnished another dozen of splendid new blankets. We will also, within the next two months, purchase a new supply of sheets, cases, towels, etc. There is one thing that is before my mind, and that is our annual donation day, which is October 31 of each year. I am anxious that we bring it before the public, so that it will be a very successful and a very important event in the history of the hospital. There are two other special occasions which we anticipate, one our annual luncheon and the other the theater benefit, and I wish now to thank the public for so generously helping us.

Below you will find our receipts and disbursements for the past year.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June, 1907	$544.97
Member's dues	110.00
Theater tickets	451.50
Balance on lawn fete	1.50
Rummage sale	94.00
Bazaar, afternoon and evening	81.60
Euchre at Raleigh	90.85
Interest	1.31
Luncheon receipts	401.79
Contributions	22.60
Euchre given by Oyster committee, Mrs. M. I. Weller, chairman	45.00
Linen committee, No. 1, Mrs. W. C. Hibbs, chairman	43.50
Dining-room committee, Mrs. M. G. Copeland, chairman	5.00

Diet-kitchen committee, Mrs. Wm. H. White, chairman	$18.00
Linen committee, No. 2, Mrs. M. I. Weller, chairman	29.00
From other sources	308.35
Total receipts	2,248.97

DISBURSEMENTS.

S. Kann & Sons	$202.16
Geo. F. Harbin	34.10
Browning & Middleton	10.75
W. J. Brewer	15.40
Appleton Chemical Company	2.50
C. A. Nitzel	1.75
A. Lisner, Palais Royal	35.10
C. Thompson	5.80
W. H. Burch	26.10
S. G. Swain	50.75
National Rifles Hall	45.00
Holmes & Sons	9.90
Chapin & Sacks	13.25
D. K. Meridith	15.00
Guy, Curran & Co	64.69
Ergood & Co	12.19
Morrison Paper Company	10.40
W. B. Moses & Sons	6.00
Dulin & Martin	17.71
Gude Bros. & Co	5.00
Manhattan Laundry	19.57
Kate Gray, laundress	181.00
E. B. Farren Laundry	451.50
Columbia Theater	400.00
Miscellaneous	32.10
Postage	6.90
Total disbursements	1,674.62
Balance on hand June, 1908	574.35
	2,248.97

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. MATTIE J. VAUGHAN,
President Board of Lady Managers.

DONATIONS.

The following report of donations to Casualty Hospital for the year ending June 1, 1908, is submitted:

June, 1907: Cut flowers, 2 picture books.

July, 1907: Nineteen towels, 1 saucepan, 1 large pitcher, 1 dozen ice tea tumblers, 1¼ dozen small tumblers, 1 dozen glass dessert dishes, 1 egg beater, 1 biscuit cutter, 1 steel frying pan, 1 cake turner, 1 cake mold, 2 iron kitchen spoons, 4 asbestos mats, 1 glass spoon holder, 1 large roasting pan.

August, 1907: One box flowers.

September, 1907: Five boxes flowers, 1 crash towel.

October, 1907: Large box flowers, 9 window curtains, 1 box dahlias.

October 31, 1907 (donation day): One bedspread, 5½ dozen towels, 2 dozen tumblers, 2 dozen bread and butter plates, 1 dozen boxes Dutch cleanser, 3 boxes bluing, 1 blue-enamel teapot, 2 dozen cups and saucers, 2 pairs pillowcases, 5 cakes Olein soap, 1 dozen cakes Sweet Home soap, 9 crocheted wash cloths, bandages, 2 packages cream of wheat, 1 glass grape jelly, 1 dozen napkins, 1 can Larkin's pure potash, 1 box ball bluing, 1 cake Honor Bright soap, 1 box Larkin's laundry soap, 1 small ham, 6 packages cereal, 6 teapots for diet kitchen, 1 dozen brooms, 3 crash towels, 1 box cocoa, 1 package toilet paper, 6 knives, 4 forks, 2 spoons, 10 pounds granulated sugar, 1 dozen lemons, 2 pounds prunes, 1 jar cocoa, cash $14.25.

November, 1907: One dozen large chrysanthemums, 4 boxes toilet soap, 1 drop-light, 1,000 dodgers for rummage sale.

December, 1907: One sauce dish, 1 calico comfort, 1 bread plate, 1 large box oranges, 2 turkeys, 1 water pitcher, 2 pudding dishes.

January, 1908: Four brooms, 2 plants, 1 box flowers, 1 water pitcher, 1 sirup jug, 2 large pans.

February, 1908: Plants and cut flowers.

March, 1908: One-half dozen blotters.

April, 1908: One cot, 9 nail brushes, 3 night shirts, 13 scrub cloths, repairing of 10 chairs, flowers, 1 saucepan, 1 egg beater, 1 potato masher, 100 postal cards.

May, 1908: Flowers.

Very respectfully,

ADA O. LEECH,
Chairman

JUNE, 1908.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S CLINIC.

Officers.—President, Mrs. E. L. Ragan; first vice-president, Dr. Robert Reyburn; second vice-president, Mrs. W. E. Burleigh; treasurer, Dr. D. S. Lamb; secretary, Dr. I. H. Lamb.

Members of board.—Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. Mary Parsons, Dr. James F. Scott, Dr. E. A. Balloch; Dr. George N. Perry, Dr. R. B. Carmichael, Dr. A. L. Staveley, Dr. A. A. Snyder, Dr. R. S. Lamb, Dr. L. H. Reichelderfer, Mrs. M. F. Case, Miss Minnie Heiberger, Dr. Kate E. Lozier, Dr. M. H. Huddleston, Miss Elizabeth Clark, Dr. M. L. Strobel.

Clinical staff.—Dr. Ida J. Heiberger, Dr. P. R. Norris, Dr. A. Frances Foye, Dr. Anna Bartsch-Dunne, Dr. Mary Holmes, Dr. Corey Starr Keith, Dr. Elzora Butler-Allen.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1908.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your circular questions permit me to make the following statements regarding the needs of the woman's clinic.

The various points suggested have been referred to the proper persons, who will answer them, viz, secretary, treasurer, and chairman of finance committee, whose reports will be inclosed with this—Mrs. Dr. Isabel Haislip Lamb, Dr. D. S. Lamb, and Mrs. C. C. Burleigh.

During the year the business of the clinic has gone steadily on, everyone having come up to the full measure of duty, except the president only, who was on the invalid list for the greater part of the year, and which is stated to (possibly) account for the absence of the usual donations or contributions, as she has been utterly unable to give any attention to financial schemes during that time, so that the clinic has been dependent upon the small appropriation allotted it by Congress added to the private (dispensary fees) fund.

On comparison of reports there is shown some slight gain in the dispensary service, which this year amounted to $705.72, while last year the fees amounted to $637.30.

On an appropriation of less than $1,000 per annum it is clear very close economy must be exercised that quite excludes any expansion of the work; and it is greatly to be desired that the congressional appropriation be restored to its original size of $1,000.

The private fund, mostly dispensary fees, is devoted to payments on buildings occupied by the clinic and is now reduced to $1,820, and it is the anxiety to get this comparatively small debt out of the way which makes the clinic board desire an appropriation sufficient to meet all the demands of the clinic business; for in the course of another year the board will be facing the problem of enlarging the building to meet the demand for gynecological work and the hospital work for which the clinic's charter includes.

The woman's clinic has never made special appeals to the public through platform mass meetings or auxiliary boards, as so many

other charities have done, but has depended upon its work, voluntary contributions, and the government assistance awarded. That with these limited resources it has gone steadily on ministering to thousands of women and children for such fees as merely to save self-respect and to cultivate self-reliance, is a guarantee of its intrinsic worth and a voucher for future usefulness. It was the first medical charity to carry relief in one hand while holding out the other for a small return, an example now adopted by many charitable institutions, notably the Board of Charities.

Still, the fact remains that no institution can live without funds and promoters, of which this community furnishes so many bright examples in various kinds of charitable work, those able, willing, and anxious to lend a helping hand to all good works for humanity's uplifting.

If all the women physicians in the District could be induced to act on the board of the woman's clinic it would soon be able to stand on an independent footing.

It was founded by noble, far-seeing women physicians, and has always been almost exclusively in the hands of women, all the clinicians being women physicians save only two, when men have occupied places ad interim, though many medical men of the District have filled places on the board as honorary members, for which it is greatly indebted for their influence. But it remains for the women physicians of the District who serve or have served in the past on the clinical staff to cultivate an esprit de corps, to keep its growing needs and capabilities in mind and to act as college alumnæ do to their alma mater, use their influence to extend its usefulness and to remember it with annual gifts, if not in their wills. And there is no good reason why any other great-hearted women need hesitate about bestowing substantial benefits upon a woman's institution that works exclusively among women and children of the submerged classes.

Respectfully submitted.

EMILY LEE RAGAN,
President.

GEORGE S. WILSON,
Board of Charities.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Receipts:		
From clinic fees	$710.40	
Interest and dividends	62.42	
Subscriptions	12.00	
		$784.82
On hand June 30, 1907		159.24
Total		944.06
Expenditures:		
Purchase of property	276.87	
Interest on loan	186.00	
Drugs	62.69	
Repairs	33.44	
Printing and stationery	13.78	
Ice	9.05	
Furniture	9.75	
Gas	6.90	
Water rent	4.80	
Fuel	3.90	
Telephone	1.90	
Sundries	36.37	
		645.45
On hand June 30, 1908		298.61

Estimated value of real estate, $4,500; of personal property, $600; debt on real estate, $1,826.55.

D. S. LAMB, *Treasurer.*

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases treated	1	88	33	3,452	3,574
New cases	1	32	22	1,094	1,130
Persons treated	1	65	28	2,227	2,321
Visits by patients	1	85	35	4,001	4,122
Applicants refused		2	1	14	17
Medical cases treated	1	58	29	2,377	2,465
Surgical cases treated		24		855	879
Surgical operations		6	4	220	230
		1	1	15	17

Number of prescriptions compounded, 6,528.
Number from whom payment was received, 2,248.
Amount of money received, $705.72.

The means employed to determine whether applicants should be given free treatment were as follows: Certificate from Associated Charities, certificate from physician, certificate from clergyman.

CAROLINE P. BURLEIGH,
Chairman Finance Committee.

REPORT OF WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

Attending physicians for treatment of general, surgical, and gynecological cases.—Dr. George K. Baier, Dr. Mary Holmes, Dr. Edward F. Cummiskey. Dr. Louis A. Johnson, chief of staff.

Officers.—Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, president; Mrs. A. B. Williams, vice-president; Miss Alice W. Stearns, acting secretary; Alexander Muncaster, treasurer.

Board of directors.—Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, Mrs. A. B. Williams, Mrs. M. J. Stroud, Mrs. J. C. Hawley, Dr. James Kerr, Dr. S. S. Adams, Dr. Louis A. Johnson, Alexander Muncaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 11, 1908.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Woman's Dispensary for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Our assets consist of the cash balance of $174.46, as shown by the accompanying financial statement, and dispensary furniture and instruments valued at $300; there are no liabilities other than current expenses.

In our report of last year we stated that we desired to have some furniture repaired and have the walls and inside woodwork painted, and stated that it would cost $75. We wish to renew our request that the allotment be increased to $475 for one year to permit the repairs and painting.

Very respectfully,

ALICE W. STEARNS,
Acting Secretary, The Darlington.

GEORGE S. WILSON, Esq.,
Secretary of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

Summary of dispensary work.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases treated	38	260	343	3,090	3,731
New cases treated	35	130	253	1,824	2,242
Persons treated	37	119	264	1,477	1,897
Visits by patients	33	233	326	2,718	3,310
Applicants refused		4	8	23	35
Medical cases treated	15	106	102	1,725	1,948
Surgical cases treated	23	154	241	1,365	1,783
Surgical operations		5	9	18	32
Vaccinations	18	30	114	179	341
Prescriptions compounded					3,567

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1907		$82.32
Allotment by Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, disbursed by disbursing officer of District of Columbia		200.00
Donations		374.09
		656.41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent to January 1, 1908	$150.00	
Medicines, instruments, and surgical supplies	81.25	
Salary of apothecary	110.00	
Current expenses (gas, washing, etc.)	140.70	
		481.95
Balance on hand June 30, 1908		174.46

REPORT OF HOME FOR INCURABLES.

AUGUST 1, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Home for Incurables for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, viz: A list of the officers, treasurer's report, and tables of admissions and discharges. In addition I would state that owing to the ever increasing number of applicants, both free and pay, the board felt increased and more up-to-date quarters were necessary, and raised a sufficient sum with which to build a wing, to be ready in October, 1908.

The upper floor contains rooms for 8 cancer patients, as there is always a waiting list and no cancer hospital for chronic cases. In view of this fact the board considers it should have an increased appropriation, and respectfully asks the Board of Charities to recommend an increase, making our appropriation at least $6,000.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLOTTE EVERETT HOPKINS,
President Washington Home for Incurables.

GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities.

Admissions, discharges, etc., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Patients in institution June 30, 1907	12	30	.....	.....	42
Patients admitted during the year	5	14	.....	.....	19
Discharged during year:					
Improved	.....	3	.....	.....	5
Unimproved	2	.....	.....	.....	
Deaths during year	4	5	.....	.....	9
Patients remaining in institution June 30, 1908	16	30	.....	.....	46
Daily average number of patients	16	30	.....	.....	46

Smallest number of patients at any one time, 41.
Largest number of patients at any one time, 46.
Number of days' board furnished patients, 15,695.
Number of days' board furnished employees, 7,665.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1908.*

I have the honor to submit below the report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, as required for the annual report of the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate	$60,000.00
Estimated value of personal property	2,000.00
Special fund, not held as endowment, but derived from legacies, etc., and drawn upon only for permanent or special repairs, etc	44,197.30
Endowment fund, cancer ward	535.00
Balance of maintenance fund	787.40
Total (no liabilities)	107,519.70

Receipts and expenditures, year ending June 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	$1,951.61
Received from pay patients	2,947.35
Received from appropriation	4,000.00
All other private sources	5,235.21
Total	14,134.17

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, matron, nurses, cooks, and laundry	4,316.92
Medical supplies and appliances	283.74
Repairs to maintain buildings and furniture	2,063.40
General maintenance, not included in the above	6,682.71
Total	13,346.77
Balance of deposit, American Security and Trust Company	787.40
	14,134.17

Estimate for appropriation, $6,000.

BERNARD P. MIMMACK, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 23, 1908.*

SIRS: The following is the fifteenth annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians, being the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. References herein to the present year, unless indicated clearly otherwise, are to be understood to refer to the year for which the report is rendered. Mention of matters which relate to the time between June 30, 1908, and the date of this report being reserved for a subsequent report.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia is a body corporate and politic, created by act of Congress, July 26, 1892 (27 Stat., 268).

Its organization, powers, and duties are stated in detail in the thirteenth annual report of the board, rendering present repetition unnecessary.

MEMBERS.

The membership of the board is the same as that of the preceding year, namely:

Name.	Date of original appointment.	Expiration of present term.
Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland	Sept. 16, 1892	Oct. 6, 1908
John F. Cook	Nov. 16, 1892	Do.
Hugh T. Taggart	July 21, 1905	Do.
B. Pickman Mann	Sept. 16, 1892	Sept. 20, 1909
Louis Stern	June 2, 1897	Do.
Miss Ella Moore	Mar. 1, 1903	Do.
James B. T. Tupper	Oct. 5, 1898	Oct. 5, 1910
Thos. E. Sewell	Oct. 5, 1901	Do.
Mrs. Susan Dalton Cooley	May 13, 1907	Do.

OFFICERS.

Name.	Office.	Elected.
B. Pickman Mann	President	July 8, 1905
John F. Cook	Vice-president	Nov. 3, 1900
Miss Ella Moore	Secretary	Apr. 13, 1907

COMMITTEES.

The present standing committees are as follows:

Executive.—President, vice-president, and secretary, Mr. Taggart and Mrs. Cooley.

Accounts.—Mr. Sewell (chairman), Messrs. Tupper and Taggart.

Agents and rooms.—Mr. Mann (chairman), Miss Moore, Mr. Sewell.

Feeble-minded children.—Mr. Tupper (chairman), Mrs. Macfarland, Messrs. Cook and Stern, Mrs. Cooley.

Homes and institutions.—Mr. Stern (chairman), Mr. Cook, Miss Moore, Mrs. Macfarland, Mrs. Cooley.

Legislation.—Mr. Cook (chairman), Mr. Tupper, Mrs. Macfarland, Messrs. Taggart and Mann.

EMPLOYEES.

Station.	Name.	Appointed originally.	Appointed to present position.
Agent and disbursing officer	John W. Douglass	July 13,1897	June 8,1901
Executive clerk	Jennie M. Tustin	Nov. 4,1893	Dec. 21,1901
Investigating clerk	Estelle Foster	July 1,1901	July 1,1901
Placing officer	George A. Falck	June 1,1903	Nov. 14,1903
Do	Doddridge W. Pickett	July 1,1904	July 1,1904
Record clerk	Mary F. van de Sande	June 11,1900	July 1,1901
Visiting inspector	Kate B. Barlow	May 1,1901	Nov. 12,1904
Clerk	William J. Rodgers	June 8,1907	June 8,1907
Messenger	Frank L. Scott	Oct. 25,1907	Oct. 25,1907

Mrs. Julia R. Hall, M. D., was appointed physician to the board January 6, 1894, but since July 1, 1906, has been called to attend the wards of the board as a physician on the basis of services rendered.

MEETINGS

The board held twelve regular monthly meetings and two special meetings; and the executive committee held twelve meetings during the year.

LUCY SALISBURY DOOLITTLE.

Mrs. Lucy Salisbury Doolittle, who has been a member of the board from September 16, 1892, until October 5, 1901, and was president of the board from July 6, 1898, until November 3, 1900, died February 6, 1908.

At a special meeting of the board, held April 11, 1908, the following resolutions were adopted:

The Board of Children's Guardians learns, with sorrow, of the death of Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle, who for many years was a member of this board and for two years its honored president. Mrs. Doolittle was an invaluable member of the board, bringing to it in its beginnings the fruit of her large experience in helping unfortunate children. Her wise counsel was of the greatest value in the framing of the policies of the board, and she was most faithful in her attendance upon meetings and in the giving of much time necessary in the carrying out of these policies.

She was a model of courtesy and kindness to the other members of the board, who greatly regretted her decision when she felt compelled to withdraw from its active work.

It has been truly said of her that "She never touched a life except to inspire and bless it."

The board offers to her bereaved family its sincere sympathy in the great sorrow that has befallen them.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections was held at Richmond, Va., May 6 to May 13, 1908. Miss Ella Moore, as a member of the board, and Mr. John Wesley Douglas, as the agent of the board, were sent as official delegates to this conference.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN CARED FOR.

Cases involving 1,460 children were investigated by the office during the year; 254 children were committed permanently and 264 for temporary periods.

The ages of these children are as follows:

Age.	Permanent.	Temporary.
Less than 1 year	30	30
1 to 2 years	10	15
2 to 4 years	14	27
4 to 5 years	11	14
5 to 7 years	20	33
7 to 8 years	27	16
8 to 10 years	32	23
10 to 12 years	45	38
12 to 13 years	42	41
13 to 14 years	23	19
14 to 15 years	.....	8

The board began the year with 1,390 wards, not including 84 children held under temporary care and 62 feeble-minded children.

It received during the year 254 permanent wards, 264 children for temporary care, and 8 feeble-minded children. During the same period 74 wards came of age, 4 were married, 16 died, 4 were returned to court, 19 were committed to the reform schools, and 2 were adopted, leaving 1,526 wards under guardianship.

One hundred and eighty-two children were discharged from temporary care, leaving 166 still in such care; and 9 feeble-minded children were dropped, leaving 61 on the expense roll.

Of the 1,526 wards of the board, 957 are boys and 569 are girls; 532 are classified as white and 994 as colored. Of those committed during the year 143 are boys and 11 girls; 86 are classified as white and 168 as colored.

Of the 61 feeble-minded children, 55 are classified as white and 6 colored; 36 male and 25 female. Of these 33 are at Pennsylvania Training School, 22 at the Virginia Home and Training School, 4 at the New Jersey Training School, and 2 in boarding homes.

NUMBER OF DAYS' CARE OF CHILDREN.

The aggregate number of days that wards of the board were held under guardianship was 524,502, this constituting an average of 1,436 wards on every day of the year. The board gave, moreover, 24,376 days' temporary care to children not feeble-minded and supported feeble-minded children for 22,494 days.

The number of days' care of wards increased 17,493, that of temporary care increased 15,040, and that of care of feeble-minded children increased 1,988.

The increase in average number of wards was 47, that of children under temporary care was 41, and that of feeble-minded children was 5.

A notable feature of difference between the number of days' care given in the past year and that in the earlier years is the increase n care of children held temporarily. As noted in the report of the

board for 1907, the board is of the opinion that in the best interests of the children temporary commitments should be made only to meet temporary emergencies, and where, as appears to be contemplated in the act creating the board, one week is not a sufficient length of time within which to complete an investigation so as to enable the court to render judgment. The board therefore asks that the Congress be requested to incorporate the following provision in the acts relating to the board, viz:

No temporary commitment of children to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians shall be made except in case of an emergency nor for a period of more than six months.

PLACING OUT AND SUPERVISION.

The most important part of the work of the board is the placing of its wards in homes and their supervision. This work being once properly accomplished, the wards of the board take their place in the community on a par with normal children and self-supporting citizens. For the accomplishment of this work the board needs not only competent placing officers but a sufficient number of them so that none of its wards nor the homes in which they are placed shall be neglected. The rate of payment at present authorized for the salaries of the placing officers is insufficient to compensate properly employees who possess the necessary qualifications, and the number of placing officers whom the board is authorized to employ is insufficient to enable the board to place its wards in homes as rapidly and to keep them there as safely as should be. As has been pointed out several times in the past, the total expenditures of the board might be largely diminished if more could be paid for the administrative force, especially in the employment of additional placing officers.

The act establishing the board requires records to be kept, which can not be kept in a proper manner because of the insufficiency of the clerical force in the office. Much work that the board should do can not be done at all.

PRIVATE PAYMENTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF WARDS.

The act of March 3, 1901, authorizing the courts to compel parents or guardians of wards of the board to contribute in part to the maintenance of such wards has brought upon the board a large amount of work in the collection of assessments. At present the funds resulting from the payment of such assessments are transferred to the Treasury of the United States as a partial repayment of appropriations without regard to the personnel for whose maintenance the assessments are made. In addition the board obtains voluntary assessments for similar purposes and makes like disposition of them, but without any authority of law. Provision should be made for the employment of an accountant, to keep account of these assessments and their collection, for which there are no proper safeguards. At the same time the board should receive and disburse the assessments which the courts are authorized to make for the maintenance of parents and children, not wards of the board, this work having been asked of the board by the police court when the compulsory support act of March 23, 1906, began to be enforced, but having to be given up because the employees of the board could not find time for it.

CARE OF COLORED FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

For several years the board has not been able to make any provision for the care of colored feeble-minded children. At one time it was able to place these at the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, at Elwyn, Pa., but this school becoming crowded refused to receive additional children of this class from the board, although permitting these at that time in the school to remain. It is expected that the District of Columbia will find itself compelled to establish a training school of its own in the future which will care for both white and colored feeble-minded children, but at the best, one or more years must pass before such school will be in working order; meanwhile, at least, temporary provision should be made, as it can be, probably, by an appropriation of not less than $6,000, wherewith private care can be obtained for this class of children. The need is urgent, and there appears to be no reason why such temporary provision should interfere with a subsequent permanent one.

In order not to interrupt more than necessarily the continuity with which this report may be read, the majority of the statistical and comparative tables have been placed in the appendix. These tables are held to be of great value to the legislator and the student. They illustrate the growth of the work and the changes to which it is subject, and from the basis of the argument as to what has been and can and should be accomplished. For these purposes they cover not only the work of the present year, but that of the past years in the same lines.

The illness and subsequent death of the agent of the board at a time when the reports for the year should have been made resulted not only in delays in the preparation of this report, but prevented the incorporation into it of much matter which would have been of value and interest. No agent's report as such is rendered.

Respectfully submitted.

B. PICKMAN MANN, *President.*
ELLA MOORE, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

[PUBLIC—No. 156.]

AN ACT To provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created, in and for the District of Columbia, a board to be known as the Board of Children's Guardians, composed of nine members who shall serve without compensation, the said board to be a body politic and corporate and to have the powers and to be constituted in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the members of the Board of Children's Guardians shall be appointed by the judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court of the District of Columbia, met together for that purpose; the assent of a majority of such judges being necessary to appointment in each case: *Provided,* That there shall always be at least three representatives of each sex upon the board. Of the nine members first appointed after the passage of this act, three shall be appointed for one year, ee for two years, and three for three years. Thereafter all appointments, except h as shall be made for the remainder of unexpired terms, shall be for the term of e years. The judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court,

or a majority of them, when met together for that purpose, may remove for cause any member of the board: *Provided*, That such member shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

SEC. 3. That the board shall elect from its own members a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall severally discharge the duties usual to such offices, or such as the by-laws of the board may prescribe. The board shall have the power subject to the approval of the Commissioners to employ not more than two agents, at an annual compensation not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars for the two, and prescribe their duties, and to conclude arrangements with persons or institutions for the care of dependent children at such rates as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 4. That said board shall have the care and supervision of the following classes of children: First, all children committed under section two of the act approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;" second, all children who are destitute of suitable homes and adequate means of earning an honest living, all children abandoned by their parents or guardians, all children of habitually drunken or vicious or unfit parents, all children habitually begging on the streets or from door to door, all children kept in vicious or immoral associations, all children known by their language or life to be vicious or incorrigible whenever such children may be committed to the care of the board by the police court or the criminal court of the District; and power is hereby given to these courts to commit such children when not over sixteen years of age to said board: *Provided*, That the laws regulating the commitment of children to the reform schools of the District shall not be deemed to be repealed in any part by this act; third, such children as the board of trustees of the Reform School for Boys or the Reform School for Girls, may, in their discretion, commit to the Board of Children's Guardians, and power is hereby given the board of trustees of the said reform schools to commit any inmate of their respective institutions to the said board of guardians, conditionally upon the good behavior of the child so committed; fourth, under the rules to be established by the board children may be received and temporarily cared for pending investigation or judgment of the court.

SEC. 5. That the board shall be the legal guardian of all children committed to it by the courts, and shall have full power to board them in private families, to board them in institutions willing to receive them, to bind them out or apprentice them, or to give them in adoption to foster parents. Children received from the reform school shall be placed at work, bound out, or apprenticed, and at any time before attaining majority may be returned to the school from which they came, if, in the judgment of the board of guardians, such a course is demanded by the interest of the community or the welfare of the child. All children under the guardianship of the board shall be visited not less than once a year by an agent of the board, and as much oftener as the welfare of the child demands. Children received temporarily may not be kept longer than one week, except by order of the police court or the criminal court.

SEC. 6. That the antecedents, character, and condition of life of each child received by the board shall be investigated as fully as possible, and the facts learned entered in permanent records, in which shall also be noted the subsequent history of each child, so far as it can be ascertained.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the District shall have authority to prescribe the form of records to be kept by the board of guardians, and the methods to be employed by them in paying bills and auditing accounts; and an annual report of its operations hereunder shall be made by the board to the superintendent of charities. The superintendent of charities shall have full powers of investigation and report regarding all branches of the work of the board, as well as over all institutions in which children are placed by the board; and it shall be his duty to recommend annually the appropriations which in his judgment are necessary to the carrying on of its work.

Approved, July 26, 1892.

APPROPRIATION ACT FOR 1909.

For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July twenty-six, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely: For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, and all office and sundry expenses, three thousand one hundred dollars;

For agent, one thousand eight hundred dollars; executive clerk, one thousand and eighty dollars; placing officer, nine hundred dollars; placing officer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; investigating clerk, eight hundred and forty dollars; record clerk, six

hundred and sixty dollars; visiting inspector, six hundred dollars; one clerk, six hundred dollars; messenger, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, seven thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For maintenance of feeble-minded children, sixteen thousand dollars; for board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from one place to another, with authority to pay not more than one thousand five hundred dollars to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than three hundred dollars for burial of children dying while under charge of the board, forty thousand dollars; in all, for the Board of Children's Guardians, sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed two hundred dollars at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.

ESTIMATES FOR 1910.

For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely:

For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling, purchase of city directory and other books needed for office use, subscription to Charities and Juvenile Court Record, and other office and sundry expenses, three thousand one hundred dollars;

For agent, one thousand eight hundred dollars; executive clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; investigating clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; placing officer, nine hundred dollars; placing officer, nine hundred dollars; record clerk, seven hundred and twenty dollars; visiting inspector, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one clerk, six hundred dollars; messenger, three hundred and sixty dollars. and for temporary service not to exceed two hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand six hundred dollars;

For maintenance of feeble-minded children, twenty-two thousand dollars;

For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of children pending investigation, or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than two thousand five hundred dollars to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than three hundred dollars for burial of children dying while under charge of the board, forty-five thousand dollars;

In all, for the Board of Children's Guardians, seventy-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

The said Board of Children's Guardians is authorized to accept voluntary aid in the placement and supervision of children under its care and to defray from the appropriation for administrative purposes the actual and necessary expense incident to such voluntary aid.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisition previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money, not to exceed two hundred dollars at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN CARED FOR.

The following is a summary statement of the number of cases investigated by the office and of the permanent and temporary commitments for each year of the board's existence, omitting probationary cases which did not appear until the year 1900–1091 and ceased in the year 1905–6:

Year.	Cases investigated.	Permanent wards received.	Temporary wards received.
1893-94	290	203	48
1894-95	370	110	62
1895-96	392	93	70
1896-97	502	88	92
1897-98	517	95	100
1898-99	732	135	113
1899-1900	896	126	158
1900-1901	1,065	146	144
1901-2	1,338	227	158
1902-3	1,228	214	166
1903-4	1,252	213	137
1904-5	1,275	250	109
1905-6	1,368	200	109
1906-7	1,344	147	173
1907-8	1,460	254	204
Total	14,029	2,501	1,903

Distribution of wards as to institutions, homes, etc.

White:			
Industrial Home School	18		
St. Mary's Industrial School	11		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	1		
House of Mercy	1		
House of the Good Shepherd	9		
New Jersey Training School	2		
National Junior Republic	8		
Bruen Home	24		
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum	2		
Free institutions	8		
		84	
Boarding homes		24	
Total white on expense		108	
Trial with relatives or friends	232		
Trial for indenture	32		
Trial for adoption	20		
Indentured	90		
Apprenticed	29		
Absconders	18		
Hospitals	3		
		424	
			532
Colored:			
Children's Temporary Home	45		
Industrial Home School	32		
House of the Good Shepherd	5		
Hospitals	4		
		86	
Boarding homes		113	
Total colored on expense		199	
Trial with relatives or friends	326		
Trial for indenture	88		
Trial for adoption	70		
Indentured	198		
Apprenticed	41		
Absconders	72		
		795	

Geographical distribution of permanent wards June 30, 1908.

District of Columbia:		
Trial for indenture	15	
Trial for adoption	56	
Trial with friends	450	
Indentured	107	
Apprenticed	40	
		668
New Jersey:		
Trial with friends	10	
Apprenticed	3	
		13
Maryland:		
Trial with friends	27	
Trial for adoption	4	
Trial for indenture	21	
Indentured	43	
Apprenticed	9	
		104
Virginia:		
Trial with friends	38	
Trial for adoption	24	
Trial for indenture	81	
Apprenticed	15	
Indentured	122	
		280
Pennsylvania:		
Trial with friends	13	
Trial for indenture	1	
Indentured	3	
		17
Delaware:		
Indentured	3	
Apprenticed	1	
		4
New York:		
Trial with friends	6	
Trial for adoption	1	
		7
Massachusetts:		
Trial for adoption	2	
Indentured	1	
		3
Ohio: Trial with friends		1
West Virginia:		
Trial with relatives	3	
Trial for adoption	1	
Trial for indenture	3	
Indentured	3	
Apprenticed	1	
		11
Maine: Trial with relatives		2
North Carolina:		
Trial with relatives	1	
Trial for indenture	1	
Indentured	2	
		4
Colorado: Trial for adoption		1
Michigan: Trial for adoption		1
Tennessee: Trial with relatives		1
Connecticut: Apprenticed		1
California:		
Trial with relatives	1	
Indentured	1	
		2
Illinois: Indentured		1
Cuba: Indentured		1
Kentucky: With relatives		1
Texas: Trial with relatives		1

Georgia: Trial with relatives		1
Alabama: Indentured		1
In institutions:		
In District of Columbia	147	
Outside of District	26	
		173
Boarding homes:		
In District of Columbia	130	
Outside of District	7	
		137
Absconders		90
		1,526

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The appropriations for administrative uses of the board were $10,420, of which amount $9,485.45 was expended, as follows:

Salaries:		
Agent	$1,800.00	
Executive clerk	1,080.00	
Investigating clerk	720.00	
Placing officer	900.00	
Placing officer	720.00	
Record clerk	660.00	
Visiting inspector	480.00	
Clerk	600.00	
Messenger	348.00	
Total salaries		$7,308.00
Office rent	540.00	
Sundry office expenses	198.98	
Stationery and printing	131.46	
Travel and transportation	1,307.01	
		2,177.45
Total		9,485.45
Balance		934.55
		10,420.00

The appropriation for care of children not feeble-minded was $54,000, from which expenditures were made as follows:

Maintenance:		
In District institutions		$20,237.20
In other institutions		2,601.62
In private boarding homes		18,217.14
		41,055.96
Clothing		1,566.07
Medical care		1,091.68
Burial of wards		259.00
		43,972.71
Balance		10,027.29
		54,0

The appropriation for the care of feeble-minded children was $16,000, from expenditures were made as follows:

In Pennsylvania Training School	
In Virginia Home and Training School	
In New Jersey Training School	
In private boarding home	
Balance	

Per capita cost.

Year.	Maintenance.								Administration and supervision.					
	Average number in boarding homes.	Expense of maintenance in boarding homes.	Per capita cost.	Average number of wards in institutions.	Expense of maintenance in institutions.	Per capita cost.	Average number in boarding homes and institutions.	Whole expense of maintenance.	Per capita cost, based on whole number on expense.	Average number in free homes.	Average number in boarding homes.	Total average number subject to supervision.	Total expense of administration and supervision.	Administrative per capita, based on number subject to supervision.	Total average number of wards.	Total expenses.	General per capita.
1894	20.64	$3,203.30	$155.20	43.35	$4,738.00	$109.06	63.99	$7,941.30	$124.10	46.24	20.64	66.88	$3,933.72	$58.80	110.23	$11,875.02	$107.72
1895	47.74	6,426.44	134.40	59.23	6,173.59	104.23	107.02	12,600.03	118.66	114.38	47.74	162.12	3,706.66	22.87	221.4	16,306.69	73.65
1896	70.73	8,145.98	115.17	51.83	5,821.72	112.32	122.56	13,967.70	113.15	164.66	70.73	235.39	4,000.00	16.99	287.22	17,967.70	62.55
1897	79.7	9,019.02	113.16	46.89	6,192.09	132.05	126.61	15,211.11	120.14	200.19	79.7	279.89	4,000.00	14.29	342.22	19,211.11	56.13
1898	113.7	12,985.36	114.20	61.7	9,229.78	149.59	175.4	22,215.14	126.67	209	113.7	322.7	4,587.85	14.21	423.31	26,802.99	63.31
1899	144.6	16,119.16	184.46	88.9	12,792.47	143.89	233.5	28,911.63	123.81	252	144.6	396.6	5,659.51	14.26	519.2	34,571.14	66.58
1900	119.6	13,408.12	112.23	116.01	17,555.52	151.31	235.46	30,961.64	131.49	331.52	119.45	450.97	5,966.00	13.22	608.8	36,927.64	60.65
1901	121.92	12,724.16	104.36	141.94	23,261.12	163.87	263.86	35,985.28	136.38	400.55	121.92	522.77	6,713.17	12.84	664.71	42,698.45	64.23
1902	132.32	13,039.53	98.54	158.29	26,836.27	169.54	290.61	39,875.80	137.21	475.64	132.32	607.96	7,406.67	12.18	766.25	47,282.47	61.71
1903	143.91	16,011.91	111.26	134.41	20,073.88	149.34	278.32	36,085.79	129.65	622.49	143.91	766.40	8,594.87	11.21	900.81	44,680.66	49.60
1904	130.29	14,583.78	111.16	205.93	32,028.51	155.53	336.22	46,612.29	138.63	671.37	130.29	801.66	8,600.00	10.72	1,007.59	55,212.29	54.79
1905	175.56	19,033.21	108.41	231.08	35,049.21	151.67	406.64	54,082.42	132.99	755.5	175.56	931.06	10,000.00	10.74	1,162.14	64,082.42	55.14
1906	160.66	17,166.41	106.84	209.2	30,232.23	144.51	369.86	47,398.64	128.15	908.88	160.66	1,070.54	10,720.00	10.01	1,279.74	58,118.64	45.41
1907	144.27	16,961.15	117.56	162.1	21,429.43	132.19	306.37	38,390.58	125.30	1,042.47	144.27	1,186.74	9,593.15	8.08	1,348.84	47,983.73	35.57
1908	146.05	19,308.02	132.20	165.9	24,404.89	147.10	311.95	43,713.71	140.13	1,074.47	146.05	1,220.52	9,485.45	7.77	1,386.4	53,199.16	38.37

Table of institutions dealt with, amounts paid, etc.

	Number of days' board.	Rate per annum.	Amount.
Bruen Home	11,072	$120	$3,603.59
Children's Temporary Home	21,647	156	9,249.77
House of Good Shepherd (Baltimore)	1,017	100	276.06
House of Good Shepherd (Washington)	1,985	100	536.94
Industrial Home School	15,339	156	6,509.34
National Junior Republic	4,758	156	2,028.08
St. Ann's Infant Orphan Asylum	459	100	124.95
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum	628	100	170.96
St. Mary's Academy	127	120	41.53
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum	153	100	41.65

Temporary work.

On rolls July 1, 1907	84
Added during the year	264
	348
Dropped	182
	166

Permanent wards dropped during the year.

One hundred and eighteen children were dropped from the list of permanent wards during the year for reasons as follows:

Attained majority	74
Reform School	19
Died	15
Adopted	2
Married	4
Returned to court	4
Total	118

Total and percentage of wards on expense and not on expense for maintenance.

Year.	Total wards.			Per cent on expense.	Per cent not on expense.
	Number.	On expense.	Not on expense.		
1894	175	85	90	48.57	51.43
1895	255	103	152	40.39	59.61
1896	312	109	203	34.94	65.06
1897	380	140	240	36.84	63.16
1898	445	194	251	43.60	56.40
1899	552	219	333	39.67	60.33
1900	634	255	379	40.22	59.78
1901	720	247	473	34.31	65.69
1902	898	286	612	31.85	68.15
1903	993	293	700	29.51	70.49
1904	1,134	389	745	24.31	75.69
1905	1,267	349	918	27.55	72.45
1906	1,364	287	1,077	21.84	78.96
1907	1,390	250	1,140	17.98	82.02
1908	1,526	263	1,263	17.23	82.77

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OCTOBER 7, 1908.

DEAR SIR: The superintendent of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children of the District of Columbia has the honor to submit the following as the first annual report:

The creation of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children grew out of a situation the counterpart of which may be found in most of our cities where there is a large colored population. To begin with, it was the old, old problem of the boy in the street. Added to this were conditions peculiar in themselves. The poorest class of colored people living in miserable tenements, the parents often away from home all day, the boy idle; the results, "disorderly conduct," "petty larceny," "incorrigibility"—the reform school. The humanitarian looking about for a relief from this situation could find none. The reform school seemed but the natural sequence to an apology for a home and life in the street.

It was early discerned that delinquency often grew out of dependency, and that if delinquency is to be cured dependency must be molded into independence.

In view of the fact that so few sources of employment are open to colored children the problem was further complicated, for without varied employment available the means of solution were limited. How to legally dispose of the delinquent and dependent colored boy with a view to his rights and the protection of the community became a difficult and perplexing question. Where and how could preventive charity best be used? The necessity of an industrial school for colored children, where under wise and systematic training they might be fitted for usefulness, self-support, and respectable citizenship, forced itself upon the minds of the authorities.

The thought materialized in a recommendation to Congress for the establishment of such an institution. The first legislation on the subject was an item in the District of Columbia appropriation for the fiscal year 1905, appropriating $1,500 to be applied in making plans for an industrial home school for colored children.

The following year $100,000 was inserted in the District of Columbia appropriation bill for buildings (according to plans approved) to be erected upon a site at Blue Plains, District of Columbia.

The school began its organized existence July 1, 1907, with four cottages, one administration building, and one schoolhouse, all unfurnished, but ready for occupancy.

The first duty of the superintendent and corps was to clean the buildings, make requisition for furniture and equipment, and install the same. It required a month to prepare for taking even a limited number of children. August 1, 1907, the first children were received, being three in number.

The number remained small for several months, and even now the school is not run at its full capacity, for the following reasons: The north cottage could not be used during the winter months because of the great defects in steam appliances (whenever steam was turned on in this cottage the main leading thereto broke, putting the cottage out of use), inadequacy of the water supply, and, last, insufficiency of steam-boiler capacity at the joint power house for the Home for the Aged and Infirm and the Industrial Home School. The wisdom of not increasing our numbers has been fully justified by the experiences of last winter, when not only the north cottage but the next one, the administration building, and the schoolhouse were almost uninhabitable because of their unheated condition.

Even had none of these conditions prevailed, the school could not be running at its capacity, since no building has been erected for a superintendent's residence. A cottage originally designed for children has been appropriated to his use, thereby losing space, while at the same time not affording a very suitable family residence. It is to be hoped that the Board of Charities will recommend the erection of a superintendent's residence.

The plan of the school as originally conceived includes the admission of girls. So far we have received but one girl, who remained only a short time, and was domiciled during her stay with the family of the superintendent.

The presence of girls would add graver problems than any the administration has yet had to meet, and until the school is better organized it may be found wise to admit only boys.

The having boys only has affected our domestic management as preconceived and given them occupation not originally intended. If in future girls are excluded, modifications will be required in the cottage plan. The plant, though well adapted to its purpose, needs much in the way of improvements that could not be anticipated.

The interior walls of the buildings were finished white, hence are very easily soiled. They should be tinted some durable color. The outside woodwork is showing the wear and tear of weather, and unless painted soon will rot and must then be replaced at greater cost.

It is greatly to be desired that water and steam facilities can be soon made available, so that the unoccupied cottage can be put to use. We are assured that there are boys who need it and that the school is eager to benefit them.

The day school was interrupted during the school months because it was not possible to heat the building. Pupils were transferred to farm and garden for work and practical instruction. It was then that a force of 25 or 30 able bodies and willing hands attacked the heavy undergrowth, stumps, briars, and swamp lands that marred the beauty and utility of our surroundings. Then ax, mattock, scythe, spade, plow, and rake transformed our wilderness into a place able for habitation and cultivation. Book learning was susp but education was not.

Our school-teachers each led groups to tasks set by the su ent and farmer. The result is much arable land redeeme ness and the principles and practices of pioneering incula

HEALTH CONDITIONS.

During the first few months of the school's existence the presence of a physician, in the person of one of our matrons and later the very graciously given services of physicians at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, gave a feeling of security in case of accident or sudden severe illness.

Absence of steam heat during the cold of March and early April and the cutting off of water supply during the warm weather of June caused no little anxiety. Much credit is due the matron of the school and her assistants that no cases of pneumonia or fever developed.

One case of incipient tuberculosis was discovered, and through prompt action of the Board of Children's Guardians the boy was removed to a private home.

Many children reach the school in poor physical condition; numerous minor skin disorders disappear after a few months' stay.

All cases requiring medical care have been sent to Freedman's Hospital. The majority of such cases have arisen from lack of proper care in infancy or from accident. In the main, the general health of both officers and children has been good.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

The strong religious instinct, a racial trait in these children, is recognized. A Bible lesson is given on Sunday morning, alternately conducted by the superintendent and matron of school. The practical Christian life as illustrated in the New Testament is the basis of instruction, while the ten commandants and Old Testament stories are constantly made use of to incite to right motives.

Children of Catholic parentage are placed under the special supervision of a teacher of that faith. But the essence of all religious instruction is that every day, everywhere—in cottage, in school, or on farm—everyone in charge of the children emphasizes the worth of honesty, of industry, of cleanliness (physical and moral), and teaches that the homeliest task should be done according to God's law. During the winter months an evening lesson on "Good morals and manners" was given weekly by one of the men teachers.

Many boys upon arrival at the school when asked a personal question or interrogated regarding some petty offense seem to think that their sure defense is in evasion or falsehood. Careful study discloses the fact that they are distrustful of everybody and expectant of injustice and ill treatment. Our first task, then, is to disabuse their minds of this false impression and gain their confidence. Sometimes we are obliged to keep physical hold until we get a moral hold.

Hence, there are two strong rooms equipped for incarceration in the basement of the schoolhouse. There was first only one, but in the beginning we were led to think we would need another. It is a pleasure to note that for months neither has been occupied. No boy is allowed to remain in a strong room over night.

The policy is to refrain from punishment until children can be convinced that they must be frank and truthful and that the punishment is not severe for small offenses. Very satisfactory and gratifying, *indeed,* has been this method.

The bedside prayer with the matron sitting quietly in the midst of her boys is the winding up of every day—a touch of home life, the influence of which has not been hard to trace.

RECREATION.

Being mindful that "all work and no play make Jack a dull boy," recreation has not been forgotten. During the winter months one evening was given up to drills and marching. So strong is the love of music that the Friday night lesson in that branch was never looked upon as work. Since the warm weather outdoor sports have been the order of the day, baseball taking the lead and being conducted with so much enthusiasm as to elicit a challenge for a match game with a neighboring team. Acceptance was forthcoming, with the result that our boys were beaten. Their ardor was by no means damped, as they themselves made the next challenge, and were in no sense disgruntled when history repeated itself.

At Christmas time the boys rejoiced in a tree that shone with the regulation gilt and tinsel. In addition to a generous bag of nuts and candies each child received a Bible (the gift of the Washington Bible Society), a pair of gloves (from the Board of Children's Guardians), and other gifts. It should be said of the officers that each contributed in money and time to the success of this entertainment, and that it was successful the unrestrained happiness of the boys attested.

Easter Monday was spent at the Zoological Park by the entire school. The Fourth of July was a gala day. A picnic was held on our grounds in the afternoon and in the evening, accompanied by the superintendent and caretakers, all rode into the city and enjoyed the illumination and general felicitation over the new district building. Eight of the older boys were given car tickets and permitted to walk to the heights and take the street car to their respective homes, with the understanding that they meet the superintendent at 7 o'clock at a given place on Pennsylvania avenue. Every boy was at the appointed place on time.

The boys of one cottage themselves, under the guidance of the matron and teachers, gave an entertainment consisting of songs, recitations, etc., that was unique and pleasing.

Other exercises of entertaining and uplifting character are planned.

THE WORK OF 1907–8.

The farm department of the school has shown pleasing results. When the school opened in July, 1907, the larger portion of the acreage, as has been shown, was covered with wild growth and some swamp land, much of this so dense that one could neither walk or see through it. It required time and labor to reclaim this ground from wastefulness. The clearing up of this place will be a concern of some years, since it must be done in connection with the work of the school, but there is a fine prospect ahead and a valuable opportunity to the one charged with the task.

Perhaps the greatest benefit of all is in the opportunity to put the boys to work at an occupation that will interest them in its progress and teach the dignity of labor. Every boy not only works at general

farm work, but is required to attend his own garden patch during the entire season, under conditions which make it more a matter of interest and pleasure than one of task. We experience but little difficulty in leading our boys to work. The Industrial Home School idea is "everybody works."

Our land is not the best for garden and farm products, but a large percentage of it will with proper cultivating and fertilizing and favorable weather conditions bring forth abundantly. With a fair season there need be little or no purchase of vegetables.

The following is a detailed account of the farm and garden work done during the fall of 1907. Let it be remembered that the school was not opened until after seed time of 1907.

The following shows work of preparation and planting for the spring and a part of the summer of 1908:

July 15 we set out 400 tomato plants, given to the school by Mr. Sweeny, our nearest neighbor; used 50 pounds of the home-mixed fertilizer. They came in as a late-tomato patch.

July 18 to 19 planted 19½ bushels of white potatoes, using 1,000 pounds of home-mixed fertilizer; harvested 305 bushels of extra marketable potatoes, 60 bushels of second-class sortings, and 40 bushels of cullings. The total amount harvested, 405 bushels. The 40 bushels of cullings will be fed to the hogs.

July 20 planted one-half bushel of snap beans; used one hundred pounds of the same fertilizer as mentioned above; gathered green for table use, 10 barrels. We harvested 1½ bushels of dry beans for seed.

July 22, 1 bushel of navy beans was planted, using 50 pounds of the mixed fertilizer; harvested 6½ bushels of the dry beans for table use.

July 23 sweet corn was planted for table use, 1 acre, using 200 pounds of the mixed fertilizer; gathered 402 dozen of the fine table corn and harvested 2 tons of fodder, which was fed to the stock green.

July 25 sowed 5 pounds of kale seed. Patch furnished the institution with greens or salad through the two months—50 barrels.

August 5 Mr. George Byer, near-by farmer, gave school 4,000 cabbage plants. They were carefully planted and cultivated, using on them 350 pounds of mixed fertilizer in broken doses. Harvested, after using a great many for table use through two months, 2,000 well-headed cabbage, and 975 not well-formed heads. Total number of heads stored away for the winter were 2,975.

August 10 we sowed 2 bushels cowpeas. No fertilizer was used. Harvested for hay 1½ tons of nice hay, which was fed green to the stock.

August 23 we cultivated three-fourths of an acre in turnips, using 100 pounds of mixed fertilizer. Used before harvesting 7½ bushels. Kilned or stored away at harvesting time 42½ bushels of turnips for table use. There were also 10 bushels cullings. Total number bushels made were 53.

September 4 Mr. Sweeny, the farmer who gave us the 400 tomato plants, again gives the school 20 bushels of tomatoes to can for winter use. Mr. Macgruder, September 16, gave school 25 bushels of tomatoes for same purpose.

October 2 we planted one-half an acre in onions for spring use, one-fourth acre in spinach for spring use.

November 5 there were planted 5,000 healthy strawberry plants, consisting of six of the leading varieties of strawberries in this country.

November 10 planted or set out 2,500 cabbage plants for spring use.

March 19 planted one-half acre of white potatoes, one-fourth acre of English peas.

April 8 planted one-eighth acre of collards.

April 9 planted one-twentieth acre of lettuce, one-fourth acre of cabbage.

April 10 planted one-sixth acre of beets, one-fourth acre of beans (snap), put down hotbed of 2 barrels of potatoes, planted one-fourth of an acre in kale.

May 3 planted one-sixth of an acre in beans.

May 4 set out one-fourth of an acre in tomato plants, one-fourth of an acre in cauliflower, planted one-tenth of an acre in parsnips, one-sixth of an acre in carrots.

May 12 planted 4 acres in corn.

May 5 planted 2 acres in corn.

May 8 set out one-half acre in tomatoes.

May 15 set out one-third acre in sweet-potato plants, planted one-half acre cantepes, one-fourth acre squash.

May 20, 1 acre planted in Lima beans, 1½ acres planted in watermelons.
May 27 seed sown for fall setting—one-twentieth acre of lettuce, one-tenth acre of cabbage, one-tenth acre of tomatoes.
June 1, 3 acres of corn, 1 acre of blackeye peas.
June 6, one-third acre of beets, one-third acre of snap beans.
June 9, 1 acre of soy beans.
June 10, 2 acres of white potatoes (Irish cobbler).
June 11, 1 acre of McCornick potatoes, 2 acres of soy beans.
June 18, 2 acres of potatoes.
June 19, 2½ acres of potatoes.
June 20, 1 acre of soy beans.
June 22, one-fourth acre set out sweet-potato plants, 1½ acres planted in white potatoes.
June 23, 2 acres sown in cowpeas.
June 25, one-half acre planted in snap beans, 1½ acres planted in corn.
June 26, 2 acres planted in squash, one-fourth acre sown in soy beans.
July 14 planted one-half an acre of sweet potatoes.
July 15 set out one-half acre of tomatoes.
July 16 planted 4 acres of navy beans.
July 18 sowed 5 acres of cowpeas.
July 24 set out 1 acre of tomatoes, sowed one-fourth acre of turnips.
July 25 set out one-half acre of fall cabbage.

REPORT OF WORK OF MANUAL TRAINING SHOP.

Erected temporary shed for horses and vehicles, set posts for foundation of barn, laid floor of barn, erected carriage house, repaired balustrades of cottages, repaired barn, repaired ice box, caned and repaired chair, eased doors (4), soldered wash boiler, repaired window shutter, repaired harness (2 sets), put barn on rollers, repaired molding on stairway, eased window screens, fenced pasture lot, soldered 4 sieves, repaired table, mended 57 pairs shoes, laid floor to loft of stable, put up 64 feet of blackboard in school building, constructed stand on which to wash vehicles, and laid 700 feet of board walk.

Articles made.

Closet for carpenter's tools	1
Closet for shoemaker's tools	1
Blocks for wagon	2
Ironing boards	4
Carpenter's bench	1
Trestles	5
Meat block	1
Bread boards	4
Hat and coat hangers	6
Stepladders	2
Shoemaker's bench	4
Typewriter stands	12
Handle for wrench	1
Rack for tools	1
Keys	3

REPORT OF SEWING, NUMBER OF ARTICLES MADE OR MENDED DURING YEAR.

Made.

Bleached double sheets	15
Bleached single sheets	17
Unbleached single sheets	183
Unbleached pillow slips	139
Wash cloths	27
Brown crash towels	138
Bleached crash towels	38
Tablecloths	13
Napkins	72
Dusters	6
Holders	22

Dishcloths		27
Hickory shirts		104
Percale shirts		45
Aprons		23
Sleeves		4
Clothes bags		2
Curtains		13
Overalls		99
Woolen pants	pairs	24
Waist		1
Ticks for pillows		10

Mended.

Shirts		2
Nightshirts		1
Pants	pairs	4
Dress		1
Coats		6
Blankets	pair	1
Stockings	pairs	206½
Overalls		6
Rugs		1

POPULATION.

Admissions and discharges.

Number received during year	64
Returned to Board of Children's Guardians or absconded	27
Number in institution June 30, 1908	37
Largest number pupils at any one time	40
Smallest number pupils at any one time	1
Daily average number	23.94
Number days maintenance of pupils	7,997
Number days maintenance of employees	5,547
Per capita rate without salaries	$208.76
Per capita rate with salaries	$444.67

The small attendance, hence large per capita, is due to the fact that the institution is new and also to the fact that the defective steam and water facilities have prevented the taking of more pupils. With a superintendent's dwelling and the perfection of a steam and water service, it is estimated that the per capita can be reduced to 60 per cent of its present figure. The necessary salary charges will not be increased more than 20 per cent for an increase of 100 per cent in pupils. The earning capacity of the school, which will be shown in the next report, should pay any other additional ordinary cost. There is much of produce now that will reduce the expenses for 1909. The corn and fodder products now at hand will save many months' horse feed, and the large yield of vegetables will not only furnish the school with much of its food for the current year, but will furnish to a large extent seed for the next year.

Receipts from Congressional appropriations.

Maintenance	$5,000.00
Furniture and equipment	4,000.00
Stable and equipment	1,500.00
Salaries	6,120.00

Expenditures from appropriations.

Salaries	$5,117.30
Maintenance	4,997.94
Furniture and equipment	4,000.00
Stable and equipment	1,495.64

Detailed account of expenditure of appropriation for maintenance.

Vehicles	$169.00
Horse	200.00
Groceries	959.93
Bread	56.96
Milk	235.61
Ice	27.84
Forage	775.45
Dry goods	23.52
Stationery, miscellaneous	48.43
Fuel	1,197.57
Saddlery	111.36
Hardware and tin	243.90
Fresh meats	187.67
Car tickets	30.00
Boots (rubber)	11.41
Drugs	10.60
Lumber	91.61
Repairs	228.27
Fertilizer and seed	217.81
Telephone service	96.00
Horseshoeing	75.00
Total	4,997.94

Detailed account of expenditure of appropriation for furniture and equipment.

Hardware, tin, and tools	$163.80
Bedding and beds	1,054.67
Dry goods	131.81
Furniture	986.36
Schoolbooks	28.08
House furnishings	190.99
Miscellaneous	82.23
Electric fixtures	671.60
Window screens	418.45
Treatment of floors	270.00
Total	3,997.99

Detail of expenditures for stable and equipment.

Contract for building stable	$1,297.00
Equipment	198.64
Unexpended balance	4.36
Total	1,500.00

Amounts appropriated for the support of the institution during the fiscal year 1909, with the amounts estimated as necessary for the fiscal year 1910.

	1909.	1910.
Superintendent	$1,200	$1,500
Matron of school	480	480
2 care takers, at $360 each	720	.....
2 care takers, at $400 each	.....	800
2 assistant care takers, at $300 each	600	600
2 teachers, at $480 each	960	960
1 sewing teacher	360	360
1 manual-training teacher	480	480
1 farmer	480	600
1 watchman	300	300
1 laundress	240	240
1 cook	240	240
2 housemaids, at $150 each	.....	300
In all for salaries	6,060	6,960
For temporary service	500	500
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horse, vehicles, and harness	5,000	8,000
For necessary furniture and equipment	2,000	1,800
For tiling and piping	500	300
For repairs and improvements, building and grounds	300	1,000
For grading and road making	.....	1,000
For building for storage of products and feed bins	.....	1,500
For dwelling for superintendent	.....	6,000
Total	14,360	26,060

While the Industrial Home School for Colored Children has had too brief an existence to claim great achievements, it is most gratifying to be able to say that reformation and progress are both in evidence.

We find the average grade of intelligence of our boys is much better indeed than their educational acquirements would indicate. Almost without an exception it is the boy's previous environment that has been his undoing. To a large extent even the "incorrigibles" soon become pliable and bend to the tasks assigned them with a heartiness that deals a deathblow to the assumption that they "won't work." As these boys learn to work, slowly but surely they get some idea of the beauty of service, of the duty of self-dependence, and reliability. "Truants and incorrigibles" as they are, we have been able to send almost half the entire number, singly and in groups, into the city, with the result that they reported at the time set without a single failure.

Give to Blue Plains a corps of officers made up of men and women consecrated to the uplift of humanity in general, and to these boys of our own race in particular, and there is no doubt that the future shall see established here an institution of which not only the District of Columbia but the entire country may be proud.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. WM. COOK,
Superintendent.

GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary to Board.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: The trustees of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1908. The home is located on Wisconsin avenue NW.

The following is a list of the officers and members of the board of trustees as of that date:

OFFICERS.

President, Bernard T. Janney, residence, 1671 Thirty-first street NW., Washington, D. C.; Vice-president, Walter C. Clephane, residence, 1747 Corcoran street NW., Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse, residence, 2823 Q street NW., Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
Richard R. Bright, 238 Maryland avenue NE	1909
F. W. McReynolds, 3241 R street NW	1909
Bernard T. Janney, 1671 Thirty-first street NW	1909
Walter C. Clephane, 1747 Corcoran street NW	1910
Miss Ella Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street NW	1910
Mrs. John Magruder, 3007 Q street NW	1910
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse, 2823 Q street NW	1911
J. B. T. Tupper, 1333 Twenty-first street NW	1911
J. Ormond Wilson, 1439 Massachusetts avenue NW	1911

COMMITTEES.

Buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.—Walter C. Clephane, chairman; F. W. McReynolds, J. Ormond Wilson.

Employees, education, and industries.—Bernard T. Janney, chairman; Mrs. John Magruder, R. R. Bright.

Admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.—J. B. T. Tupper, chairman; Miss Ella Moore, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The following persons were the officers and employees of the home at the close of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1908. The rates of compensation of these officers and employees as of that date are set opposite their respective names, to wit:

	Annual salary.
Rev. Charles W. Skinner, superintendent	$1,200
Mrs. Fannie F. Skinner, matron	480
Florence Muckelroy, matron	360
Laceye C. Haycock, matron	360
Bertha Thorpe, assistant matron	300
Mrs. Catherine Wolf, assistant matron	300
Ellen D. McLoughlin, housekeeper	360
Annie M. Stidham, sewing teacher	360

	Annual salary.
Lewis A. Blundon, manual training teacher	$600
Irving Miller, florist	720
Robert L. Haycock, supervisor [a]	80
Daniel W. Mills, farmer	480
Hattie VanDeventer, nurse	300
Lizzie Simms, laundress	240
Minnie Roberts, cook	240
Susie Young, housemaid	144
Lucy Dyson, housemaid	144
Charles H. Smith, engineer	600
	7,268

All the employees of the home receive their board, washing, and lodging in addition to the salaries named.

Estimated value of property owned by Industrial Home School.

Real estate without improvements	$187,000
Buildings	150,000
Personal property	3,230
Greenhouse plants	1,800
Farm crops	250
Total	342,280

There are no endowment funds at the disposal of this institution. There is no outstanding indebtedness.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1908:

Receipts charged to maintenance account:		
Balance in school fund	$1,553.71	
Appropriation for maintenance	9,412.00	
Receipts from greenhouse sales	2,630.96	
Receipts from farm sales	37.69	
Miscellaneous	3.45	
Receipts from board of children	856.00	
Receipts from Board of Children's Guardians	6,499.34	
Payment of unsettled account of B. C. G	2,686.95	
Total		$23,680.10
Maintenance expenses:		
Bread	$1,185.44	
Dentist bill	123.00	
Dry goods	1,939.46	
Electricity	153.09	
Forage	396.92	
Farm tools, seeds, saddlery, wagons, etc	252.50	
Fresh meats and fish	1,641.51	
Fruit	296.95	
Fuel	2,232.50	
Gas	475.80	

[a] Mr. Haycock is the principal of the public school on the grounds and is paid from the public school funds. In return for his board, washing, and lodging, however, he has been acting outside of school hours as boys' supervisor during the school months. During the summer months, when he is not paid as a public school teacher, he has been put upon the temporary pay roll, during which time he has devoted his entire time to caring for the boys.

Maintenance expenses—Continued.		
Greenhouse supplies, seeds, plants, tools, etc	$596.46	
Groceries	2,911.69	
House furnishings	942.12	
Ice	254.30	
Medical attendance and drugs	408.64	
Milk	2,391.68	
Miscellaneous	409.97	
Music and musical instruments	225.86	
Playground supplies	122.00	
Shoes	781.47	
Shoe repairing	560.55	
Tin and hardware	114.79	
Traveling expenses	106.22	
Total expenditures for maintenance		$18,522.92
Balance in school fund		5,157.18

The amounts appropriated for the salaries, temporary labor, pumping plant, and repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds for the year ending June 30, 1908, were:

Temporary labor		$400.00
Expended:		
Night watchman	$33.25	
Boys' supervisor during the summer	121.99	
Summer teacher	50.00	
Supply matron	133.00	
Music teacher	25.00	
Military instructor	20.00	
House cleaning, barber, etc	16.52	
		399.76
Balance in temporary labor		0.24
Salaries		7,188.00
Expended:		
Superintendent	1,200.00	
Matron	480.00	
Two matrons, at $360	720.00	
Two assistant matrons, at $300	600.00	
Housekeeper	360.00	
Sewing teacher	360.00	
Nurse	300.00	
Manual-training teacher	600.00	
Engineer	598.33	
Florist	720.00	
Farmer	480.00	
Laundress	240.00	
One housemaid	138.00	
One housemaid	138.00	
Cook	237.33	
		7,171.66
Balance		16.34
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds		3,000.00
Expended:		
Paints, glass, and oils	403.50	
Lumber	709.09	
Plumbing, papering, repairing	1,862.41	
		2,975.00
Balance		25.00

Pumping plant		$550.00
Expended:		
For electric current	$396.00	
Repairs to motor, etc	131.87	
		527.87
Balance		22.13
Total of all expenditures for year ending June 30, 1908, was		29,597.21
The per capita cost was		220.20

NOTE.—The per capita cost is obtained by dividing the total of all expenditures by the number days' attendance and multiplying by the number days in year.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

The buildings owned by this institution are the same as reported in our last annual report, to wit:

1. The main building, in which are located:
   The boys' dormitories.
   Bedrooms for officers and employees.
   The hospital.
   The dining hall.
   The office, etc.
2. The cottage, in which are located:
   The girls' dormitories, etc.
3. The school building, a well-built, 4-room, brick structure, in which are located the public schools of the District of Columbia for the children who are inmates of this home.
4. The stable.
5. The machine shop, etc.
6. The greenhouses.

CHANGE OF LOCATION OF SCHOOL.

Your board deems it proper to again call to your attention, and to ask you to place before Congress for its earnest consideration, the pending question of the removal of this institution to some other site. For some years past the officials of the Navy Department have been desirous of acquiring the possession of so much of the grounds of the Industrial Home School as are embraced within the limits of the Naval Observatory Circle, and bills have been introduced into Congress looking toward this end. Because of this fact Congress has not seen fit to make any considerable appropriations for new buildings, or even for extensive repairs upon the old buildings. The consequence has been that because of the lack of the needed repairs, certain of the older buildings are gradually becoming more dilapidated, and are not and can not be kept up to that standard which should characterize all buildings of this character. It would seem only right that this question of the proposed acquisition of our grounds by the government, and the consequent transfer of the home to some other locality, should be settled as speedily as possible.

It should be remembered that the value of suburban real estate is rapidly increasing, and that a sum of money which to-day might be sufficient to purchase an adequate amount of territory for this school in some other locality would be entirely insufficient for that purpose two or three years hence. Your board has had in view several different sites for the school should the proposed change be made. But of course nothing can be done toward securing options upon these

sites until congressional action is obtained. If it should be definitely determined not to make the suggested transfer in the near future, then we believe that there should be no further delay in repairing the portion of our main building which was erected in 1831 and used for some time thereafter as the Georgetown poorhouse. An appropriation of $50,000 for the erection of a new building to accommodate the manual-training department, the laundry, and the nursery, which are at present located in this old building, we believe should be made.

NEW BOILER.

The building inspector of the District of Columbia has reported that one of the boilers in the main engine room is burned out. At the last session of Congress we asked for an appropriation to replace that boiler. This, however, was not granted. So the building inspector now informs us that under these circumstances he will permit us to use the boiler as a low-pressure boiler during the next fiscal year, but that he positively will not permit us to do so beyond that time. This means, of course, that an appropriation for a new boiler is immediately imperative, and it is estimated that $1,000 will be required for that purpose.

PAINTING AND REPAIRING.

All the wood and metal work on all of the buildings has received two coats of paint.

The roofs and down spouts have been repaired or made new and are now in excellent condition.

GREENHOUSES REBUILT.

Four out of five greenhouses have been rebuilt with iron gutters in place of tin, and with improved ventilating apparatus, affording more light and air.

In place of the small, unsafe, and inadequate boiler in the two east greenhouses a large, safe, and easily controlled hot-water heater has been installed.

In these greenhouses at least 100,000 flowers were bloomed. Many of the plants were used in the children's gardens and for decorative purposes on the grounds; but in addition to these, notwithstanding the low prices caused by the panic, enough were sold to amount to $2,630.96.

A NEW METAL CEILING.

In the children's dining room a new metal ceiling has been placed over the constantly crumbling and always unsafe plaster ceiling.

NEW GATEHOUSE.

At the north entrance to our grounds, where in inclement weather people are frequently compelled to wait half an hour for a car, an artistic and suitable house is being built.

A RESERVE MOTOR INSTALLED.

We now have at our pumping plant two motors in excellent condition. For this reserve motor we have unceasingly sought ever since the plant was opened in 1903. We believe that for the expense of the additional motor the District will be amply compensated by the saving in the cost of repairs.

IMPROVED SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the boys' dormitories has been greatly improved by doubling the size and laying a cement floor in the lavatory adjacent.

NEW GARMENTS.

Beside helping to mend garments for 133 children the girls have assisted in making 1,871 new garments.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The military instruction given by Major Webb and his predecessors has greatly improved the appearance of the young cadets, and the last competitive drill, held in June, was considered a most creditable effort.

MUSIC.

The band instruments purchased two years ago have been in constant use, and the boys are able to play most acceptably for our chapel exercises.

COOKING CLASS.

A cooking class has been introduced into the Industrial Home School, as in other public schools of the city. The children of the seventh and eighth grades became members. Our girls evinced a high degree of interest and are putting in practice the lessons learned.

A FIELD CLEARED.

Mr. J. William Henry, the trustee of the property adjacent to the southwest corner of our grounds, permitted us to have the use of a 2-acre lot until it should be sold, if we would clear it from a large, thick growth of underbrush. We promptly accepted the conditions and have cleared it and planted it with corn. Many people in the community have expressed appreciation at the change.

MATRONS.

In our last annual report, certain increases in salary were requested, and an additional matron at $360 per year was earnestly asked for.

An inspection of our annual reports for some years back will disclose the following facts:

In the year 1901, with an average of 119 inmates, we had the same number of matrons as at present.

In 1903, with an average of 124 inmates, we had 1 more matron than at present.

In 1905, with an average of 127 inmates, we had 2 more matrons than at present.

In making its estimates for the following year, through what your board has been led to believe was an oversight, the number of matrons was reduced by 2, although the number of children committed to the home had increased. We have understood that this reduction in the number of matrons at that time was due to the fact that the committee on appropriations, through inadvertence based the Industrial Home School allotment upon an old schedule of employees, which had long been obsolete.

During the past year, with an average number of inmates of 133, we have had the same number of matrons as in 1901, when we had only 119 inmates, and 2 less matrons than in 1905, when we had 127 inmates.

We might call your attention to the fact that a similar institution in this District for colored children, which has a maximum capacity of only 80 children, and the average number of inmates in which during the past year was less than 38, is given 4 matrons, while we, with an average attendance of 133, are given only 5.

This condition of affairs has resulted in severely overtaxing our very faithful and efficient matrons, who have found it impossible, with satisfaction to themselves and credit to the institution, to attend to the duties imposed upon them. As an illustration of the amount of work imposed upon the ladies who occupy the positions of matrons, we think it proper to say that on a recent date when members of our board were at the school in the performance of their duties, they found that the head matron, who acts as assistant superintendent, had been obliged to commence her work at 5 o'clock in the morning and was constantly on duty until 9 o'clock in the evening of that day. Of course, we can not say that this is a daily occurrence, but we are sorry to say that it is frequent. The same situation exists with regard to the other matrons in the school. It is not unusual for one matron to be obliged to look after 70 boys in the dressing room.

We earnestly request that the Board of Charities will use its best endeavors to induce Congress to restore to us, at least one of the matrons which it took from us in 1905. This would only necessitate an increase in our allowance for salaries of $360 per year.

HOUSEMAIDS.

It is a well-known fact that the salaries of housemaids in the District of Columbia have materially advanced during the last few years, so that at the present time it is well-nigh impossible to obtain housemaids in private families for a compensation as low as $12 per month. In an institution of the size of this one the difficulty becomes even greater, and although we have been able, after much effort, to obtain housemaids at this salary, we find, much to our regret, that we can not retain them and that constant changes are made necessary in this department of our force, because these maids leave at the first opportunity of receiving a higher salary. For this the maids can not be blamed, but the efficiency of our work is seriously impeded.

We therefore ask for an increase in the salaries of our housemaids from $12 to $16 per month.

FARMER.

Again we must call attention to the very inadequate salary, viz, $480 per annum, paid to our farmer. The salary is less than that received by the employee of the colored Industrial Home School occupying a similar position. In our annual reports we have repeatedly mentioned the fact that we are fortunate in having as the incumbent of this office a man of sterling character and who is ably fitted to carry on his work. The results have made it possible for us to raise all our own vegetables and have a little surplus for sale. Simple justice demands that his services be recognized and that he receive a compensation of at least $600 per annum.

The following statement shows the amount of produce raised on the farm during the last fiscal year, as well as other labor which has been done by our farmer:

Beans	bushels	18	Pumpkins		50
Beans, lima	quarts	133	Parsnips	bushels	10
Beets	bunches	175	Peas	do	44
	bushels	24	Potatoes, sweet	do	68
Carrots	do	11	Potatoes	do	234
Celery	stalks	2,300	Peppers	pods	480
Corn	dozen ears	560½	Parsley	bunches	850
	bushels	17	Radish	do	60
Chicken	pounds	236	Squash		110
Cabbage	heads	2,081	Strawberries	quarts	938
Cucumbers		1,127	Tomatoes	bushels	286
Eggplants		68	Turnips	do	150
Eggs	dozen	207 5/12			
Hay	tons	4	*Hauled by farmer.*		
Kale	barrels	29			
Lettuce	heads	2,450	Cow manure	loads	20
Oyster plant	bushels	5	Horse manure	do	47
Onions	do	32	Street sweepings	do	56
	bunches	1,300	Bricks		5,004

FLORIST.

We are gratified at the action of Congress in granting us the increase of the salary of our florist, which was requested by us in our report of two years ago. This gentleman has continued to devote himself with untiring energy to the work committed to him, and has been in receipt of offers from other institutions of salaries in advance of that which we now pay. His services have only been retained in the hope that Congress would grant him a further increase to $840 per annum.

ENGINEER.

Great difficulty has been experienced in finding a satisfactory engineer to operate a plant of the size which is necessarily maintained in our buildings, at the salary now allowed, to wit, $600 per annum. Competent engineers can generally command a higher compensation than this. Indeed, at times during the winter months our superintendent has been almost in despair of being able to find anyone at all who would consent to accept the position. Such a situation in an institution caring for 134 children, to say nothing of the force of officers and employees, can better be imagined than expressed. We believe that in order to obtain and retain a competent engineer, a salary of at least $720 per annum will have to be paid.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Too much can not be said in praise of the work as it has been conducted by Rev. Charles W. Skinner, our superintendent. Mr. Skinner is a clergyman of ability. In order to fill the position of superintendent of this institution, however, a man must possess not only moral and intellectual qualifications pertaining to a clergyman, but must also possess a knowledge of mechanics, farming, horticulture, and be a fairly efficient steam, electric, and heating engineer. In addition to all of this, he must be an excellent judge of human nature and have the kindly and philanthropic spirit which would fit him to tenderly care for the boys and girls under his charge. All of these qualifications our superintendent possesses in a marked degree, and we earnestly ask that his salary be increased from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

During the past year two of our trustees, Mrs. Lucia E. Blount and Dr. George W. Wood, have found it necessary to resign their membership upon the board. We desire to publicly express to these retiring members our thanks for their unselfish work in aiding in the development of this home. Fortunately, the board is not entirely deprived of the services of Doctor Wood, because he is acting as the physician to the home.

In the place of the two retiring members, the Commissioners have appointed Mr. Richard R. Bright and Mrs. John Magruder, both of whom have proven themselves to be well qualified for this work.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

The following is a statement of the admissions into and the discharges from the home during the past fiscal year:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in school June 30, 1907	87	44	131
Number received from Board of Children's Guardians	55	16	71
Number received from other sources	27	10	37
Total	169	70	239
Returned to parents or friends	14	7	21
Provided with situations or homes	6	4	10
Returned to Board of Children's Guardians	62	21	83
Temporary absences	2		2
Number in school June 30, 1908	85	38	123
Daily average number			133 73/366
Highest number in school at any one time			144
Lowest number in school at any one time			122
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees			7,320
Number of days' maintenance furnished inmates			48,751

Of admissions above reported, 33 were re-admissions.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First. An early decision upon the question of the change of location of the home, and if it should be decided not to change the location, then an appropriation of $50,000 for the erection of a new building.

Second. In any event the immediate appropriation of $1,000 for a new boiler.

Third. The addition of a matron at $360 per year.

Fourth. The following increases in salaries: (*a*) Of the housemaids from $144 to $192 per year; (*b*) of the farmer from $480 to $600 per year; (*c*) of the florist from $720 to $840 per year; (*d*) of the engineer from $600 to $720 per year; (*e*) of the superintendent from $1,200 to $1,500 per year.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

The following are the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910:

SALARIES.

Superintendent		$1,500
Matron		480
Two matrons at $360		720
Two assistant matrons at $300		600
Housekeeper		360
Sewing teacher		360
Nurse		300
Manual-training teacher		600
Engineer		720
Florist		840
Farmer		600
Laundress		240
Two housemaids at $192		384
Cook		240
Temporary labor		400
Total		8,344
Maintenance	$10,000	
New building for manual training, laundry, and nursery	50,000	
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, including new boiler	3,000	
Pumping plant	550	
		63,550
Total		71,894

Respectfully submitted.

B. T. JANNEY,
President.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Officers.—Mrs. Helen A. Cook, president, 1118 Sixteenth street NW.; Mrs. M. V. Datcher, vice-president, 1212 Sixteenth street NW.; Mrs. R. L. Brooks, treasurer, 408 B street SE.; Mr. L. M. Hershaw, secretary, 1460 T street NW.
Superintendent.—Miss Mary E. Nalle.

WASHINGTON D. C., *January 4, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: Owing to the illness of the president, who, until January, 1908, and for nearly thirty years before, had been secretary of The National Association, there has been some delay in preparing the annual report. But the essential facts are as submitted in the present paper, and, although the statement might be fuller and contain some interesting comment and a few suggestions, they must be put aside in the interest of promptness and await another opportunity.

The children continue to be in good health and are contented and happy, though they are deprived of the many interests and pleasures that children enjoy in the home of their parents, however humble. The forty-five years of experience of the Home are, however, of great value when the time comes for placing them in private homes. There is always a waiting list at the end of the school year—either for indenture or adoption—far longer than can be filled by children of the desired age. There are some sections of country, not too distant from Washington, for frequent correspondence and occasional visits of inspection, from which requests come regularly, year after year, and where the whole sentiment of the place seems to be friendly and kindly.

With regret for unavoidable delay and with appreciation of courtesy in waiting by the Board of Charities, I am,

Respectfully, yours,

HELEN A. COOK.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

TREASURER'S REPORT

RECEIPTS

Brought forward	$229.36
By check from Board of Charities	9,900.00
Cash	235.25
Other receipts	6.73
Total	10,371.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and wages	$3,102.98
Food supplies	4,550.23
Clothing and shoes	996.22
Fuel	715.90
Repairs	211.68
Other items of current expense	751.01
Total	10,328.02
Total receipts	10,371.34
Total disbursed	10,328.02
Balance	43.32

Private fund.

RECEIPTS.

Brought forward	$2,314.22
Interest	1,762.90
Total	4,077.12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary	120.00
Total receipts	4,077.12
Total disbursed	120.00
Balance	3,957.12

Respectfully submitted.

RACHEL L. BROOKS, *Treasurer.*

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1907	6	70	[a] 35	[a] 111
Admitted during year	.....	9	7	16
Readmitted during year	.....	1	2	3
Total	6	80	[a] 44	[a] 130
Returned to friends	.....	7	2	9
Homes found for	.....	8	2	10
Sent to insane asylum, District of Columbia	1	.....	.....	1
Died	1	1	.....	2
Number in institution June 30, 1908	4	64	38	106
Total	6	80	42	128
Daily average number	4.8	66.5	33.3	99.9

[a] Includes two girls not accounted for in record book.

M. E. NALLE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

Officials.—Z. T. Sowers, president; A. B. Browne, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. Smithe, secretary; Alexander Britton, treasurer.

Directors.—Z. T. Sowers, A. B. Browne, Alexander Britton, M. M. Parker, J. B. Larner, Mrs. L. M. Smithe, Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. W. H. Bayly, Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, Mrs. Simon Wolf.

Medical staff.—Chief: Z. T. Sowers, M. D. Ophthalmologist: D. K. Shute, M. D. Laryngologist: C. W. Richardson, M. D. Dermatologist: R. B. Carmichael, M. D. General diseases: V. B. Jackson, M. D.; J. S. Wall, M. D.; L. T. B. Johnson, M. D.; Fremont Smith, M. D. Visiting surgeon: Wm. F. M. Sowers, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Report for year ending June 30, 1908.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1907	19	13	32
Admitted during year	11	10	21
Readmitted	1		1
Total	31	23	54
Adoptions during year	2	2	4
Returned to relatives or friends	3	1	4
Transferred to other institutions	2		2
Died	8	9	17
Number in institution June 30, 1908	13	14	27
Total	28	26	54
Daily average number during the year			28+
Highest number in institution at any one time			32
Lowest number in institution at any one time			24
Total number of days board furnished employees during year			5,901

Physician's report.

Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.
Abscesses	4				4
Anæmia, secondary	3	1			4
Births, premature				2	2
Bronchitis	5	1			6
Cellulitis	1				1
Colitis, entero	2			1	3
Dermatitis, exfoliativa	1				1
Eczema	3		1		4
Enteritis, gastro	2	1		1	4
Erythema	2	1			3
Exhaustion, heat				1	1
Foot, infected	2				2
Furunculosis	5	1	1		7
Gastritis		1		1	2
Submaxillary glands, infected	1				1
Hordeolum	2				2
Inanition					

Physician's report—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.
Influenza	5				5
Indigestion, intestinal	8	1	1		10
Keratitis			1		1
Malnutrition		1	3	2	6
Marasmus		1		2	3
Ophthalmia	3	1			4
Otitis media	2				2
Parotitis	1			1	1
Pemphigis	1				1
Phimosis		1			1
Pneumonia:					
Broncho	7	1			8
Lobar	1			1	2
Rhus toxicodendron	2				2
Umbilical stump, infected	1				1
Syphilis, congenital		1	1	3	5
Thymus, enlarged				1	1
Tonsilitis	2	1			3
Tuberculosis				1	1
Total	66	14	8	17	105

Deaths.

1907—July	3
August	3
September	2
October	1
1908—January	1
March	1
April	3
June	3
Total	17

The board is again forced by lack of funds to ask that your invaluable assistance may be given us in obtaining the continuance of the former annual appropriation of $6,000 for the coming year, and the directors would greatly appreciate your kindness if you felt that you could recommend that the amount be paid quarterly, as was formerly the custom.

Our expenses average nearly $8,000 yearly, and in order to meet them we are dependent (aside from the congressional appropriation, which is used solely for maintenance) upon the yearly dues of the members of the different boards and upon donations from friends of the charity, as we have no endowment fund.

Since the hospital was opened in 1887 there have been 1,277 little ones adopted into happy homes, where they will be trained to become useful men and women. This we consider to be our best and most satisfactory work.

We thank you for the kindly sympathy and helping hand which you have hitherto given these abandoned and friendless babies, and trust you will recommend that the appropriation for 1909–10 be given us.

Respectfully submitted by the board of directors.

Z. T. SOWERS, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

I have the honor to submit herewith statement showing receipts and disbursements from public and private funds for the year ending June 30, 1908:

Public funds.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1907	$54.40
From disbursing officer, District of Columbia	2,805.50
From private funds	2,825.00
Total	5,684.90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries, matron, head nurse, janitor, and help	2,955.24
Matron's sundries	385.95
Provisions and gas	2,294.40
	5,635.59
Balance in bank	49.31
Total	5,684.90

Private funds.

RECEIPTS.

On hand June 30, 1907	$243.60
Receipts	8,561.75
	8,805.35

DISBURSEMENTS.

On secretary's requisitions	1,463.52
Advanced to public funds	2,825.00
Balance in bank	4,516.83
	8,805.35

Respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER BRITTON, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of recent date I most respectfully submit the following:

St. Ann's Infant Asylum is a corporate body of Sisters of Charity, who have cared for the infants and destitute children in the District for the last forty-eight years, with regret that our limited means will not allow us to extend our charity to the many demands made on us. This corporate body consists of seven members, president, treasurer, and secretary. Sister E. Relihan, president; Sister Mary Teresa Daly, treasurer; Sister Vincentia Waltzing, secretary; Sister Mary J. Garland, Sister Philomenia Donoghue, Sister Placida McDonald, Sister Clotilda Richardson compose the body. Annual meetings are held regularly. The advanced prices of provisions, as well as everything, compels me to ask Congress for an increase of $600 to our usual appropriation of $5,400 to enable us to carry on our work. It is useless for us to make suggestions for improving our work when we have not the means of carrying them out. We are most grateful to the Members of Congress for the aid they give us; also to all the members of the Board of Charities, who are on all occasions kind and obliging, etc.

I remain, very respectfully,

SISTER E. RELIHAN, *President.*

Receipts and expenses.

Balance on hand June 30, 1907	$250.00
Appropriation	5,400.00
Legacy	100.00
All other receipts	3,465.54
	9,215.54
Expenses	2,359.40
Improvements	895.00
Repairs	385.20
All other items of current expenses	5,290.25
Cash on hand	285.69
	9,215.54
Estimated value of property	100,000.00
Furniture	950.00

Admissions, discharges, etc., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1907	76	69	145
Admitted during year	46	40	86
Total	122	109	231
Returned to friends	29	25	54
Transferred to other institutions	7	7	14
Adopted	3	4	7
Died	19	13	32
Number in institution June 30, 1908	64	60	124
Total	122	109	231
Daily average number	64	60	124

Highest number in institution at any one time	135
Lowest number in institution at any one time	120
Number of days' board furnished employees during year	10,220

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REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Officers.—President, Fred. Imhof; vice-president, Wm. Kettler; secretary, Wm. F. Meyers; treasurer, Chas. G. Rogier.

Board of directors.—Geo. J. Bessler, Charles Botsch, C. A. Didden, Charles Graff, Charles E. Gerner, J. A. Griesbauer, Adolph Gude, Frederick Imhof, Jacob Jose, Louis Kettler, Wm. Kettler, Werner Koch, A. Löffler, jr., Theodore Plitt, Charles G. Rogier, Harry Rothschild, John F. Schneider, Geo. K. Baier, M. D.

Honorary directors.—Active: Simon Wolf, William Kettler. Passive: George G. Seufferle, Christian Heurich.

Delegates.—Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Rosina Botsch; Ladies' Sewing Society, Mrs. Catharine Löffler; Germania Männerchor, Leon Pohlmann; Washington Sängerbund, A. F. Jorss; Arminius Lodge, No. 25, F. A. A. M., Henry Pœtzmann.

Superintendent.—H. W. Meyer.

Matron.—Mrs. Lena Meyer.

Ladies' Aid Society.—President, Mrs. Rosina Botsch; first vice-president, Mrs. K. Gotthilde Barthel; second vice-president, Mrs. Pauline Walther; recording secretary, Mrs. Dora Böttcher; financial secretary, Mrs. Marie Böttcher; treasurer, Mrs. C. Schäfer.

Ladies' Sewing Society.—Honorary president, Mrs. Emma Pösche; president, Mrs. Catharine Löffler; first vice-president, Mrs. Lizzie Wetzel; second vice-president, Mrs. A. Schnäbel; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Sanders; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma Thomfordt; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Klakring.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the German Orphan Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, together with a financial statement covering the same period.

We are again able to report a most satisfactory result of our year's work. The members of the board of trustees, as well as the two ladies' societies, have worked harmoniously under the able direction of the presiding officer, Mr. Friedrich Imhof.

The attendance at the monthly board meetings and at the extra meetings has been very good.

The health of the orphans has been good; no case of serious sickness occurred.

The conduct of the orphans, as well as their progress in learning, has been very satisfactory.

It appears only just to acknowledge here the public spirit and beneficent charity of a great many citizens who have furnished the institution with clothing and food and donated so liberally to the cause of the orphans.

During the past year the home has been kept in good repair and sanitary condition, and the farm has been generally improved.

We have lost through death our superintendent, Jacob Gerstenburg, and through resignation the matron, Margarethe Gerstenberg, and have appointed as superintendent and matron, respectively, Mr. H. W. Meyer and Mrs. Lena Meyer from New York, and take pleasure in expressing our acknowledgments for the zeal and fidelity which they have manifested, and which have rendered the conduct of the *institution* very satisfactory.

The number of the inmates at the beginning of the fiscal year was 54, 28 boys and 26 girls; the number at the end of the fiscal year is 58, 29 boys and 29 girls; 12 children were admitted and 18 discharged during the year; of the 18 discharged 11 were returned to surviving parents or relatives and 7 were placed to learn a trade.

All children of school age attended the schools at Good Hope, D. C., and the various Sabbath schools on Sunday.

The assets of the asylum are estimated to be $30,000; the receipts during the year were, with balance, $12,230.21; the expenditures were $11,165.32, leaving balance at the end of the fiscal year of $1,064.89.

I also submit a list of officers, directors, and delegates, and in the name and by direction of the board of directors respectfully solicit continuance of your recommendation, as per agreement, of an appropriation of $300 for maintenance and support of our institution.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. MEYERS, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	$706.42
From board of inmates	230.00
From Ladies' Aid Society	869.00
From Ladies' Sewing Society	850.00
From legacies	5,788.72
Donations	128.31
From sale of products	192.13
From Government appropriation	900.00
From all other private sources	2,565.63
Total receipts	12,230.21

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	1,999.40
Current repairs	119.22
Extra repairs	300.00
Medicine, drugs, etc	11.20
Material used in industries	205.00
Fuel	335.82
Ladies' Aid Society, for groceries, provisions, etc	869.00
Ladies' Sewing Society, for wearing apparel, etc	850.00
All other items of current expense	1,475.68
Investment	5,000.00
Balance June 30	1,064.89
Total	12,230.21

REPORT OF MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D C., *September 19, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the fifteenth annual report of the Municipal Lodging House, June 30, being the end of the fiscal year.

There were 7,785 persons cared for in the institution during the year, which was 2,079 more than those cared for during the previous year. This great increase was due to the extensive closing down of great works and factories during last season, which threw thousands of men out of employment all over the country. This was evidenced by the greatly increased number of intelligent looking mechanics of all kinds who applied for shelter, and also by the very large number who obtained temporary employment notwithstanding the hard times. In other words, the average was a better class of men than usual.

A good many were turned away at times, not only after 10 p. m., which is the closing hour, but sometimes as early as 3 p. m., the house being full at that hour. The capacity of the house is 50 beds. Twenty-seven nights during the winter the house was closed somewhat earlier than 10 p. m., with an average of 52 men during the said twenty-seven nights, and an average of 10 men turned away nightly during the same period. This occurred in the months of January and February.

Through the entire year more or less men are turned away from the lodging house after 10 p. m., which I greatly regret; but as the employees are on duty for sixteen hours every day (and you have very kindly not asked me to keep the house open longer hours with the present force), therefore, gentlemen, I earnestly urge that you use your good influence with Congress in behalf of this institution and ask for a night watch for the entire year at $20 per month, and that the appropriation be increased $300 for his salary and maintenance. Also, that a further increase of $300 be made for the occupants of this institution. As there was a deficiency of considerable more than $100 last year, I was able to pay only part of the nominal rent on the building we occupy, and for the last three months of the year was compelled to greatly reduce the allowance of food to the men, and also to buy much of the food for our personal use during the last quarter of the fiscal year. I also kindly ask that the laborer's salary be increased from $30 to $40 per month. The position is a very trying one, and the hours are very long. Therefore I ask that the appropriation for the Municipal Lodging House be increased from $3,700 to $4,300.

The gentlemen of the Night Lodging House Association have put the house in thorough repair for the coming year, with a splendid new water-closet for the men, new tin roof on the wood shed, and other minor repairs; the entire roof has been treated to two coats of paint, and the house has been thoroughly fumigated with sulphuric acid and cyanide of potassium. The blankets have all been thoroughly washed.

During the year there was manufactured and sold 237⅜ cords of kindling wood, which was 194 cords less than what was sold the previous year. The decrease in sales was caused by the exceptionally high prices paid for cord wood during last winter, the wood costing at times $8.25 laid down at the lodging house. The profit on the wood sold was $268.60, which was turned over to the collector of taxes.

Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908		$3,700.00
Expenses:		
Provisions	$1,001.79	
Fuel	123.48	
Laundry	118.52	
Gas	123.90	
Miscellaneous	78.12	
Stationery and printing	9.69	
Repairs	11.90	
Electric current	.42	
Telephone	60.00	
Linen	127.25	
Furnishings	38.29	
Rent	80.00	
Salaries	1,920.00	
		3,693.36
Balance unexpended		6.64

Tabulated statement of men furnished meals and lodgings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

	Out of work.	Sick or crippled.	Total.		Out of work.	Sick or crippled.	Total.
NATIVE BORN.				FOREIGN BORN—cont'd.			
White	4,739	245	4,984	Ireland	319	67	386
Colored	1,064	236	1,300	Jamaica	6		6
				Mexico	5		5
FOREIGN BORN.				Norway	32		32
				Nova Scotia	1		1
Africa	2		2	Poland	14		14
Algeria	5		5	Porto Rico	1		1
Armenia	2		2	Russia	67		67
Austria	48	2	50	Roumania	2		2
Canada	50		50	Scotland	129	1	130
Chile	3		3	Spain	4		4
Cuba	7		7	Sweden	30		30
Denmark	22		22	Switzerland	16	2	18
England	268	3	271	Turkey	5		5
Egypt	3		3	Wales	3		3
France	12		12				
Finland	6		6		7,180	605	7,785
Germany	264	48	312				
Hungary	14		14	Single men cared for	7,638		7,785
Holland	11	1	12	Married men cared for	147		
Italy	26		26				

Employment secured for 456 men.
Sent to hospital, 18 men.

Very respectfully,

A. H. TYSON, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1908.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to herewith transmit the second annual report of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, together with an estimate of the amounts which, in my judgment, will be required for the support of the institution during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM J. FAY,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

Its history having been written, and the description of the buldings given in the report of 1907 (the first report), it only remains for me to add another year's account of its management with the recommendations for its needs for yet another year, as my predecessor so carefully did for this.

The accompanying estimates have been carefully considered and made up only after their absolute necessity has been demonstrated by the deprivations of the past year.

The addition of $6,000 to our maintenance is again urged. Our population is steadily increasing; prices of food, clothing, and many other products have increased in price. Our last year's appropriation of $20,000 for maintenance was insufficient to meet the needs of the institution, and in addition to the increased population we have now to provide furniture, beds and bedding, seeds, tools, stock, and farming implements, and all necessary supplies, heretofore paid for out of special appropriations, out of this fund. It is therefore apparent that with the steadily increasing population of the institution it will be necessary to increase the means to care for it. Twenty-six thousand dollars is estimated as a minimum amount for this purpose.

The appropriation of $6,500 for duplicating the water supply, recommended by your honorable board and allowed by Congress, will prove one of the greatest benefits to the institution.

Plans for fire protection are in preparation, and it is hoped that the work will be completed in a short time.

The additional steam boiler provided is now being installed and the indications are that it will be ready for use in time for cold weather.

The last three appropriations are to be expended through the office of the inspector of buildings, and when completed will greatly facilitate the operation of the plant, and help to insure the safety and comfort of the inmates.

The following tables will show the movement of population, hospital report, farm products, and the expenditures of the different appropriations:

TABLE A.—*Movement of population.*

In institution July 1, 1907:			
White—			
Male	49		
Female	29		
		78	
Colored—			
Male	65		
Female	44		
		109	
			187
Admitted during the year:			
White—			
Male	79		
Female	49		
		120	
Colored—			
Male	75		
Female	49		
		124	
Total admitted			244
Total to be accounted for			431
Discharged:			
White—			
Male	60		
Female	19		
		79	
Colored—			
Male	55		
Female	12		
		67	
Total discharged			146
Died:			
White—			
Male	10		
Female	5		
		15	
Colored—			
Male	17		
Female	18		
		35	
Total deaths			50
Remaining in institution June 30, 1908			235
Total to be accounted for			431
Largest number of inmates at any one time			252
Smallest number of inmates at any one time			187
Number days' maintenance furnished inmates			84,654
Daily average number inmates			227.20
Death rate, per cent			8.09

THE INFIRMARY.

Table B deals with the medical work done in the institution during the fiscal year just closed. The table shows that a total of 671 hospital cases were treated, of which 291 were discharged cured, 330 were discharged as improved or were still under treatment, and 50 died.

The additional nurse allowed has enabled us to open the hospital and move the patients from the rooms where they were formerly

cared for. Having them now in the hospital they are more easily observed and attended.

In addition to the hospital service the resident physician has sick call each morning and those who need it receive medicine and treatment. Four thousand five hundred and sixty-seven visits to the infirmary were thus made by 2,162 whites and 2,405 colored, 2,505 such visits being made by males and 2,062 by females.

TABLE B.—*Report of hospital from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.*

	White.		Colored.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Improved, or still under treatment.	Died.	Sent to hospital for special treatment.	Total.
MEDICAL CASES.										
Anæmia	3	2	.....	.....	5	.....	3	2	.....	5
Asthma	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Asthenia	4	5	9	.....	18	.....	5	13	.....	18
Apoplexy	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bronchitis:										
Acute	2	3	1	2	8	.....	6	2	.....	8
Chronic	5	2	2	3	12	.....	6	6	.....	12
Constipation	25	20	15	10	80	.....	80	.....	.....	80
Conjunctivitis	3	1	5	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Cystitis	4	3	5	1	13	.....	13	.....	.....	13
Coryza	1	2	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Cholera morbus	1	1	2	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Dysentery	30	10	15	20	75	74	.....	1	.....	75
Dyspepsia	5	3	7	8	23	.....	23	.....	.....	23
Epilepsy	.....	.....	4	3	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Eczema	2	1	3	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Erysipelas	2	1	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Gastritis	1	2	3	1	7	6	.....	1	.....	7
Gastralgia	2	1	3	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Gingivitis	2	3	1	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Hysteria	.....	3	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Hemiplegia	.....	2	3	4	9	8	.....	1	.....	9
Hernia	4	.....	3	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Lumbago	5	2	4	3	14	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Malaria	2	1	3	1	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Mental diseases	1	.....	4	2	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Mitral regurgitation	5	7	4	5	21	.....	2	19	.....	21
Myalgia	5	6	8	4	23	23	.....	.....	.....	23
Neurasthenia	3	1	5	2	11	.....	10	1	.....	11
Neuralgia	2	3	3	4	12	10	2	.....	.....	12
Nephritis, chronic	5	1	7	2	15	.....	14	1	.....	15
Naso-pharyngeal catarrh	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Otitis media	2	1	.....	3	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Pharyngitis, chronic	4	1	3	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Pleurisy	2	3	1	2	8	7	.....	1	.....	8
Rheumatism, chronic	10	12	8	10	40	.....	40	.....	.....	40
Syphilis	3	5	6	4	18	.....	18	.....	.....	18
Stomatitis	1	2	1	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Urticaria	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	150	111	144	114	529	229	251	49	.....	529
SURGICAL CASES.										
Contused wounds	7	6	8	4	25	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Hemorrhoids	6	4	10	3	23	.....	23	.....	.....	23
Sprain	10	3	12	2	27	27	.....	.....	.....	27
Ulcer:										
Syphilitic	3	4	4	4	15	.....	15	.....	.....	15
Tubercular	8	4	10	12	34	.....	33	1	.....	34
Varicose	4	3	5	6	18	10	8	.....	.....	18
Total	38	24	49	31	142	62	79	50	.....	142
Grand total	188	135	193	145	671	291	330	50	.....	671

Visits to dispensary.

White:	
Male	1,200
Female	962
Colored:	
Male	1,305
Female	1,100
Total	4,567

THE FARM.

This important auxiliary of the home is big with possibilities. Its present rough and impoverished condition, however, precludes immediate satisfactory results. With more liberal appropriations with which to provide fertilizers and employ labor, we expect to make the farm a very gratifying and profitable adjunct to the home. Lines have been carefully laid and plans made to accomplish this result. A full line of table vegetables have been grown and good farm crops are maturing in the fields. The table below shows some of the results:

Article.		Quantity.	Market value.
Beans:			
String—			
Green	barrels	51	$102.00
Dried	pounds	842	25.26
Lima, green	quarts	1,248	197.20
Cabbage cuttings	barrels	24	30.00
Beets	do	34	76.00
Cabbage heads	heads	7,220	216.60
Canteloupes		3,500	140.00
Carrots	barrels	35	78.00
Celery	heads	1,028	41.12
Corn, green, table	ears	3,700	57.00
Cucumbers	barrels	10	30.00
Eggplant		165	13.20
Kale	barrels	188	188.00
Lettuce	do	23	26.00
Melons, choice		1,475	147.50
Onions	bushels	60	60.00
Parsnips	barrels	40	80.00
Peas	do	37	111.00
Peppers	do	11	27.50
Pork	pounds	1,779	195.69
Potatoes	bushels	1,045	888.00
Spinach	barrels	41	61.50
Squash		542	21.63
Sweets	bushels	178	150.30
Tomatoes	do	378	189.00
Turnips	barrels	42	63.00
			3,215.50
Forage:			
Corn	do	35	105.00
Cowpea hay	tons	6	48.00
Grand total			3,368.50

I earnestly recommend the early acquisition of the piece of land known as the Sweeney tract, about 15 acres lying between the home farm and the southeast corner of the District and extending to within 50 feet of the home buildings. The acquisition of this property would extend our shore line to the District line and greatly facilitate the policing of the District. This property can probably be acquired now at much less price than at a subsequent date.

REFRIGERATING PLANT.

The plant was installed and in full operation October 21, 1907, the first ice being made on that date, and since then we have been able to produce all the ice the home needed.

The capacity of the plant is equal to all the demands that are likely to be made upon it for many years to come for ice and cold-storage purposes, having two large rooms for that purpose and one large room for the special storage of ice.

The product of the plant so far has been an average of about 2 tons per week, which was sufficient for all the needs of the home.

The plant is one of the most useful and economic features of the institution and shows wise forethought in providing it. The cost of installing is shown below.

Hardware	$10.40
Lumber	133.35
Machinery, etc	2,350.00
Sawdust	6.00
Total expenditure	2,499.93

Grading and road making.

Cement	$17.90
Hardware	5.29
Pay rolls	1,604.26
Plows	43.14
Seed	78.71
Total expenditure	1,749.30

Repairs, etc.

Hardware	$47.12
Lumber	294.98
Pay rolls	415.06
Paints and oils	127.77
Plumbing material and repairs	115.07
Total expenditures	1,000.00

Amount expended for bedding, furniture, etc.

Beds and bedding	$473.00
Carpets and matting	376.40
Furniture	253.60
Hardware	13.00
Lumber	141.00
Screens	243.00
Total	1,500.00

TABLE C.—*Expenditures.*

Subsistence:	
Butter and butterine	$388.56
Eggs	206.55
Fish, fresh	127.50
Flour	1,634.95
Groceries	4,022.69
Ice	488.60
Meats—	
Fresh	1,983.15
Salt	1,249.51
Poultry	253.42
Blacksmithing	239.05

Dry goods	$987.83
Drugs and medicines	282.71
Forage	1,620.35
Fuel	4,127.91
Hardware	92.72
House furnishing and furniture	206.16
Lumber	273.79
Oils and paints	715.50
Plumbing material and repairs	93.29
Saddlery and harness	106.60
Shoes	344.48
Stationery, blank forms, and printing	36.39
Seeds	140.50
Miscellaneous	377.79
Total for maintenance	20,000.00
Salaries	9,179.34
Total for maintenance and salaries	29,179.34
Daily average number of inmates	227.20
Per capita cost of maintenance, exclusive of salaries	88.15

REPORT OF TEMPORARY HOME FOR UNION EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1908.*

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities.

SIR: I have the honor to make a report of the workings of the Soldiers and Sailors' Temporary Home for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, as follows:

Number of inmates present June 30, 1908	24
Admitted during the year	681
Total	705
Discharged during the year	685
Remaining June 30, 1908	20
Daily average of inmates	45
Highest number of inmates at any one time	57
Lowest number of inmates at any one time	14
Number of inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission	69
Number of positions secured for inmates	34
Readmissions during the year	449

Very respectfully,

B. F. CHASE,
Vice-President Board of Managers.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts.

From appropriation	$5,500.00
From private sources	54.00
Total	5,554.00

Signature of officer making this report:

ISRAEL W. STONE, *Secretary.*

Disbursements, fiscal year 1908.

Salaries	$1,920.00
Rent	611.68
Groceries and provisions	990.60
Fresh meats and fish	661.18
Fuel	310.36
Vegetables	214.20
Gas	174.70
Milk	144.70
Household furniture and bedding	102.04
Laundry	67.71
Removing ashes	13.94
Medicines	67.80
Miscellaneous	59.14
Ice	71.85
Hardware	20.84
Telephone	60.20
Extraordinary repairs	4.72
Postage and printing	5.50
Stationery	18.74
Glass, paints, and oils	34.10
Total	5,554.00

REPORT OF FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

National officers.—Charles N. Crittenton, president; Kate Waller Barrett, general superintendent; Emma L. Robertson, secretary; Franklin B. Waterman, treasurer.

Local officers.—James T. Petty, president; Thomas Jarvis, vice-president; Alfred Wood, secretary; Thomas E. Robertson, treasurer.

Auxiliary committee.—Mrs. Mary E. Simpson, chairman; Mrs. Alfred Wood, vice-chairman; Mrs. J. H. Doney, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. P. Snell, recording secretary; Mrs. Emma S. Ellis, treasurer; Mrs. Jessie Bruner, Mrs. I. W. Ball, Mrs. Brashears, Mrs. C. R. Burr, Mrs. M. W. Cate, Mrs. M. A. Copenhaver, Mrs. E. P. Clayton, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. J. T. Curry, Mrs. W. F. Dorsey, Mrs. Rose Dumars, Mrs. D. F. Eldridge, Mrs. Emily Frisby, Mrs. Jas. E. Gilbert, Mrs. John Gallaher, Mrs. J. H. Hart, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Chas. James, Mrs. C. Herfurth, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Mary Jebb, Mrs. K. E. Kemon, Mrs. A. H. Kersting, Dr. Irma Heller, Mrs. M. B. Few, Mrs. LeRoy, Mrs. Emma Littlejohn, Mrs. W. Marr, Mrs. M. C. Merchant, Mrs. R. B. Meacham, Mrs. W. H. Miller, Mrs. Jane McLean, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. F. M. Osterhout, Mrs. Anna Pesey, Mrs. E. L. Robertson, Mrs. Chas. Robinson, Mrs. John Shadle, Mrs. Paul Smith, Mrs. M. R. Sammons, Miss Charlotte Van Doren, Mrs. N. H. Ramsey, Mrs. E. A. Weeks, Mrs. J. D. Watson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 10, 1908.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, we herewith transmit a report of the work of the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

During the year the number cared for was in excess of that for any previous year, and almost every conceivable character of assistance has been extended, principally to the following classes:

1. Girls who, as first offenders, have been rescued from a life of sin and sent to us rather than to the workhouse.
2. Young women who, without home, friends, or money, have been led astray for the first time.
3. Expectant mothers, the majority in their teens, who would have fallen almost inevitably into the hands of designing persons, and have been led into further sin had it not been for the shelter provided by our home.
4. Country girls who had come to the city to seek employment, without money to pay board, and were sent to us while waiting for positions.
5. Deserted wives and mothers who, with several children, have been left destitute by worthless husbands.
6. Boarding children, whose mothers are out at work or, in some cases, whose fathers have brought their motherless little ones to us, thus keeping the family together.

The maternity cases have been cared for in the well-equipped hospital department, under a staff of the leading physicians of the city, who have been untiring in their services. This department and the nursery for the boarding children are in one building, while our home for unfortunate girls is in another, in order to entirely separate these branches of work, but they are under the supervision of one superintendent, thus securing economy in administration.

Specific training has been an important feature of the work, and its practical results are shown in the large amount earned during the year—enough to cover one-half of the expenses. While such results

have required careful training, yet our salary list has been noticeably small—about $1,000—the workers, most of them college-bred women, unselfishly devoting their lives to the work.

We realize, however, that the work can be more efficiently accomplished by the employment of an additional worker whose duty it shall be to follow up and keep in touch with the cases after they leave our direct charge, which method, on account of our limited finances, we have not as yet been able to adopt.

The expense of caring for the large number which our report shows is very heavy, and aside from the congressional appropriation disbursed through your board we are largely dependent upon the generosity of the public, and, while we have kept up our subscription list by adding new names thereto, yet many old friends have, by reason of existing financial conditions, reduced the amount of their donations. Therefore, our report shows a material decrease in the amount of cash receipts, and this, together with the greatly increased cost of living and the demands upon us for clothing for the new-born babies and for the many other items peculiar to our work alone, accounts for the fact that we closed the year deeply in debt.

For at least two years by the care, subsistence, and, in the majority of cases, medical treatment of the cases received from the Board of Charities, we have earned an amount in excess of our annual appropriation of $2,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, such excess was $227.29.

It is therefore most earnestly suggested that, in view of the facts set forth herein and by the figures shown in our financial statement, that the Board of Charities may favorably consider and recommend that our appropriation be increased to $3,000—the additional $1,000 to be used, in the discretion of the board, to meet the increased demands of the work.

In closing, we desire to express our appreciation of the uniform courtesy extended and of the valuable advice rendered by the secretary of your board and his assistants in the settlement of the many perplexing questions which from time to time have arisen. We fully realize how much more systematically and efficiently the work has been accomplished by reason of this cooperation.

Very respectfully,

J. T. PETTY, *President.*
ALFRED WOOD, *Secretary.*

Admissions, discharges, etc., 1907-8.

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1907	66	11	18	95
Admitted during the year	365	60	110	535
Born in institution	.....	17	23	140
Total	431	88	151	670
Returned to families	145	25	60	230
Homes found for	99	18	34	151
Transferred	28	6	5	39
Otherwise provided for	110	21	30	161
Died	1	2	2	5
Number remaining June 30, 1908	48	16	20	84
Daily average number	65	11	19	95
Highest number of inmates at any time	.....	.....	.....	160
Lowest number of inmates at any time	.....	.....	.....	75
Days' maintenance workers	.....	.....	.....	2,950

Regular receipts.

Balance June 30, 1907		$54.27
Board Charities, D. C. (June, 1907, $139.29; July 1, 1907, to May 31, 1908, $2,000)		2,139.29
Donations and subscriptions		2,297.90
Earnings		2,632.39
Training school		839.00
Churches and societies		79.48
		8,042.33

Regular expenditures.

Salaries	$1,007.00
Medicines	128.94
Repairs	201.25
Interest on loan	90.00
Expenses hospital department	430.00
Other expenses, maintenance, etc	6,160.45
Balance June 30, 1908	24.69
	8,042.33

Receipts not on treasurer's books.

From National Florence Crittenden Mission	$1,688.00

Expenditures not on treasurer's books.

Salaries	$1,110.00
Traveling expenses	103.00
Expenses maternity department	225.00
Repairs and incidentals	250.00
	1,688.00

Contributions in kind.

Provisions, vegetables, and meats	$2,516.95
Groceries, bread, ice, and milk	200.00
Miscellaneous	380.00
Total contributions in kind	3,096 95

Receipts from all sources.

Cash receipts	$9,730.33
Contributions in kind	3,096.95
Total receipts from all sources	12,827.28

Assets.

Estimated value real estate	$12,000.00
Estimated value personal property, equipments, etc	3,300.00
Balance cash on hand	24.69
Total assets	15,324.69

Liabilities.

Note, secured by deed of trust	$2,000.00

EMMA L. ROBERTSON,
Chairman House Committee.

REPORT OF THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers.—Honorary presidents, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Albert G. Brackett; president, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. C. Metzerott, Mrs. Julia E. Pond, Mrs. Charles M. Pepper, Mrs. George H. Brown; recording secretary, Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Horace Springer; financial secretary, Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver; treasurer, Maj. Richard Sylvester; attorney, Mr. Percival Brown; physicians, Dr. Prentiss Wilson, Dr. Russell Main; matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings.

Board of directors.—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, 2009 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. Henrietta C. Metzerott, 1629 R street NW.; Mrs. Julia E. Pond, 3114 N street NW.; Mrs. Charles M. Pepper, 1743 U street NW.; Mrs. George H. Brown, 1357 Euclid street NW.; Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver, 207 A street SE.; Maj. Richard Sylvester, Metropolitan Police Headquarters; Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs, 1725 U street NW.; Mrs. Horace Springer, 730 Eighth street NW.; Mrs. Wm. King, 3114 N street NW.; Mrs. Joseph R. Rose, 1323 Park road NW.; Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, 811 L street NW.; Mrs. Julia M. Layton, 1722 Tenth street NW.; Miss Hattie P. Wood, 1439 Rhode Island avenue NW.; Mrs. John R. Galloway, 933 N street NW.; Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, 1629 Twenty-first street NW.; Mrs. J. W. Campbell, 933 N street NW.; Hon. Jas. T. Du Bois, State Department; Mrs. T. K. Noble, 1855 Mintwood place NW.; Mrs. Elizabeth Walbridge, 1719 Lamont street NW.; Miss Henrietta Metzerott, 1629 R street NW.; Dr. Henry N. Couden, 1310 Columbia road NW.; Mrs. Henry N. Couden, 1310 Columbia road NW.; Mrs. Albert Meyer, 214 B street SE.; Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, 1632 K street NW.; Mrs. Newton Ferree, 1720 Thirteenth street NW.; Mrs. Ellis Logan, 1253 Irving street NW.; Mrs. F. A. Dille, 1012 Thirteenth street NW.; Mrs. Oscar Coumbe, 248 Delaware avenue; Mrs. Henry Armes, 3100 Sixteenth street NW.; Mrs. George Baber, The Farragut; Mrs. Tully Vaughan, 1718 I street NW.; Mrs. James E. Gilbert, 1503 R street NW.; Mrs. Anna M. Kingan, Chevy Chase, D. C.; Capt. A. F. B. Portman, Fourteenth street and Rhode Island avenue NW.

Standing committees.—Admission committee: Mrs. Henrietta C. Metzerott, chairman; Mrs. Charles M. Pepper, Mrs. James E. Gilbert, Mrs. Joseph R. Rose, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. Horace Springer, Miss Hattie P. Wood. House committee: Mrs. William King, chairman; Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver, Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, Mrs. George Baber, Mrs. Elizabeth Walbridge, Mrs. Oscar Coumbe, Mrs. Tully Vaughan. Industrial committee: Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs, chairman; Mrs. Newton Ferree, Mrs. Julia M. Layton, Mrs. Henry Armes, Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Mrs. Julia E. Pond, Capt. A. F. B. Portman. Printing committee: Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs, chairman; Mrs. Charles M. Pepper, Mrs. Julia M. Layton. Advisory committee: Mrs. George H. Brown, chairman; Mrs. Henrietta C. Metzerott, Mrs. Julia E. Pond, Maj. Richard Sylvester, Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs, Hon. James T. Du Bois, Dr. Henry T. Couden, Mrs. Henry T. Couden, Capt. A. F. B. Portman, Mrs. James E. Gilbert, Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie. Ways and means committee: Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, chairman; Mrs. Joseph R. Rose, Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver, Mrs. John R. Galloway, Miss Hattie P. Wood, Mrs. T. K. Noble, Miss Henrietta Metzerott, Mrs. F. A. Dille, Mrs. Oscar Coumbe, Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, Mrs. Anna M. Kingan. Auditing committee: Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs. Outside visiting committee: Mrs. Newton Ferree, Mrs. Julia M. Layton, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. F. A. Dille.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1908:

The association was organized in December, 1897, and incorporated April 13, 1899. Its objects, as expressed in its constitution, are:

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia in said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind; to aid the ly, dependent blind, and to help them to become self-supporting.

In furtherance of these objects a comfortable home is maintained, and in connection therewith workshops have been established, in which the inmates, as well as blind persons living at their own homes, are furnished with employment.

The Home for the Blind is located at 915 E street NW. On October 13, 1899, Mr. Stilson Hutchins conveyed to the association his equity in the property, on which there was an incumbrance of $12,500, with the condition that the association should establish and maintain a home for the blind therein and should pay $4,500 on the incumbrance within four years from the date of the deed. The time for the payment was extended by Mr. Hutchins, and on January 21, 1907, the last payment on the amount was made, so that the association now owns the property, subject only to a mortgage of $8,000 at 5 per cent interest. The property consists of a commodious four-story building of 18 rooms, formerly a private residence. The front room on the first floor is rented out as a store, the remainder of the building being used for the Home. In the rear is a two-story stable, which has been remodeled as a workshop.

Since occupying the property the association has spent about $1,728 in repairs. In addition the Home has been completely furnished throughout, almost entirely by donations from various sources. The Legion of Loyal Women, the Twentieth Century Club, The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Church, the Mothers' Meeting of St. John's Church of Georgetown, Miss Eliza Bowie, and Mrs. Julia E. Pond and friends have each furnished a room and keep it in condition.

The income of the association is derived from dues of members, donations, proceeds of entertainments, rent of store, board of five inmates, who are wards of the Board of Charities, and from labor of inmates in the workshop. This revenue has been sufficient to pay the running expenses of the institution, as well as to make substantial improvements and to largely reduce the indebtedness. The principal revenues of the year derived through the ways and means committee were from the Once a Year publication, the Christmas subscription, an entertainment held at the home of the president, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, and a ball given at the Arlington December 20, 1907. Both entertainments were successes.

The Home had 11 inmates on June 30, 1907, and 1 was admitted during the year. Loss by death, 1 inmate, Mr. John Vermillian, leaving 11 inmates June 30, 1908, 6 females and 5 males.

The death of Mr. John Vermillian leaves 1 room in the Home to be furnished.

Weekly Sunday services are held at the Home, and daily readings and other forms of entertainment furnished by volunteers make the hearts of the inmates happy and cast many a ray of sunshine instead of shadow.

The workshop furnished employment for the men inmates and from two to four blind men, who live at their own homes, but are furnished their dinners by the association. The total receipts were $824.54, of which amount $399.65 was paid to the men as wages and $374.90 was paid for material and miscellaneous expenses, leaving a balance of $49.99, which was turned over to the treasurer.

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the shop books, and differ from the treasurer's report, which contains some receipts and expenses

of the previous year and omits the same items at the close of this year.

The work of the shop consists of chair caning and making of brooms and mattresses. This work comes from private parties, many large business houses being patrons, but even with this generous support the men are not kept constantly employed, and it is the hope of the industrial committee that the friends of the association will endeavor to see that work is secured for the shops during the winter.

The women do such work as knitting shawls, slippers, and wash cloths, braiding bags and belts, and making aprons and dust cloths, and other plain sewing.

The association sent an exhibit of work for their industrial department to the biennial convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Boston in June, 1908. This exhibit attracted universal attention, and upon request of the bureau of information of the National Federation this work has become a permanent exhibit in said bureau.

Our president, Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, gave a very pleasing account of her attendance at the annual convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, held at Jamaica Plain, Mass., August 27 to 30, 1907.

A memorial service for Mrs. Libbey Porter was held in March following her death. She was a member of the board of directors and did noble work on the visiting committee, a veteran nurse of the civil war, and always ready to help the needy. She truly believed that a kind act was brighter than gold—more enduring than the stars. She also believed "That in the cross and crown of life and death we are nearer to God as we draw closer to man." We will miss her. The association desires to record its grateful acknowledgment to the matron of the Home, Mrs. E. C. Gittings, to whose untiring energy and careful, intelligent management, the success of the institution is in a great measure due. Since March, 1900, she has given her entire time to the work without compensation, not only doing the work of a matron, but on several occasions doing the work belonging to paid employees. The members of the association feel encouraged by the results of their work during the year and hope with renewed energy to accomplish much more during the year to come.

Thanking you on behalf of the association for your cooperation and assistance in the past, I remain,

Very respectfully,

JOSEPHINE L. JACOBS,
Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July, 1908.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1907:

RECEIPTS.

Balance per last report	$665.11
Rent, 915 E street NW. (store)	285.00
Board of inmates	690.80
Labor of inmates (home industries)	375.85
Dues of members	82.50
Donations	170.11
Donation (endowment fund, Virginia Fox)	300.00
Donation (legacy, Theodore A. Mayer)	10,000.00
Annual publication and Christmas subscription	1,048.55
Bazaar	16.65
Reception	56.10
Ball	519.00
Certified check returned	50.00
Total	14,259.67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Household expenses, including help	$1,533.85
Materials for shops	272.10
Repairs to property	127.35
Office expenses	40.00
Telephone	27.91
Printing	17.75
Coal	445.25
Interest	400.00
Insurance	32.32
Outings for inmates	23.90
Expenses of ball	269.00
Deposit on rent of ball	10.00
Medicines	5.70
Miscellaneous	53.55
Balance on hand	11,000.99
Total	14,259.67
Balance endowment fund, 1907	2,000.00
Receipts endowment fund, 1908	300.00
Total	2,300.00

Admissions, discharges, etc., Aid Association for the Blind, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of inmates June 30, 1907	6	5			11
Number admitted during year		1			1
Total	6	6			12
Discharged during year					
Died	2				2
Number remaining June 30, 1908	4	6			10
Daily average number of inmates	5	5			10

Highest number of inmates at any one time	12
Lowest number of inmates at any one time	10

DONATIONS.

MONEY.

Mrs. Albert Meyer, Mrs. Newton Ferree, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, Mrs. F. A. Keep, Mr. Larz Anderson, Mr. Clarence F. Norment, Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Mr. A. Lisner, Hon. H. C. Lodge, Mrs. Robert Portner, Mrs. C. McR. Winslow, Mr. G. Taylor Wade, Col. Henry May, Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. C. L. McCawley, Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Maj. Frank McIntyre, Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mrs. J. A. Johnston, Mrs. Chas. S. Bromwell, Mrs. R. R. Hitt, Mrs. Wm. Orr Cunningham, Havenner Baking Company, Mrs. T. M. Chatard, Mr. T. R. Jones, Miss Kate Bradley, Hahn & Co., Goldenberg & Co., Mr. Harry King, Col. M. M. Parker, Mr. E. Berliner, Holmes & Son, Mr. J. H. Cranford, Mr. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mr. Hugh S. Legare, Mr. J. J. Jusserand, Mr. Geo. E. Hamilton, Mrs. H. C. Perkins, Mr. Edward B. Alsop, Mrs. W. W. Finley, Mrs. Chas. M. Ffoulke, Mrs. Richard S. Ely, a friend, Mr. J. Whit Herron, Mrs. A. E. Bates, Mrs. Wesley Merritt, Mr. E. D. Shaw, Mrs. Samuel Hill, Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Mrs. J. F. Bell, Mrs. G. W. McLanahan, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Jas. M. Johnston, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge, Mrs. H. C. Merriam, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Right Hon. James Bryce, Mr. Esme Howard, Mr. B. R. James, the Hon. H. F. Charteris, Mrs. Geo. von L. Meyer, Mrs. Geo. L. Bradley, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Mrs. M. E. Norment, Rear-Admiral Benj. T. Lamberton, B. Rich & Sons, Gen. Anson Mills, Dr. T. Morris Murray, Mr. Geo. A. King, Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. M. M. Ludlow, Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, Hon. William H. Taft, Col. Geo. Truesdell, Mr. P. J. Nee, Hon. Simon Guggenheim, Mr. Owen F. Aldis, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, Mr. Daniel Fraser, Dr. Guy F. Whiting, Miss Pansy G. Perkins, Mr. E. D. Brandegee, Mrs. Lucy Page Whitehead, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilman White, Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Mrs. Geo. H. Beaman, Mr. Gist Blair, Mr. E. S. Alvord, Mr. Murray Addison, Mr. W. O. N. Scott, Mrs. Gardner Hubbard, Mr. Joaquin Nabuco, Baron Moncheur, Mr. Leo Vogel, Miss I. C. Wells, Señor Don Enrique Cortes, Mr. L. A. Coromilas, Mr. H. W. Fuller, Mr. H. E. Bittinger, Mr. J. B. Kendall, Mr. William P. Eno, Mrs. John Keene, Mr. W. A. Slater, Mrs. Jos. E. Throop, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Mrs. Mary S. Townsend, Mr. A. Graham Bell, Mr. Thos. Hyde, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. Duncan C. Phillips, Mr. A. B. Graham, Mr. Hennen Jennings, Mrs. Frederick C. Stevens, Mrs. J. J. Gordon, Miss Margaret E. Gale, Mrs. Geo. Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Nicholas L. Anderson, Mrs. B. H. Buckingham, Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. John S. Ward, Mrs. M. S. Quay, Mrs. John Dalzell, Mrs. Geo. Shiras, Mrs. William Eustace, Hon. M. W. Fuller, Mrs. Langhorne, Mrs. Jos. B. Foraker, Mrs. S. B. Elkins, Mrs. Geo. F. Huff, Mrs. Gardiner Williams, Dr. Angel Ugarte, Hon. W. B. McKinley, Mrs. William Galt, Miss Lillian Garnett Stone, Mrs. C. A. Williams, Mrs. Julius McMurray, Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, Señor Don Gonzales de Quesada, Baron Kogoro Takahira, Mr. F. D. McKenney, Admiral Philip Hichborn, Mrs. John Hudson Poole, Mrs. Paul Spofford Pearsall, Mr. J. J. Darlington, Mrs. Elizabeth Stauffer Moore, Mr. A. O. Bliss, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mr. Thos. Nelson Page, W. H. Hibbs & Co., Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mrs. J. Hillman, Garfinkle & Co., Heurich Brewing Company, Mr. A. Shirer, Mrs. Cairnes, Mr. Henry May, Misses I. K. and I. H. Lenman, Mr. E. M. Gould, Miss Anna Ackert, Mrs. C. E. Main, Dr. Adeline Portman, Miss Bessie Kibbey, Mrs. P. DeQ. Woodburg, Mr. H. K. Porter, Mrs. V. Bennett, Mrs. R. Vandegrift, Mrs. Geo. Brown, Mr. J. Dubois, Mrs. Julia Mason Layton, Mrs. T. K. Noble, Mrs. Horace Springer.

CLOTHING.

Miss Hattie P. Wood, Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, Mrs. G. W. Baird, Mrs. B. Nordlinger, Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, Mrs. C. E. Main, Mrs. C. M. Wolf, Mrs. Stiles, Miss Annie Driers, Mrs. Ellen Porter, Mrs. Alice Franckle, Mrs. H. C. Metzerott, Mrs. William King, Mrs. Mary Hinton, Mrs. John R. Galloway, Mrs C. M. Pepper, Mrs. J. R. Rose, Miss Metzerott, Mr. Joseph Auerbach.

FLOWERS.

Mrs. Lizzie Freeman, National Flower and Fruit Guild, Mrs. William King, *Mr. Makinson*, Mrs. Newton Ferree.

ICE CREAM, FRUIT, CAKES, AND CONFECTIONERY.

Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, Miss Annie Driers, Mr. D. M. Woodard, Mrs. William King, Mr. J. J. Schaffer, Mrs. George H. Brown, Mrs. D. M. Woodard, Mrs. John R. Galloway.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

Mrs. William King, Miss Annie Driers, Mrs. C. M. Pepper, The Legion of Loyal Women, Miss L. M. White on behalf of District branch of National Sewing Guild, Mrs. George Baber, Mrs. Oscar Coumbe, William King & Sons, Mrs. C. E. Main, Mrs. Julia E. Pond on behalf of Mother's Meeting of St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C., Mrs. George H. Brown, Mrs. T. K. Noble.

ICE.

American Ice Company, daily.

COFFEE, TEA, AND SUGAR.

Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin, Mrs. L. M. Porter.

MEATS, SALADS, CHICKENS, PROVISIONS, AND GROCERIES.

Mr. Makinson, Miss Belle Ray, Mrs. L. A. Chery, Mrs. C. E. Main, Mr. J. J. Schaffer, Mrs. T. K. Noble, Mrs. L. M. Porter, William Galt & Co., St. Margaret's Church, Mrs. Lizzie Calver, Legion of Loyal Women, St. Paul de Vincent Society of St. Patrick's Church, Miss Annie Driers, Mr. D. M. Woodard, Ladies' Auxiliary Municipal Council, Royal Arcanum, a friend, Mrs. Horace Springer.

WOOD, COAL, AND COKE.

Mr. D. M. Woodard, Mr. J. J. Schaffer, William King & Sons, Barber & Ross, Kann & Sons, Saks & Co.

Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia.

[Incorporated April 13, 1899.]

HOME FOR THE BLIND, 915 E STREET NW.

OBJECT.

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia, in the said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy, dependent blind, and help them to become self-supporting.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—*Name.*

This association shall be called "The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia."

ARTICLE II.—*Object.*

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia, in the said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy, dependent blind, and help them become self-supporting.

ARTICLE III.—*Membership.*

The payment of one dollar or more annually shall constitute a membership in the association; twenty-five (25) dollars at one time, a life member; one hundred (100) dollars at one time, a benefactor, and five hundred (500) dollars, a patron.

ARTICLE IV.—*Officers.*

SECTION 1. The officers shall be a president, four vice-presidents, recording and corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, attorney, and honorary vice-presidents.

SEC. 2. The board of directors shall be composed of thirty-five (35) members, consisting of the first eight officers, viz: President, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, and the treasurer, and twenty-seven other members of the association elected by the body for that office.

SEC. 3. The board of directors shall have power to fill vacancies for unexpired terms.

SEC. 4. Names of persons for membership on this board shall be presented to the advisory committee in writing, and if deemed suitable shall be presented by them to the board whenever a vacancy occurs. They must be persons who are willing to take an active part in furthering the interests of this Home, and who will attend the regular meetings unless excused therefrom.

ARTICLE V.—*Meetings.*

SECTION 1. The annual meeting shall occur the third Thursday in April of each year; the election of officers shall be held biennially.

Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be held on the call of the president or five (5) members of the association.

ARTICLE VI.—*Amendments.*

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting of the association, provided that notice of such amendment has been given in writing at a meeting of the board of directors of the Aid Association for the Blind on or before the regular meeting in March.

BY-LAWS.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

President.—To preside at meetings and appoint committees.

Vice-presidents.—In the absence of the president to assume her duties.

Recording and corresponding secretary.—To keep minutes of all meetings; to attend to correspondence; send notices of meetings; report to the board of directors monthly, and to the association at every meeting, and prepare annual reports.

Treasurer.—To have charge of the funds of the association, and deposit the same as treasurer in a banking institution; to report monthly to the board of directors and to the association at each meeting, and at other times when requested by the president or the board of directors. The treasurer shall give a bond, to be approved by the president, in the sum of $2,500, which may be increased as required by the board of directors.

Attorney.—To act as attorney at law and counselor for the association.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Admission.	Printing.	Auditing.
House.	Advisory.	Outside visiting.
Industries.	Ways and means.	

Regular meetings of the board of directors shall be held monthly.

Annual membership fees shall be due on January 1 of each year, and if not paid within one year, two notices having been sent, membership shall lapse.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Minutes of last meeting.
Reports of officers.
Reports of committees.
Unfinished business.
New business.

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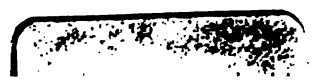
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